

ANTI-DRUG

NBC CAMPAIGN SET FOR SEPTEMBER

Continued from First Page

sions, too, he said.

Safeway said it plans to print information about the campaign and the Sept. 20 special on 90-million shopping bags that will be distributed in its stores during September. The Six Flags amusement parks in Valencia, Calif., (Magic Mountain), Texas and New Jersey also will promote the campaign, and the Dallas Times Herald is planning to publish special supplements about it.

Crosby, chairman of the "Get High on Yourself Foundation," said other newspapers and businesses will be asked to lend their support, too.

The actress, who testified before the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control in Washington, D.C., last September, said she has talked to thousands of young people about drugs during the last



Cathy Lee Crosby is chief executive of "Get High on Yourself Foundation."

several years and found there were two principal reasons given for using them. The kids were either bored or there was "so much peer pressure to do drugs that they had no other choice if they wanted to be cool," she said.

The intent of the "Get High on Yourself" campaign is not to lecture on what's wrong with drugs but rather to stress that "you can be somebody just being yourself," Crosby said.

Evans said the point of building the image of the "drug-free American hero" is to give young people the message that, "Hey, it ain't bad being like us."

That idea also is expressed in the "Get High on Yourself" theme song, written by Steve Karman. It says in part, "You can say no and you won't be alone."

A spokesman for the campaign said Crosby got Evans involved by calling him after reading of the terms of his probation. Evans, who is involved in producing the entire campaign in addition to the one-hour special, said he has become obsessed with it and hopes to produce other programs for it.

Tartikoff said Evans was working for free on the Sept. 20 show.

The public-service commercials will be exclusive to NBC for the campaign week but after that will be offered to all TV stations.

COLOMBIAN MARIJUANA REGION

Continued from 10th Page

"In the first two weeks, 100 soldiers pulling up the plants, stacking them to dry and then burning them were able to cover only 500 acres," the army officer said.

"At that rate, it will take us two years to finish the job in this one area alone. We're trying to get help from the agriculture department—it's not a soldier's job to dig up plants."

The root of the enforcement problem is money—the dollars and pesos that convince farmers to run the risk of raising the illegal crop and that tempt ill-paid police, soldiers and even judges to collaborate with the drug traffic.

La Guajira has long been known in Colombia as an economically depressed area where dealing in contraband is considered a normal way of life. The local populace welcomes outsiders with the same open-hearted warmth that Tennessee mountaineers reserve for internal revenue officers.

The level of violence has risen as rival gangs fight for marijuana profits, which have transformed the economy of an area stretching along the Carib-

bean coast from the historic port of Cartagena through Barranquilla, Santa Marta and Riohacha to the traditional smuggling town of Maicao near the Venezuelan border.

At Santa Marta, the country's third biggest port and one of its popular tourist resorts, whole neighborhoods of new houses are said to be occupied by the drug kingpins and their prosperous subordinates. Shootouts by rival gangs are common.

"This used to be the safest place on earth, but the drug mafia has changed all that," said a storekeeper in Santa Marta. "Now, when you walk out the door of your house, you never know if you're coming back. You walk out, but they might carry you back."

In Barranquilla, a local newsman lowered his voice when talking about the "marimberos," the marijuana dealers.

"The corruption is unbelievable," he said. "Nobody can resist the amounts of dollars the marimberos offer—nobody. But don't say I told you that. I don't want to turn up dead."

The marijuana, dried and wrapped in "bultos" (bales) or in "pacas" (tightly compressed bricks made in portable presses), is taken by mule train and trucks to any of the 100 or so clandestine airstrips that dot the peninsula or to countless anchorages along 300 miles of coastline.

"It's easy to make a landing strip in a few hours almost anywhere in La Guajira," said an American source who follows the drug business in Barranquilla. "You bulldoze the brush out of the way, pack down the sandy soil and you're ready for business. Of course, there are no lights for night landings and it's very risky."

The trucks that bring the marijuana line up and shine their headlights to illuminate the airstrip.

"That's where the army patrols have helped foul up the shipments," the source said. "They hold up a truck convoy at a checkpoint and maybe it's only long enough for somebody to slip 200 pesos (\$5) to some sergeant, but it's enough to throw the timing off. When the plane shows up, the lights aren't there.

That's one reason there are so many crashes."

The U.S. government has provided several million dollars in the form of helicopters, communications equipment and training to help Colombian authorities in their uphill battle against the traffic.

Some Colombians think the effort is not worth the trouble in the face of what they consider widespread tolerance in the United States for marijuana use.

"The powerful chains of traffickers in the United States continue to operate," said Ernesto Samper, president of a national federation of Colombian financial institutions.

"They take 80% of the profits, leaving us with 20% of the pie and 100% of the bad image," Samper said at a seminar devoted to a discussion of legalizing marijuana production.

Samper estimated that 150,000 Colombians depend on marijuana for a living and said nearly all are small farmers and their families or low-level drug runners. If Colombia had legalized production, he said, it could have collected nearly \$146 million in taxes last year instead of spending a comparable amount on enforcement.

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PAGE 2

By Jeff Silverman

Taylor made?

Can you imagine the tale that's currently touring? They say it's dripped directly off Liz Taylor's lips and everything. Here it is: La Liz, say those who know, has been telling pals that in those first post-Reagan-assassination-attempt moments, she was bracing to personally take out an ad extolling the virtues of gun control. "No go," growled hubby John Warner, the Virginia senator; for him, it would be, well, politically impractical. And that was that. As tales go, insists a Warner press aide, "I think it's groundless." Besides, she adds, "We don't speak for Mrs. Warner." However, one who does speak for her makes it clear that nothing like the tale happened at all. Understand, though, La Liz has a history in this: Following the killing of RFK, she indeed invested her own cash in a public gun-control statement. You know, blood may be thicker than water, pilgrims, but politics can get so thick it gets positively gooeey in its consistency . . . ■

While Avco-Embassy gently weeps

Meanwhile, don't think for one second that former Beatle George Harrison's yen not to tour The Colonies in the name of "Time Bandits," the Avco pic he co-exec produced and scripted a few tunes for, has anything to do with the pic itself. (George, you should know, gladly swooped in for a rare "Today" show appearance — taped from The Mother Country.) Still, his decision to remain Over There is purely personal: "The low profile I maintain in the U.S.," he maintains, "is why I'm alive today." Hmmm . . . ■

Tangle alert

Reach for your journals and prepare to jot: What follows are the final Tangle Towns, numbers 46-50 (don't forget, the *Whaleistas* get a little tricky with these; for each number, there are actually two burgs intermingled): 46. Julian/Gorman; 47. Fresno/Mendocino; 48. Buellton/Yucaipa; 49. Pomona/Coachella; and 50.

Santa Monica Boulevard the other night for a rehearsal of "An Almost Perfect Person" at the Pan-Andreas Theater. She was feeling severely tip-top. (Marcia's not only starring in the play, set to preview Friday, she's also anted up the dough and is co-producing.) Well. Suddenly, a tap on the shoulder. Oh, *how wonderful*, she mused, another fan. It wasn't. "It was your basic hooker," Marcia told us. "'Honey,' she counseled me, 'you're never gonna turn any tricks if you're dressed like that.'" Oh dear. Some days, no matter what you do, the Life Force just rears back and sticks it to you . . . ■

Woody's ark

Here's what's so weird about Woody Allen's reaching into his pocket and dealing out \$3 million for that Southampton, Long Island, estate, the one which we all know biblically as The Ark: Woody's had this thing for years about privacy. He's also had this thing about the relative superiority of the city to the beach. (You can't have *already* forgotten the woes he professed when he filmed "Interiors" out on Long Island, can you?) Well. The Word is Woody's having *every stitch* of the beach grass around The Ark snipped at the stalk. (In a two-by-two pattern, we trust.) It's the *exact same* beach grass responsible for providing the *tres intime* nature of the joint — you know, by filtering the rest of the universe out. Keep watching that space — until either the grass rejuvenates or the deluge hits, whichever comes first . . . ■

Bermuda shorts

What a hoot on KMPC's Ashman File yesterday. Chuck Ashman, the File's keeper, was braced to interview state Sen. John Garamendi (D-San Joaquin Valley). At the appointed hour, Garamendi had yet to materialize. No problem. Ashman did the interview anyway: He asked the questions — just like he normally would — and then whirled around and dished the responses. After the third question, Garamendi zipped in. And here's the Fun Part: *You couldn't even tell the difference* . . . The best act at the White House lately: National Security Adviser Richard Allen's now notorious Richard Nixon, complete with double-V salute, and jowls a-flutter. Naturally, we wouldn't begin *even trying* to describe his Al Haig . . . Tim Leary Himself on the bond that ties him to Watergater G. Gordon Liddy (the pair, don't forget, are dropping in from place to place for High Debate around the nation): "Of all the people who went to jail in the 1960s, there are only two who absolutely were not rehabilitated. He'd do it again, but he'd probably watch the tape around the door. I'd do it *although* I wouldn't let them plant the *shtray*." Oh . . . Annnnd, *ss who's guesting*

ABBOTT: Lionized Writer to Return in Shackles

Continued from First Page

critic of the New York Times Book Review called it "awesome, brilliant, perversely ingenuous . . . completely compelling." Vogue declared it "one of the most important books of our age." A writer in the Nation pronounced Abbott "a stunning writer and tenacious thinker."

Job as Researcher

On July 18, the chorus of praise abruptly stopped. Random House, the book's publisher, quietly suspended its advertising, according to publishing sources. And Abbott's literary sponsors attempted in a gingerly way to distance themselves from their protege. Mailer—who had given Abbott a job as a researcher at \$150 a week, guided the book through publication and supervised much of its publicity campaign—refused to say anything more about him.

The two editors who also wrote to Abbott's parole board, Robert Silvers of the New York Review of Books and Errol McDonald of Random House, said that they had recommended him on the strength of his writing, and had made no judgment on his character.

"Norman and other people who wrote letters to the parole board based their recommendations on his literary talents; they never knew him as a person," said Scott Meredith, the agent for both Mailer and Abbott. "The parole board knew him as a person, they evaluated him

as a person, and released him. If anyone is guilty, it's the parole board."

Abbott's lawyer, Fisher, said Thursday that none of Abbott's literary friends had contacted him to propose a defense committee for the ex-convict—and said he did not want one. "This is going to be handled as a criminal defense, not as a media event," he said.

In perhaps the unkindest cut of all, after July 18 the tenor of the book's press notices swiftly changed; it was no longer described as brilliant literature but instead as a kind of painful curiosity, a piece of intellectual pathology. Abbott, a post-July 18 article in the New Republic said, "resembles nothing so much as a precocious child regurgitating—with a dash of self-conscious panache—the tired old clichés he has learned will charm his elders."

A second article in the New York Times Book Review skirted the issue of the book's merit but said Mailer and friends had surrendered to "the fervently held belief that talent somehow redeems, that art confers respectability, that the act of writing can somehow transform a violent man into a philosopher of violence."

"You don't see positive things being said about the book after the murder occurred," said Abbie Hoffman, the one-time radical activist, who wrote a favorable review earlier for a New York weekly, the

Soho News. "But it was a piece of remarkable writing . . . If people are backing away from it, I can understand that. I don't know exactly what else they ought to be doing."

On the other hand, Anatole Broyard, a reviewer for the New York Times who took the view from the start that Abbott's book was less than a masterpiece, charged that his fellow critics have not been straightforward enough about the case. "I thought the book was mostly junk," he said. "But nobody seems to want to admit they were wrong. I think the whole thing was a scandal."

"In the Belly of the Beast" describes Abbott's years in prison in sharp and angry detail. Abbott wrote that he had spent all but about 13 years of his life in some kind of detention, much of it in isolation cells where, he said, prisoners ate cockroaches to survive.

His maximum-security prison career began in 1963 when, at the age of 19, he was given a five-year sentence for passing bad checks in Utah. In 1966, while serving that term, he stabbed another inmate to death in a fight and received a concurrent sentence of three to 20 years. He escaped from prison in 1971, held up a bank in Denver, was recaptured and sentenced to 19 years for armed robbery.

In 1980, he was granted parole by federal authorities on his bank robbery sentence, but still had several years to serve in the Utah prison



Associated Press

Abbott in New Orleans Thursday system.

It was then that Mailer wrote the Utah parole board, promising to hire Abbott as a literary assistant and suggesting that his talent for writing could "solve (his) relation to other people and society."

Abbott may earn as much as \$250,000 from his book, which is selling well and is now in its third printing, a spokesman for Meredith said.

Drug Guru Seeks 'Total Disrespect'

Dr. Timothy Leary, famed for his drug advocacy in the 1960s, said Wednesday his basic role in life is to "encourage total disrespect for authority."

Dr. Leary made his remarks at a press conference at the University of Buffalo prior to delivering a talk there.

Dr. Leary, told of Tuesday's drug incident involving students at Williamsville East High School, said he "deplored" such a situation.

He said he was still "basically pro drugs" but that taking tranquilizing drugs and trying to participate in activities was "dumb."

Asked if he still used drugs, Dr. Leary commented that he was "on probation until 1985 so I don't do anything illegal or immoral."

Former Harvard Psychologist

Dr. Leary spent 42 months in a federal prison on drug-related charges. He is a former Harvard psychologist known for experiments with LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs.

Beside his mission of preaching disrespect for authority, Dr. Leary said he wants to "neutralize the guilt built up over the last 2,000 years by the Judeo-Christian ethic."

He said he tries to "inject individual self-confidence" in young people.

Dr. Leary said young people today are "100 times more sophisticated than 10 years ago."

But he said he would urge

young people "to know what you are doing when you take drugs."

Sacred Cows

He added, "drugs are to the brain what other vehicles of transportation are to the outer body."

Dr. Leary said he wants to "roast all the sacred cows of American Society" and to stimulate "self-confidence, self-respect, self-indulgence and self-efficiency."

Dr. Leary said the media, especially television, dictates reality. He cited the current presidential primary battles as a media event much like a sports playoff.

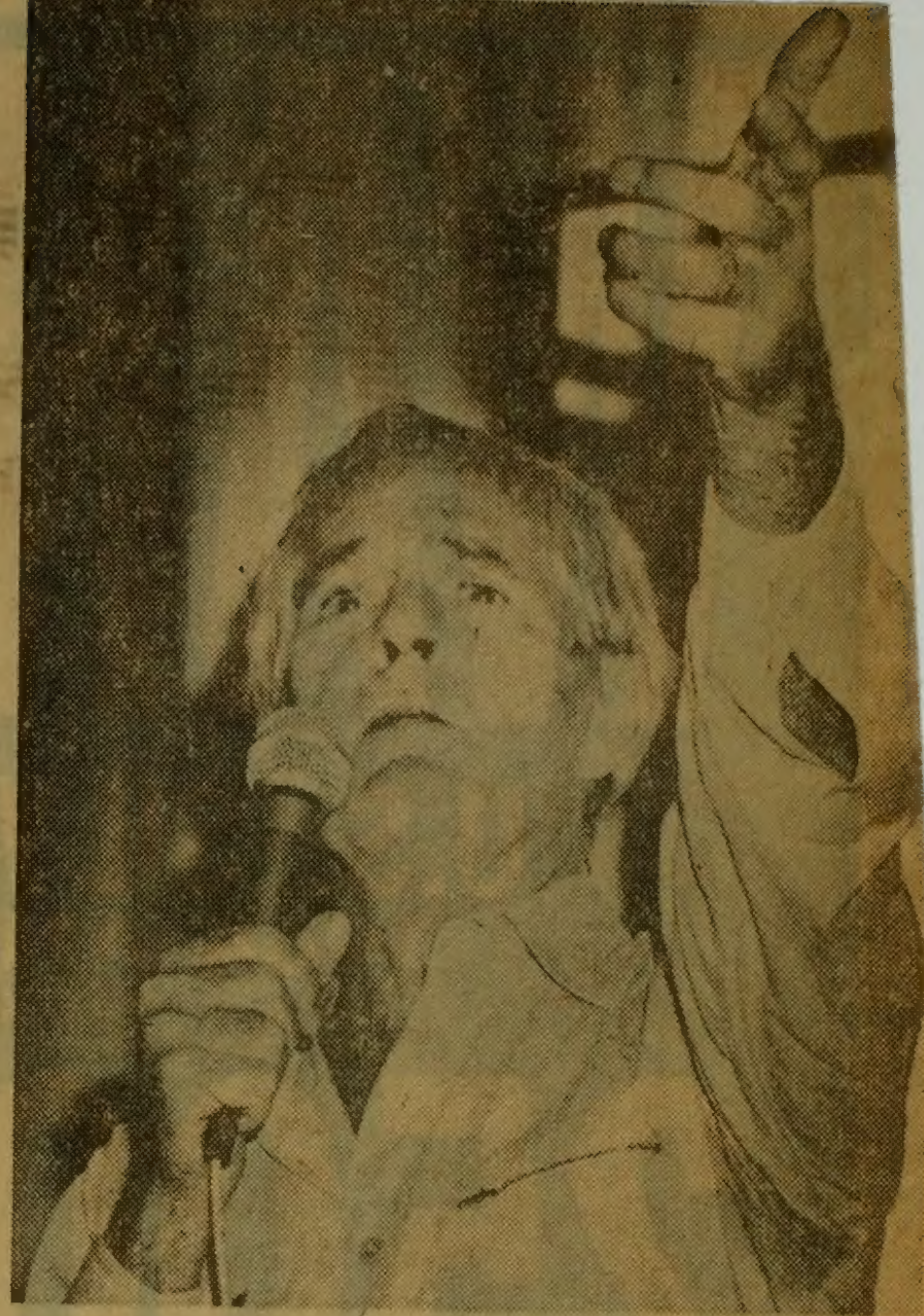
He said the media are playing up the presidential primaries because they want to narrow down the large flock of candidates.

Dr. Leary said even the FBI "is media now" with "every agent needing two cameramen and a soundman."

Youth Drug Abuse Topic of Program

A three-session program to increase community awareness and action concerning drug and alcohol abuse in young people will begin at 7:30 this evening in the Maryvale School District Administration Building, 1050 Maryvale Drive, Cheektowaga.

Other sessions will be held on March 13 and 20. The free programs are open to all.



COURIER EXPRESS/MICKEY OSTERREICHER

Timothy Leary emphasizes a point during talk to UB students
... derides society's "sacred cows"

Rev. A. Gaunt To Preach

The Rev. Arthur Gaunt is presenting an evangelistic crusade nightly through Saturday at 7:30 each evening in the Kenmore Alliance Church, 66 Somerton Ave., Kenmore.

The Rev. Gaunt, of Fort

Wayne, Ind., is founder of evangelistic endeavors of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

He will also speak at the Sunday church service at 11,

LEARY: Drugs provide access to brains

Continued from page 1C

"I never advocated LSD," he said. "I never advocated anything except individual freedom. I was not interested in drugs per se. I was interested in personal growth and the brain. My personal philosophy is the Emersonian belief that higher intelligence is within, and it's the challenge and duty of the individual to go within and develop it. Drugs only take us where we want to go, and many of us only want to go deeper into our brains. The brain is the last undiscovered frontier."

Leary still adamantly maintains that his approach is proper. The only mistake he may have made was timing.

"I was a premature baby-boomer," he said. "I wish I were a member of the Steven Spielberg and E.T. generation. But I was brought up in a time of extreme ignorance. Still, it's kind of fun to be ahead of things, to be on the cutting edge, and from my earliest days I've been a free thinker."

It was his propensity for free thinking — or, more accurately, for telling others what he was freely thinking — that landed him in prison. He figures it was the price he had to pay.

"The role of the philosopher is to stimulate and facilitate change," he said. "And you always get in trouble when you do that. I knew it was likely I would end up in prison because most of the philosophers I tended to like — Thoreau, Emerson — had been put in prison . . . I don't regret going to prison because I went to prison for ideals. Freedom can't be stopped."

Even in prison he remained philosophical. "Prison, like youth, is wasted on those who don't appreciate it," he wrote. In an interview he added, "It's a wonderful opportunity to learn about yourself. And what better place is there for a psychologist to study people?"

(One of the inmates at Folsom



Timothy Leary and his former wife, Rosemary, in 1969.

Prison with Leary was Charles Manson, "an interesting person but not someone you would want to spend a lot of time with."

Leary still is using drugs to explore his consciousness, only now he uses what he calls "alegal" drugs, compounds that haven't been classified as illegal by the government because the government doesn't know they exist. And he still is urging others to join him.

"I vigorously oppose laws prohibiting American citizens from altering their nervous systems," he wrote.

"Still 100 percent in favor of the intelligent, moderate use of drugs, I am increasingly convinced that the individual's right of access to his or her own brain has become the most significant political, economic and cultural issue in America today."

"I'm not talking about hard drugs," he expounds in interviews. "I've never advocated heroin or cocaine. And I've always believed in moderation. Don't abuse any drug. And don't use street drugs because you don't know what's in them."

As far as he's concerned, the worst drug is the only one that is legal: alcohol.

"I have had considerable experience with every well-known brain-change substance. Of these, alcohol has caused the most damaging incidents in my life. Booze ruined my father's life, smashed his marriage, eroded the lives of four uncles. Marianne's (his first wife's) suicide and thus the endless sorrows of my children were due to booze. Most of my fractured friendships have unraveled under the influence of liquor. Ninety percent of the eruptions of vulgarity, insensitivity or aggression in my history have been triggered by mild to moderate doses of booze.

"(But) in the last 20 years, I have ingested enormous quantities of psychedelic drugs . . . I have never done anything I regret while under the influence of these substances."

Eventually, he says, history will prove him right and he will be remembered as the Christopher Columbus of consciousness exploration.

"In 20 or 30 years, the notion that we should have access to our brains will

be seen as a breakthrough," he said. "Drugs will be seen like boats that we can use to take exploratory trips. And I'll be seen like Columbus, a primitive navigator, but a man who went from court to court fighting for what he believed in because he was a man with a vision."

As for his naivete, he hopes that he always retains at least some of it.

"I like that gee-whiz approach to the universe," he said. "If we lose that, we're all going to die of terminal adulthood."

NOV 4 1983

BURRELLE'S

Drug use cuts police recruit class in half

By **CHRIS BRODERICK**

Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer
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FRONT PAGE

Denver's police academy will graduate only 16 officers Friday because about half of the recruits were rejected after they admitted previous drug use.

Civil Service Commission Secretary Craig Soja said about 50 percent of the recruits who qualified for the academy last summer were rejected, mainly because they admitted to using drugs such as marijuana or cocaine in the past year. The confessions came during

polygraph tests.

And the pattern of drug disclosures apparently has not slackened. About half of the candidates who are undergoing polygraph tests to qualify for the academy in 1984 are being scuttled because of drug use, Soja said.

Statistics indicate that the percentage of drug users may be higher since dozens of candidates voluntarily drop out rather than submit to polygraphs.

"We've seen some (police) candidates whose drug habits would put Timothy Leary to shame," said Soja, referring to the LSD guru of the 1960s.

The meager number of academy

graduates comes at a time when police officials complain the department already is 55 officers short.

However, Soja said he is confident the next police academy class will be much larger because his office received more applications for police work — more than 1,500 — this summer than he's ever seen in his four years with the commission.

"I would guess that 120 to 150 recruits will be eligible for appointment to the academy out of the current pool (of candidates)," he said.

The five civil service commissioners who supervise the testing are much

more selective about police recruits than past commissioners and will not tolerate recent drug use, Soja said. If a recruit admits he or she took drugs in earlier years, the commissioners personally review the situations and consider them on a "case-by-case basis," he said.

Of the 624 candidates who passed the preliminary civil service test given Sept. 17, more than 200 have had their polygraphs reviewed by commissioners; about half flunked. Soja said the "overwhelming" question that disqualified them was about drug use.

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BURRELLE'S

Academy: City aims to recruit 'more aggressively'

Continued from page 1

The remaining recruits either must still undergo polygraph exams or have taken tests that haven't been reviewed by the commissioners.

City Council President Ted Hackworth and Councilman Bill Scheitler met with Police Chief Thomas E. Coogan on Thursday to discuss the problem.

"The civil service standards are proper. If somebody used drugs the past year,

that's unacceptable," Coogan said after the meeting. "The problem is not the selection process. The problem historically has been that the (candidate) list is never long enough."

Hackworth agreed, saying he plans to meet with the civil service commissioners to come with ideas to recruit more aggressively so the city can draw from a much larger candidate pool.

"We don't want to lower the standards, we just think there should be more candi-

dates so you end up with 50 (academy) graduates instead of 16," Hackworth said.

Said Coogan: "We'd like to be even more selective than we are now and we need a bigger pool to draw from to do so. . . . We want to minimize the risk of an unqualified officer getting through."

The 16 recruits scheduled to graduate from the academy Friday afternoon after four months of training were pared down from a field of 98 academy candidates last spring.

Soja said 22 of the 98 recruits dropped out before the polygraph exams and another 39 were disqualified by the tests. Nearly all of the 39 were disqualified after admitting using drugs — usually marijuana or cocaine — within the past year.

Of the 1,500 applicants, 950 showed up in September to take a written aptitude test. The 624 recruits who passed the initial test are undergoing polygraph exams that will not be completed until the end of the year, Soja said.

PAGE 2

By Frank Swertlow

Dealing

Page 2 loves a good deal. And so it goes that anchorwoman **Christine Craft's** tale of hiring and firing in the Midwest will become a TV movie sometime soon, thanks to some fast working by a couple of young entrepreneurs, **Susan Kay Williams**, the secretary of producer **Marty Ransohoff**, and **Eric Ellenbogen**, a manager/producer. Williams wanted to get into the movie biz and away from typing and answering phones. The way in, she thought, just might be Craft, whose firing by KMBC and subsequent lawsuit has been making headlines. Williams and Craft met a few months back in Santa Barbara — when there were no headlines — and Craft signed an option to sell Williams the rights to her life story. If the option was exercised Craft would receive somewhere between \$25,000 and \$50,000, for the flick, which is the industry standard.

Williams and Ellenbogen then made *their* deal to co-produce the movie, and everybody waited for the outcome of the trial. **Karen Valentine** reportedly may play Christine. Will she? She's in the running, says Eric, who used to manage her. And she even chatted with Craft a while back. But no, no final decision has been made, he says, adding that other actresses are being considered. And, of course, the network that buys the flick will have a say or two.

There is a touch of irony in all this. Craft is in debt and will spend more that a year in appeals court before realizing any of the \$500,000 she won. Is she getting a low ball from the two producers? No, says Ellenbogen, adding: "Nobody knew the outcome when we made the deal. Nobody knew about all the publicity she would get. It all could have died an ugly death." He's right. ■

Bi-coasting ...

Well, are you? A Bi-Coastal, that is? Here's an IQ test from the Bi-Coastal Handbook by a couple of red-eyed lawyers, **Judy Katten** and **Gail Ellis**. How much of a real New Yorker are you? How much of a real L.A.er are you? Let's see how you answer some of the questions. New Yorkers first.

1. Who makes the three-ring sign? a) **Leo Durocher**; b) **Mel Allen**; c) **Hermann Hesse**; d) **Marlo the Magician**.

2. What did Dugan's truck carry? a) gas; b) fruit; c) convicted criminals; d) cupcakes.

3. Who didn't manage a New York baseball team? a) **The Old Perfesser**; b) **Hymie the German**; c) **Leo the Lip**; d) **The Major**.

4. What's ring-a-levio? a) a cupcake; b) a head of the Brooklyn rackets; c) a game of tag; d) an ingredient in pizza.

Answers: b; d; b; c.

Here's the L.A. IQ test. Are you a real West Coastie or are you dragging your sandals? If you're stumped, take a drive up the coast — the Pacific, that is.

1. **Miserlou** was: a) **Napoleon's** greatest military defeat; b) a hit by **Dick** and the Del Tones; c) hot springs outside Apple Valley; d) the first chairlift at Mammoth.

2. The **Wedge** is: a) a famous manage-a-trois; b) a ride at Magic Mountain; c) a popular body-surfing area; d) a gay bar in Santa Monica.

3. **Cilantro** is: a) a perfect wave in Baja; b) a woody with a Porsche engine; c) a Mexican herb; d) a San Diego sailor's hangout.

4. **Huaraches** are: a) a group of Mexican minstrels; b) zingers at Don the Beachcomber's; c) what surfers wear on their feet (when they're not surfing); d. Mexican matzoh balls.

Answers: b; c; c; c. ■

Johnny T-shirting

Just what you *really* wanted to see. **John Travolta** hits the nightclub trail in October — to test his talents as a rocker, reports Marilyn Beck. It will be part of his preparation for "Fire," the **Keith Barish** film in which Johnny T-Shirt stars as a rock singer-dancer whose obsession with fame and success takes him down the path toward self-destruction. Sounds like his life story. By the by, one of his stops could be L.A. ■

Movers and shakers

Twiggy returned to her starring role in the Broadway musical "My One and Only" at yesterday's matinee, bouncing back from a mishap Tuesday night that stopped her performance. The show ended when, nearly 10 minutes after the opening curtain, a huge, pink seat in the shape of a crescent moon tipped over on her. The Twig was shaken but not broken. ...

Two-time Emmy winner **Dorothy Lyman** will leave her role as Opal Gardner in ABC's daytime serial "All My Children" to make movies and other programs for NBC ... Former KNXT managing editor **Karl Fleming's** official title at CBS News will be planning editor, CBS Morning News. ... Former Channel 2 news director **Jay Feldman** joins the syndicated news service Newscope as executive editor. He also becomes a vice president with the parent company, Telepictures. ... Channel 2's **Terry Murphy** says there's no deal in the works for her to return to Chicago. "I am not negotiating nor is my agent," says Murph. She says she did chat with **Dennis Swanson**, the boss of WLS in Chicago, but that was to squelch a story in the Chicago Trib. "Like **Thomas Wolfe** said, you can't go home again," says Terry, who will marry **David Timsit**, a men's sportswear executive, Sept. 5. ...

Page 2 couldn't help chuckling when we saw **Timothy Leary** driving his green Mercedes 450 SE down Wilshire Boulevard. While stopped at red lights, the good doctor swigged coffee out of a giant glass beaker. Or was it herb tea? ■

PAGE 2

Edited by David Barton

Nix on the whole thing

At this point in time, it's hard to make a book about Richard Nixon perfectly clear, which may or may not explain the press release touting Seymour Hersh's latest, "The Price of Power." Either there's an 18-page gap in the published version of the tome or the release writer has a better imagination than the Tricky One himself.

The blurb accompanying the book claimed, for example, that Dick was "apparently drunk" when he ordered the bombing of PLO forces in Jordan. Hersh did write that Nixon issued such an order (ignored by all the president's men) but the book doesn't mention the drinking part.

The release also described Al Haig, then a White House aide, as taking over a National Security Council meeting in late 1972 by saying he was "in control now," recasting Big Al's infamous comment to reporters at the White House just after the attempted assassination of President Reagan in 1981. But that's not in print, either.

An unimpeachable source at Summit Books says the mistakes resulted from a misunderstood telephone conversation with Hersh. Heh-heh. ■

In the beginning, it was, like, *far-out*

"Flashbacks," the just-out autobiography of acid casualty Timothy Leary, will be a real mind-blower, too, even to those who disapprove of the pro-drug stance of this seminal '60s figure. (The most fascinating part of it all, says Liz Smith, are Tim's adventures in some 38 different jails and prisons during his up-the-Establishment years.)

Typically trippy is a story of meeting Aldous Huxley, the great English author, who was also for mind-changing drug use. Huxley told Leary: "Your role is quite simple. Become a cheerleader for evolution. That's what I did and my grandfather before me. These brain-drugs, mass-produced in the laboratories, will bring about vast changes in society. This will happen with or without you or me. All we can do is spread the word. The obstacle to this evolution, Timothy, is the Bible."

But Al, Tim says he said, I don't recall any brain-change drugs mentioned in the Good Book. To which Huxley exclaimed acidly, "Have you forgotten the very first chapters of Genesis? Jehovah says to Adam and Eve, 'I've built you

this wonderful resort eastward of Eden. You can do anything you want, except you are forbidden to eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.' " So it's "the first controlled substance," deduced Leary. "Exactly," Hux howled. "The Bible *begins* with Food and Drug prohibitions." Oh, deduced Tim, "so the Fall and Original Sin were caused by the taking of illegal drugs." Ah, so. Now it's turning perfectly clear. Better stay tuned — in or out. ■

Tell a friend — Somers ending ...

By now, Suzanne Somers' hubby/manager Alan Hamel is used to playing the heavy in her continually-controversial career. He took the rap for the outrageous salary demands that aced her right out of her choice "Three's Company" role. Well, now the word in Vegas is that Suzanne's contract will not be picked up by the Hilton's "Moulin Rouge" show in which she's now starring. Again, Al wants too much money and everything else to keep Suz in the SRO show. So when June ends, so does her job. Lost Wages, indeed! ■

... but not the heat

Meanwhile, other trauma in another city of sin. Expect fireworks July 4 when "Hollywood on Ronald Reagan: Friends and Enemies Discuss Our President," is unleashed. It's by Doug McClelland, author of Hollywood hot sauce like "Susan Hayward: The Divine Bitch," and "The Unkindest Cuts." (Everyone dishes dirt to Dougie, nudges Diana McLellan, just a wee bit enviously.) Jane Bryan Dart, pal of The First Nancy, dates Ronzo's ripening as an egghead to the time he began to read editorials. Dame Judith Anderson, who co-starred in "King's Row" with Himself, unfortunately can't remember working with him *at all*. But Bob Cummings, another co-star, recalls quite enough for two, thank you. In fact, his memories of Jane Wyman critically discussing RR's mucho private performances have been cut out completely by Faber and Faber's tasteful editors. Curse those standards! ■

The times that try men's fingers

Admit it, you've been practicing the old thumbs-in-the-ears finger wiggle in the Reagan mode. You didn't know it's passe already, in favor of yet another nouveau GOP gesture. Fun-loving RNC Chair Frank Fahrenkopf Jr. was asked, at the National Press Club, if he had a message for donkey counterpart Charles Manatt. "Yes, I do!" he cried merrily, sticking thumb to nose and letting loose a wee wave. "Where will this digital escalation lead?" fretted a waggish party pro. "A rebirth of the Rockefinger?" Hot dog! Ain't politics grand? ■

Book Review

Brain Study Contentious, Controversial

By HARVEY MINDESS

Sex and the Brain by Jo Durden-Smith and Diane deSimone (Arbor House, \$16.95)

Are the differences between men and women only in jeans or also in genes? Are there inborn distinctions in the abilities and character traits of the sexes, and if so, do they make it more natural for women to perform certain social functions, men to perform others? Hidebound conservatives shout yea, knee-jerk liberals shout nay, while thoughtful persons of either persuasion know a problem when they see one.

"Sex and the Brain"—a polemical work based on interviews with many scientists—makes a bold attempt to cut the knot by affirming the inevitability of such differences. Combining controversial brain research and speculative evolutionary theory, the authors—a husband-wife team who first published portions of this book in *Playboy*—take the position that biology is destiny.

"The brain . . . is who you are. There is no controlling ghost or master puppeteer poised above the skull or else scattered, loose as metaphor, throughout the whole human organism. Instead there is only body and brain, male and female, an interdependent whole. In your brain . . . lies every feeling and every failing. And in this chemistry . . . lies your ability, however gained, to play snooker, baseball, the great lover, Chopin or Shakespeare."

Men, they tell us, have better visual-spatial ability, women better verbal ability. Women are more sensitive to touch and they have better fine-motor coordination. Men are more rule-bound, more single-minded, and more persevering. Women are communicators and men are takers of action. Men are more likely to be sexual deviants and psychopaths, while women are more likely to be attacked by phobias and depression. Finally, there are more males at both ends of the intellectual spectrum—more retardates but also more geniuses. In the authors' opinion, tendencies in these directions are present in the male and female brain and reinforced by differences in hormonal balance.

Theirs is a controversial position that flies in the face of anthropological evidence and prevailing psychological views. They support it by quoting liberally from such researchers as Jerre Levy, Diane McGuinness, Jeannette McGlone, Doreen Kimura, Bob Goy and Gunter Dorner. The data supplied by these people is often provocative, but the authors present it in a flashy manner that seems designed to carry implications to the end of the rainbow and back.

"Slowly at first, but now with gathering speed, brain science is marching into the modern era, side by side with a new science of evolution. And all the little backwaters of both these disciplines have begun to come together into a broad stream that is flooding the orthodoxy's defenses and damaging beyond repair . . . the idea of psychological states as products of mind, the idea of the separation of mind and body and the idea that gender is not inborn but is learned and can be changed."

While the notion of mind as a tabula rasa has long been outmoded, evidence from all our sciences considered together suggests that it is better conceived as a tabula plastica than a slate with indelible sexual imprints. Constitutional sexual differences may well be real, but so is the amazing variability of the human animal. Men find satisfaction in playing maternal roles, not to mention excelling in verbal fields such as drama and literature, whereas women succeed in positions of leadership requiring both perseverance and single-mindedness.

We may all be controlled to some extent by our brains and hormones, but we are also the offspring of our parents, members of our families, products of our culture, and the results of our own decisions. The problem is to forge a view that recognizes the contributions of all our formative agents, not one that supports the seductive simplicity of (and this from a male reviewer) single-mindedness.

Mindess is the director of the graduate psychology program at Antioch University West.

NO. 1 HAPPY BIRTHDAY NO. 1

NO. 1



ENJOY!



Cleaver Trying New Tactics

The import of Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver's remarks is that he is doing the United States of America a favor by deciding to return here after seven years of self-imposed exile abroad.

He is saying that the United States has changed enough in that time so he can accept the thought of living here again, correcting our remaining errors by working through existing institutions.

That is a mighty generous concession for one of the foremost militants of the 1960s, a self admitted rapist, a founder of the Black Panthers and a felon who fled the United States to avoid prosecution on murder charges. So far as we can remember, his most notable contribution while abroad was the designing of trousers

that can only be considered pornographic.

Cleaver could have returned to the U.S. in the same fashion as he left — anonymously through the radical underground. That he chose a legal means, well laced with the glare of publicity and patriotic statements, is a clue to the tactics that we can continue to expect as Cleaver seeks to wriggle free of the net that he has woven around himself.

Cleaver says that he has learned that the U.S. is the freest country in the world. In due time he will also learn that the country has not changed in the last seven years. He has, and it is a lesson that came late in life, as it has for so many other Americans.

VIRGINIA PAYETTE

Pleasures Spread In Middle-Age

Scientists keep dangling this carrot in front of our noses: one of these days, they say, they'll look into a test tube and there will be the secret of stopping our biological clocks.

What's getting them all excited is research that indicates we have a time-clock in our cells that programs them to divide from 40 to 60 times and then stop.

Once the gerontologists figure out how this affects the human chassis, then all they have to do is concoct some way to throw a medical monkeywrench in the works and we stop getting older.

If they do manage to stop the clock, what age would you pick?

Young adulthood is tempting. That's when we danced a lot and started careers and families and built new homes and kept in the best shape of our lives with tennis and skiing and swimming.

Most folks would probably stop the clock right there, before the sagging and bagging set in. When young couples found more exciting things to do after dinner than stare at the boob tube.

As for me, I'd vote for middle-age. That's when we know which dreams made it and which ones never will. We know the kids turned out fine . . . we get to enjoy the grandchildren without complications . . . and we don't ever have to ski down Suicide Gulch again.

The mortgage is almost paid for, and the bank balance doesn't have to stretch to cover braces and summer camp and college. We can even take off to see a bit of the world now and then.

Creaks and all, it's the best kind of living there is. (As long as you learn to keep away from the mirrors.) But those scientists had better get a move on.

THURSDAY/CALEN

July 30, 1981 ★

Los Angeles Times

NBC PLANS WEEKLONG ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN

By LEE MARGULIES,
Times Staff Writer

NBC announced plans Wednesday for a weeklong anti-drug campaign in September that officials said would harness the full range of its television and radio operations to urge young people to "Get High on Yourself."

The goal, organizers said, is to offer kids a "positive alternative" to drugs by stressing their individual worth and potential and by trying to present "drug-free heroes" with whom to identify.

The organizers expressed hope that NBC's on-air efforts will mark the start of a coordinated, continuing effort by private businesses and concerned individuals to fight the growing use of drugs by young people. Already enlisted to join the campaign are Safeway markets, the Six Flags amusement parks and the



Robert Evans

Dallas Times Herald.

A foundation headed by actress Cathy Lee Crosby, co-host of "That's Incredible!," sparked NBC's campaign with a public-service commercial it produced featuring celebrities and young people singing an original song entitled "Get High on Yourself."

That spot and about 40 variations of it will play a prominent role in the NBC campaign, which will run from Sept. 20 to Sept. 27. Among the celebrities appearing in the spot are performers Paul Newman, Bob Hope, Carol Burnett, Kate Jackson, Cheryl Ladd and Henry Winkler and sports figures Muhammad Ali, Magic Johnson, Rod Carew and Julius Irving.

Kicking off the "Get High on Yourself" campaign will be a one-hour network special that will be produced by Robert Evans, a successful motion picture producer whose involvement in the project initially stemmed from having pleaded guilty last year to possession of five ounces of cocaine.

A federal judge in New York said

he would expunge the record if Evans would use his talents to aid in anti-drug education efforts. The judge admonished Evans, his brother and another man before imposing a one-year probation sentence because their "matter-of-fact dabbling in cocaine . . . tells the whole world it is all right to use it."

Evans, a former production chief at Paramount whose credits include "Popeye," "Chinatown" and "Black Sunday," said he hopes the "Get High on Yourself" campaign will grow to become "the March of Dimes of the '80s"—referring to the campaign that helped fund the research to eliminate polio.

Brandon Tartikoff, president of NBC's entertainment division, said that in addition to the one-hour special Sept. 20, every prime-time show that week will be preceded by a special message promoting the anti-drug theme. The subject will be covered in other parts of the TV network's programming schedule, including news and sports, and in the NBC radio and TV station divi-

Please see NBC CAMPAIGN, Page 9

Hansen Seeking Senate GOP Secretary

CASPER, Wyo. (UPI) — Sen. Cliff Hansen, R-Wyo., Wednesday announced his candidacy for secretary of the Senate Republican Conference, one of five leadership posts among GOP senators.

The five Republican Senate leadership positions are minority leader, assistant minority leader or whip, GOP policy committee chairman, and chairman and secretary of the Republican Conference.

If elected, Hansen said he hopes to instill in Congress the conservative philosophy of re-

ducing federal spending and influence over the lives of Americans.

"I would try to see that such a philosophy is communicated to others in the Congress and to President Carter," he said.

On another topic, Hansen urged Congress to lift federal price controls on domestic oil and gas. He said money would be saved because domestic supply would increase and dependence on foreign oil

would be reduced.

"The price of domestically produced oil has been rolled back by the federal government to an average of \$7.88 per barrel, while imported foreign

Poet Karl Shapiro to Speak at UW

Pulitzer Price-winning poet Karl Shapiro will present a combined lecture and reading of his poetry, "Karl Shapiro's America", today, Thursday, at 4:10 p.m. in the Commerce and Industry auditorium.

The lecture is open to the public without charge and a reception will follow in the C&I Lounge.

Shapiro's appearance is the

third and final presentation in the 30th annual public lecture program sponsored by the UW English department.

Shapiro was born in Baltimore, Md. and received his education at the University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins University and the Pratt Library School in Baltimore. After service with the U.S. Army during World War II he

received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1944. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1945.

A professor of English at the University of California, Davis since 1968 Shapiro has also taught at Johns Hopkins, Loyola and the universities of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska. He has authored 14 books of verse, a play, and various other works.

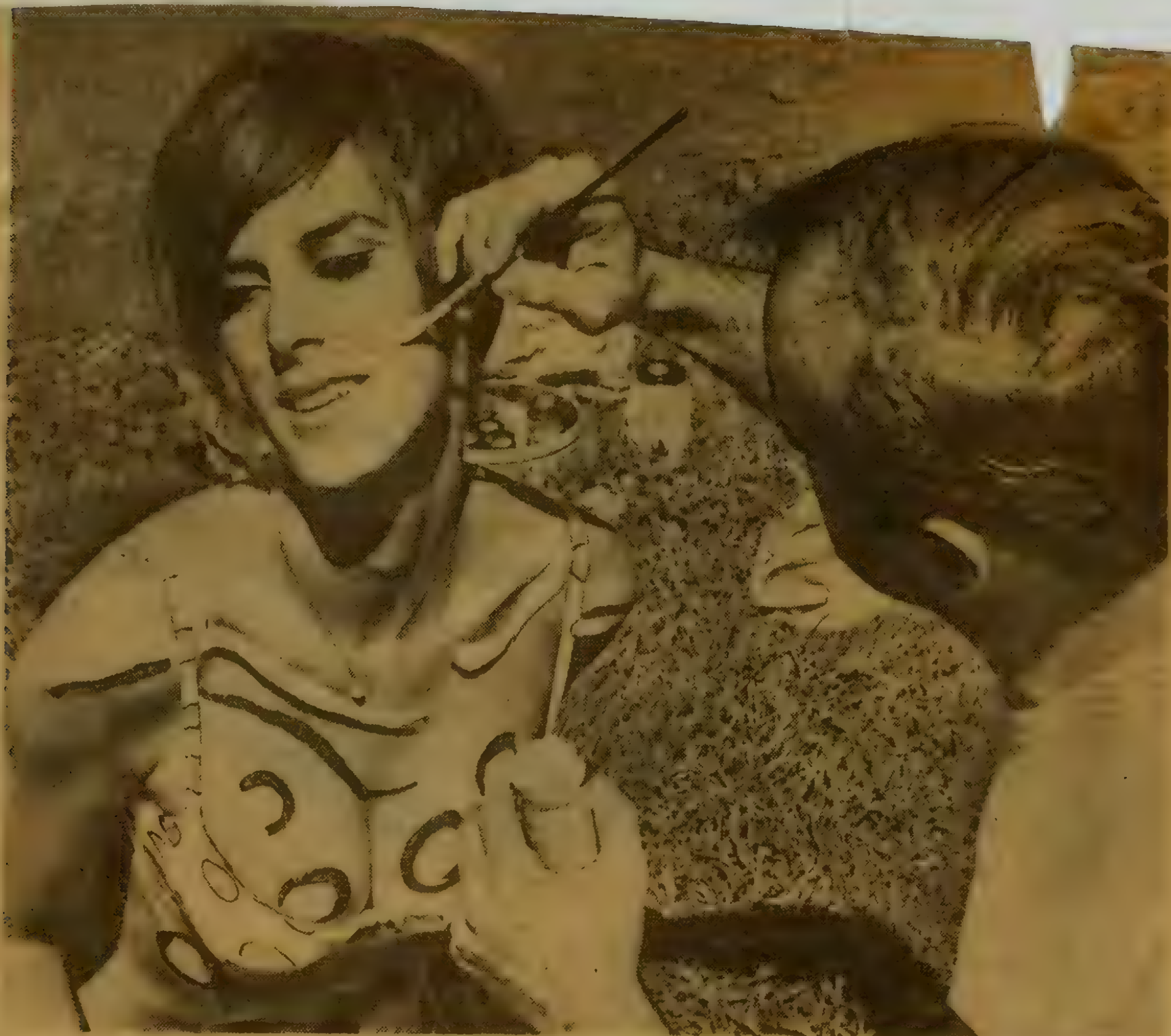
Hearing Postponed

LOVELL, Wyo. (UPI) — Inclement weather forced the Public Service Commission to postpone a hearing scheduled

Commission Planning

SEP 21 1967

By Keller



—Associated Press Wirephoto

PSYCHEDELIC BODY PAINTING IN HIPPIE LAND

Artist Robert Dattolo applies brush to model, Brigitte Vacek, 24, during psychedelic body-painting

contest in San Francisco's hippie land, Haight-Ashbury. Contest was a promotion for a movie on LSD.

THE FRESNO BEE

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OCT 3 1983

BURRELLE'S

Peter Max back to celebrity status

Associated Press

BEVERLY HILLS — At a posh Rodeo Drive gallery, a paint-spattered Peter Max, the art icon of the flower-power '60s, was furiously at work — on video, at least.

To recorded music by a trendy rock band, Max wielded brushes on 12 identical television screens. Dozens of his brilliantly hued, cartoony graphics flashed on the video, interspersed with equally

colorful but brushier, more abstract contemporary works.

A few steps away, the real Max held court, dark-suited and distinguished, with the faintest dusting of silver in his black hair and walrus mustache. He and Timothy Leary, another '60s luminary, were as much of a draw as the exhibit they were opening.

You can't buy his work on ashtrays and bedsheets these days.

but at 46, Max is definitely returned to the status of celebrity artist.

"I have an opening like this every two or three weeks someplace in the country," Max said during a preshow interview on a recent evening. "Since March of '81, I've had over 85 TV shows."

But for almost 10 years, through the 1970s, Max shunned the press and the adoring public.

DANCING, DELINQUENCY

China Acts to Reduce Teen-Age 'Decadence'

By VICTORIA GRAHAM

Associated Press

BEIJING—Young couples who swayed and gyrated in parks last summer and attended private dancing parties are finding this summer that such dancing is considered too sexy, too disruptive and virtually taboo.

Officially sanctioned dances of the more staid and fox-trot type are still permitted, and the public security office in Beijing said no ban has been imposed officially on private dancing here in the capital—just a warning.

In China, however, such warnings from the police often have the effect of law. Many young people who once danced with abandon have abandoned the practice.

Reports from several other cities—Chongqing, Kunming and Wuhan

—indicate that dancing in parks has been banned.

Last summer it was common for young people to take tape recorders to parks and to play music of Western countries, Hong Kong and Taiwan for listening and dancing.

The Peking Public Security Bureau said last summer that throngs of dancers were disrupting normal activities in the park. The press has recently been full of complaints about unseemly behavior in public parks and at dances by young people.

A recent letter to Shanghai's Wen Hui Bao newspaper complained that in Zhongshang Park people were "humming arias full of feudal dross from the old theatrical works and unhealthy songs with

Los Angeles Times

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Wed., Aug. 20, 1960—Part I-A

frivolous tones."

"You could see men dancing to the singing of women, their movements being intolerable to the eye," complained reader Li Zhengqi.

Other Shanghai readers complained that excessive dancing harms work and study. Some young people who danced until midnight went to work tired and listless, wrote Wang Yingshu.

Another report said worker Hu Zhenyun of the Shanghai micro bearing factory used to hold "family balls" at home. The guests were said to have switched off the lights, and lighted a single candle for "dancing-in-the-dark" parties.

Hu was detained for 10 days, and police confiscated his tape recorder and tapes.

Dancing music, too, has come under attack for being "decadent." Wrote reader Yuan Ding Hua of Shanghai: "Indiscriminate pursuit of pleasant music . . . regardless of whether it is decadent or sexy will wear down one's morale and eat into the soul."

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SEP 16 1983

BURRELLE'S

Series offers variety of noted speakers despite constraints of ASASU budget

By M.K. Reinhart
Staff writer

The Associated Students' Lecture Series, while striving to provide students with a wide range of quality speakers, is working with a budget that is "way below average" compared to universities of equal size, according to the activities vice president.

Ted Groves said this year's budget was increased by about \$5,000 over last year. Although he had requested a much larger increase, the one received was still substantial when compared with other ASASU departments.

The Lecture Series' first speaker, former presidential hopeful John Anderson, will speak at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the MU Arizona Room.

"Flashback: An Evening With Timothy Leary," former Harvard professor and psychedelic guru, will be presented on Oct. 4, and on Oct. 25, ERA opponent Phyllis Schlafly will debate Sara Weddington, the lawyer who won the landmark 1973 abortion case Roe vs. Wade.

"We have to work within certain budget constraints that we'd rather not have to," Groves said.

"Good speakers are necessary for the kind of recognition and national attention that ASU needs. Without it . . . our degrees won't mean as much," he said.

With top-notch speakers asking for \$20,000 (plus expenses) per lecture, an honorarium budget of slightly under \$28,000 forces the series directors to plan carefully, Groves said.

"We are obligated to try to get the most with the money

that we have. I don't think we would be acting responsibly if we spent \$20,000 on one speaker," he said.

Groves said he would like to see speakers such as Walter Cronkite, Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger and Carl Sagan come to ASU, but he does not think it is feasible at this point.

Next year, Groves hopes to see the honorarium budget increased to at least \$50,000.

"Out of a budget of nearly \$800,000, I don't think that it's a lot to ask," he said. "It burns me that the money cannot be found to bring in these speakers, while other schools get them at the drop of a hat."

Quality speakers bring attention to the University, Groves said, adding that lecturers rarely turn down invitations from ASU.

"They are appreciative of the fact that they get to come out here and speak before a large group of young, intellectual students," Groves said.

One of the lecturers refusing to speak at the University was economist John Kenneth Galbraith who, according to Groves, did not consider ASU to be "academically suitable."

Selecting speakers is accomplished in part by circulating surveys and contacting student leaders "in order to read the pulse of the campus," Groves said.

Other Lecture Series events this semester include the Rev. Jerry Falwell, appearing in Gammage Center on Nov. 29, as well as other upcoming speakers to be announced later this fall. Falwell's lecture will cost \$2 with an ASU I.D., but all other series events are free to ASU students.

Liddy and Leary 'Return' on film

By ARCHER
WINSTEN

THE conjunction of G. Gordon Liddy, the jailbird of Watergate break-in, fame, and Timothy Leary, the ex-Harvard advocate of drug therapies for youth with a slogan of "tune in, tufn on, and drop out," is found at the Embassy 72d St. in *Return Engagement*. It's a documentary of one of their many debates, this one in a Los Angeles theater, with added footage from Liddy on a motorcycle with Hells Angels, Liddy with Eselan converts, Liddy on a firing range, and both men with their wives at lunch.

The man in the street is

given an opportunity to state his impression of the men, and some students have their own opinions.

Carole Hemingway steps in as moderator of the debate, and director Alan Rudolph keeps the picture varied and in movement.

Surprisingly, to those who have followed both careers in their most superficial aspects, the men emerge as civilized, intelligent people, albeit diametrically opposed in their life philosophies.

Liddy is the man of action and rigid principle, ready and able to kill in defense of his country.

Leary is the philosopher who sees life in terms of freedom for the individual to live, learn and

expand knowledge and feelings, with the assistance of drugs used wisely.

Their contentions are not without humor, and needless to say, neither one convinces the other to the point of conversion. Still, they don't come to blows, or anywhere near them. One can understand why the lectures have been near the top of the list in popularity. A lively intelligence is given full play by both men, becoming both a revelation to the uninformed, and as entertainment to the general public willing to listen to both sides of an argument.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT. An Island Pictures release. Produced by Carolyn Pfeiffer. Directed by Alan Rudolph. Cast. G. Gordon Liddy and Timothy Leary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOLLYWOOD

Collective Energy

Or

Cosmic Circus?

by Larry Cole

In keeping with the spirit of the University of Hollywood, some of the following is factual, some is fantasy and some is a blend of both. Like the University itself, the essence is true — the form and substance are up for grabs.

It was Founders Day at the University of Hollywood and the faculty gathered to celebrate.

On this particular Sunday, the University was high above Malibu in the mountains that form Topanga Canyon. A llama, balanced on a precipice even higher than the celebrants, watched impassively as a parachute filled the sky and Stephan de Segonzac, University of Hollywood Professor of Aerospace and holder of the world's hang-gliding altitude record, trailed out red, white and blue ribbons of smoke as he fell.

A stunt pilot buzzed the crowd, all of whom were faculty members of the University of Hollywood, many of whom had never met before and may never meet again. Thomas Keyes, the University President, greeted his faculty wearing the brown, pink and green University colors emblazoned on the University seal on his sweat shirt. "It's shit brown, pussy pink and money green," he was heard to explain.

Timothy Leary stood smiling while a woman playing what looked like a hybrid violin/saxophone provided musical entertainment between bands. From the Grecian amphitheatre, one could see from Trancas to East L.A., a distance actually greater than the circumference of the world, while listening to University of Hollywood Vice President Lewis Beach Marvin III explain the mission of the University to the assembled academes.

"... And we must learn to live in harmony with the animals..." he said.

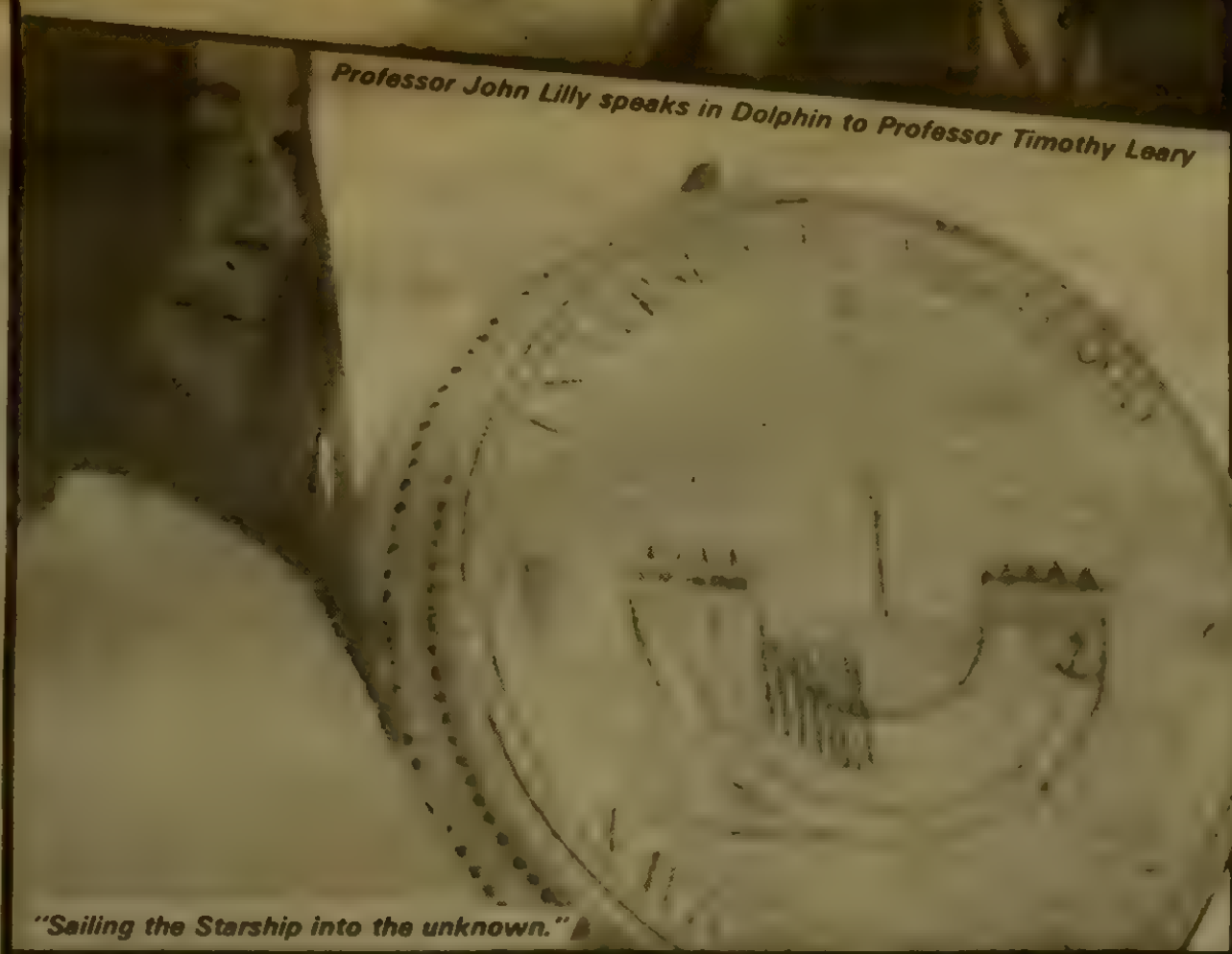
The llama seemed unimpressed.

The other University Vice President, Michael Hollingshead, tried to get the attention of the assembled faculty while maintaining some degree of decorum, but it was of no use. The President himself was leading three choruses of the Alma Mater while a small boy pulled himself up in great gymnastic form onto the rings that hung above the stage. Two little girls danced to the playing of the school song by a jazz group. A cake bearing the University seal and the motto — "Navigare necesse est" ("It is necessary to navigate") — was cut and consumed in a matter of seconds by a small cadre of militant professors.

Professor John Lilly spoke in Dolphin to Professor of Heresy Paul Krassner, who seemed to understand him. Music Professor Chuck Berry did the duck walk without his guitar, while Professor Oscar Joniger blanched at being publicly



Professor John Lilly speaks in Dolphin to Professor Timothy Leary



reminded that he had given mescaline to Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir in the 1950s. Roy Walford, University Professor of Immortality and Professor of Consciousness Ed Elkin pondered Professor Leary's smile. Professor of Chess Lena Grumette was the women's caucus, since the only other woman professor (and founding governor), Laura Huxley, was absent.

The faculty numbers grew as the day went on, then dwindled, then grew again. The music changed from soft jazz to hard rock. Then, just as suddenly as this place had filled with people — all delivered at great personal risk over rutted mountain roads by limos, trucks and busses — it was quiet again. The champagne bottles

were empty; empty plastic glasses where everywhere. The charred ends of many hand-rolled cigarettes dotted the dirt. A bell rang in the distance.

The llama stood, still impassively, and looked at the scene below.

The University of Hollywood Founders Day was history. A University-of-the-mind had become a University-of-the-spirit. One step closer to reality, but not close at all to the llama.

The idea of a University of Hollywood, bringing together much of the collected genius that has moved west with the great minds and talents that have long called California home, may be one whose time has come.

Or, then again, it may be a nostalgic effort to recapture the days of the Merry Pranksters, Free Universities and psychedelic superstars.

If you ask novelist and screenwriter Thom Keyes, he will assure you that the last thing the University wants is to be seen as is an "anti or hippie university." He will tell you he's very serious... but also having a lot of fun. He will tell you that L.A. is the place to make a fusion of energy like the University of Hollywood happen. He will also tell you that he's the President of the University.

"L.A. is ideal for a university of 'pure intent.' It's a wonderland," he says.

"Everyone comes to this town one way or another. People have to get here to look around, whether it's Khurshev going to Disneyland or King Tut. Whoever it is, we want to at least get them down on tape. This is the hot spot of the world... a preview of the future."

Keyes can look and sound very presidential when he discusses the University. When asked if he anticipated a large student body he responded, "Not really. Students always ruin a university, I think."

Is it possible to blend the powerful forces of ideas and talent with the sense of humor that puts an opening day celebration on top of a nearly inaccessible mountaintop? Can a group of stars really coordinate and interact in some sustained way without actively pulling apart even the loose fabric that is supposed to hold them together? Stay tuned.

It's really like a franchise thing," says writer Michael Hollingshead about the University. Hollingshead, whose autobiography *The Man Who Turned on the World* describes his introduction of LSD in the early 1960s to Harvard professor Timothy Leary and his subsequent wanderings through the psychedelic explosion that followed, is somehow more practical than Keyes in his vision of the University.

"Like McDonald's," he continues. "A professor comes and says, 'I want to get some embroidered t-shirts and sell them and give a percentage to the University. Can I use the seal?' Or, 'I'd like to take 16 people under the auspices of the University to Katmandu to study Buddhist iconography.' People can develop their own ideas. Then they find a way to contribute some of what they make into a central fund for things like a Xerox 850 Word Processor or any of the things you really need to run a university."

How does one get on the faculty?

"If you profess to be this," says Hollingshead, "then that's what you are. A professor."

"We're only going to be giving PhD's

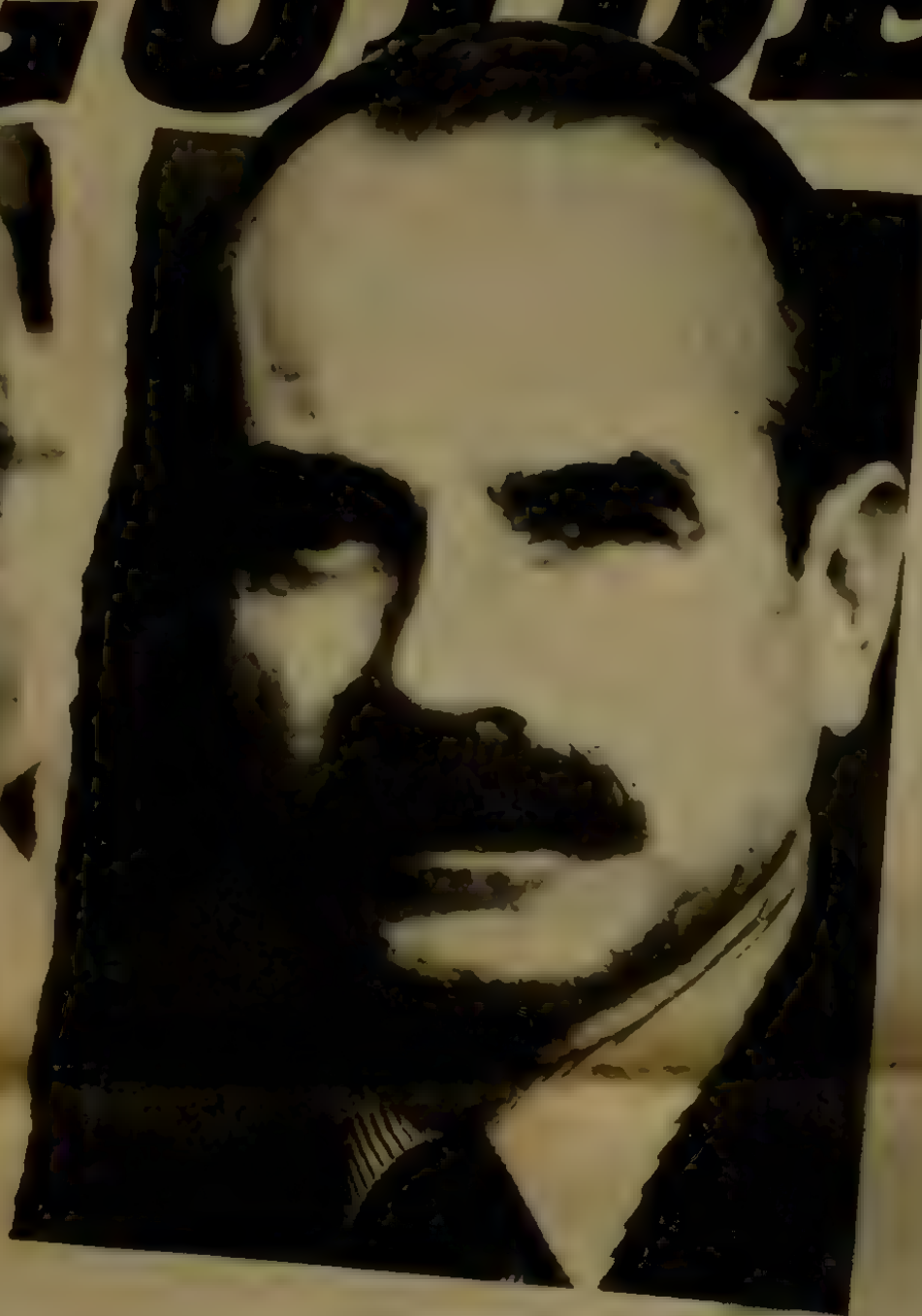
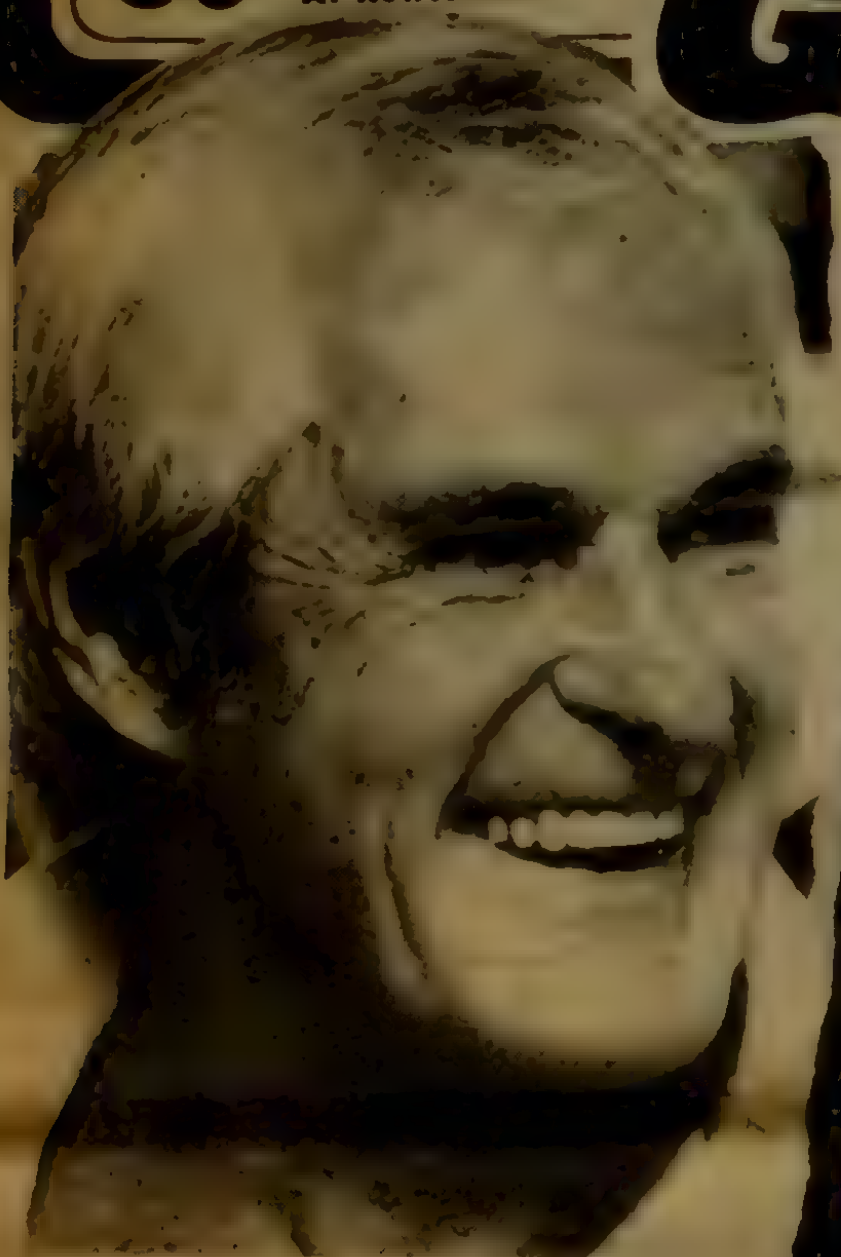
The Wisdoms Child

NEW YORK

GUIDE

50¢ At Newsstands

Thru March 28, 1982



The Great Debate:

**Leary Vs. Liddy
At the Beacon**



Classical Meets Jazz

**Bolling & Laws
At Town Hall**



RESTAURANTS:

**Panache
At The
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DANCE:

**Nijinsky: The
Man And
The Legend**

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HEALTH:

**Hot Flashes:
Subject Of Study
At Columbia**

————— page 8



—Staff Photo by Joe Flynn

Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver arrives here accompanied by federal prison officials. He was booked in

Metropolitan Correctional Center pending transfer to state authorities to face charges.

Ex-Fugitive Eldridge Cleaver Imprisoned At Center Here

Editorial — Page B-8

Sister interviewed — A-14

By MITCH HIMAKA

Former fugitive Black Panther information director Eldridge Cleaver was booked into the federal Metropolitan Correctional Center here yesterday on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

Cleaver's stay at the detention facility is expected to be brief as state and Alameda County authorities prepared to take custody of him to face parole violation, attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon charges.

WHISKED AWAY

Cleaver, 39, surrendered to federal authorities in New York Tuesday night ending seven years of self-imposed exile as a fugitive in Cuba, Algeria and France.

He arrived here aboard American Airlines Flight 55 from New York via Wash-

ington, D. C., and was whisked away by a federal Bureau of Prisons car that pulled alongside the aircraft.

Other passengers remained aboard as Cleaver stepped out, wearing a Navy blue suit, white-knit turtleneck shirt and carrying a dark overcoat and an attache case stuffed with papers in his left hand and a small luggage bag in his right hand.

He wore no handcuffs — a condition of his agreeing to return to California — and walked briskly down the ramp to the waiting car followed by prison officials who came with him.

One person aboard the flight said passengers were not aware of Cleaver's presence.

Inside the American Airlines waiting room, newsmen and television cameramen crushed up against the thick glass panes.

SISTER WEEPS

Among them was Miss Wilhelmina Cleaver, 48, Cleaver's older sister who flew here from Los Angeles in hopes of greeting him.

Federal and airlines officials dashed her hopes by refusing to allow her onto the airport apron.

As Cleaver stepped out of the aircraft, Miss Cleaver broke into sobs.

After regaining her composure, Miss Cleaver caught a cab to the correctional center, where her brother was booked at 2:35 p.m.

Warden J. D. Williams said Cleaver was assigned to a fifth-floor security room

overlooking San Diego Bay. He said Cleaver will be treated like any other inmate.

"I'm not sure how long he will be here or what time he will be turned over to the state," Williams said.

State officials and Alameda County officials also were unsure when they might arrange for his removal to Northern California.

FEAR FOR LIFE

U. S. Department of Justice officials in Washington, D. C., said Cleaver was being housed here because it was the only federal detention facility in the state.

However, others said fear for Cleaver's life was the reason for the extremely tight security.

Delay Soug

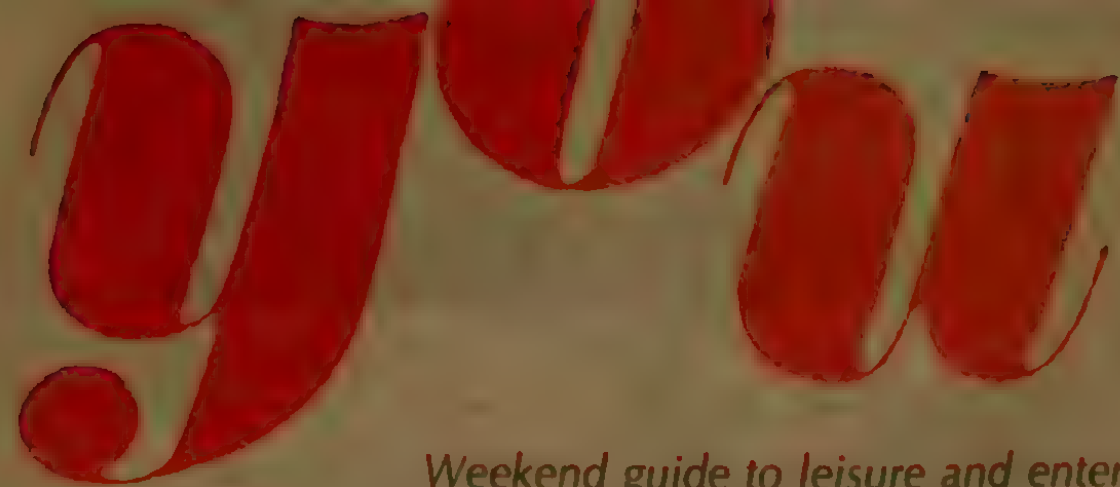
WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House and the Central Intelligence Agency began an eleventh-hour effort yesterday to block or delay today's scheduled release of the Senate Intelligence Committee's report on assassinations.

CIA Director William E. Colby wrote a letter to Senate Armed Services Chairman John Stennis, asking him to persuade the Senate to reject all sections of the report except the recommendations, or at least strike out all names mentioned in the report, a Senate aide said.

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(MINE PARTY)

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Weekend guide to leisure and entertainment
Week of Aug. 18-24

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If you're a walking encyclopedia of rock 'n' roll trivia, try your hand at the North Coast Publishers/Licorice Pizza weekly record giveaway contest. Rock trivia questions appear at the end of the Soundtrack column. Drop your answer off at Licorice Pizza in Carlsbad and you may win. For question and rules, see page B-2.

The Pied Piper's back in town

Timothy Leary, 'guru of psychedelia,' espouses hedonism as the hope of the future, Southern California as the center of the universe — and you can catch his act at the La Paloma

By KEN LEIGHTON

"I'm a scientist and I'm communicating the most up to date scientific breakthroughs in the most effective ways possible."

That is how Dr. Timothy Leary defines his position as the international champion of personal freedom; an intellectual leader who has been called the Pied Piper of consciousness raising.

Timothy Leary, 58, now a resident of Beverly Hills, will speak tonight at La Paloma theater about the evolution of mankind, an evolution of civilization he says will occur in spite of the threatening "total collapse of civilization."

Leary, is convinced that the culture of Southern California is the key to survival in the '80s. Hoping to "activate the nervous systems of his listeners," Leary will use slides of outer space scenes and Southern California art to underline his three-prong plan, which he sees as an important part of the world's evolutionary process.

"I want to promote evolution through space migration, increase in intelligence, and life extension," Leary said in an interview. Long recognized as the "guru of psychedelia," Leary still regards hedonism and self indulgence as part of his doctrine.

"I want to help the cause of evolution by glorifying the California culture," he continued.

"Intelligent, creative people are literally swarming to Southern California, and where it used to be the case that the East Coast intellectual establishment was the focal point of change, now it's the West Coast.

"Where it used to be Harvard, Princeton and Yale were the catalysts of change through intellectual leadership, now it's the creators and scientific researchers of Southern California that are the nose cone of the rocketship. . . the farther east you go, the more you regress."

Leary was an integral part of that eastern intellectual establishment of the late '50s and early '60s. After receiving his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from UC Berkeley in 1950, he became director of psychology research at the Kaiser Foundation in Oakland. In 1959, he accepted an appointment as lecturer in clinical psychology at Harvard University.

After his first psychedelic experience in 1960, he returned to Harvard to head the Psychedelic Research Project at the Center for the Study of Personality. It was there that he initiated the celebrated Concord Prison Project that used psilocybin as part of a prisoner rehabilitation program.

Leary was offered tenure at Harvard three times on the condition that he abandon his pro-chemical stance on mind expansion and improvement. Following a well-publicized 1965 arrest for transporting less than an ounce of marijuana across the

U.S.-Mexican border, the rift between Leary and the educational and governmental establishment began to widen.

He testified in 1966 before a congressional subcommittee, urging that qualified professionals be allowed to administer psychedelic drugs to clinical patients. His recommendation was not accepted, and the mood of the country began to grow hostile toward his cause as countless reels of film and pages of literature on the dangers of LSD began to inundate the public.

Leary counter-attacked with a barrage of books released in the mid-'60s, and with record albums that hammered home the catchphrase "turn on, tune in, drop out."

After unsuccessfully running for governor of California in 1968, Leary went to jail following his arrest on charges of marijuana possession. He escaped from the San Luis Obispo State Prison where he was being held, and fled the country, first to Algeria, then to Switzerland. It was in Afghanistan, in 1973, that he was arrested and returned to the United States. He was imprisoned for the next three years in San Diego's Metropolitan Correctional Center, until his release in 1976.

It was while he was in jail in San Diego that he met long-time San Diego disc-jockey Gabriel Wisdom. Wisdom first became aware of Leary's plight through a law teacher who used the case of the "People vs. Timothy Leary" as part of his curriculum.

It was from that meeting that Wisdom became friends with Leary, and became intellectually stimulated by his philosophies. Together, they launched "Brainstorm," a syndicated radio program that is heard in 32 major markets in the United States.

It is fitting that Wisdom will introduce Leary tonight. Leary has visited the La Paloma before when Wisdom has emceed such La Paloma concerts as John Cale and Roger McGuinn.

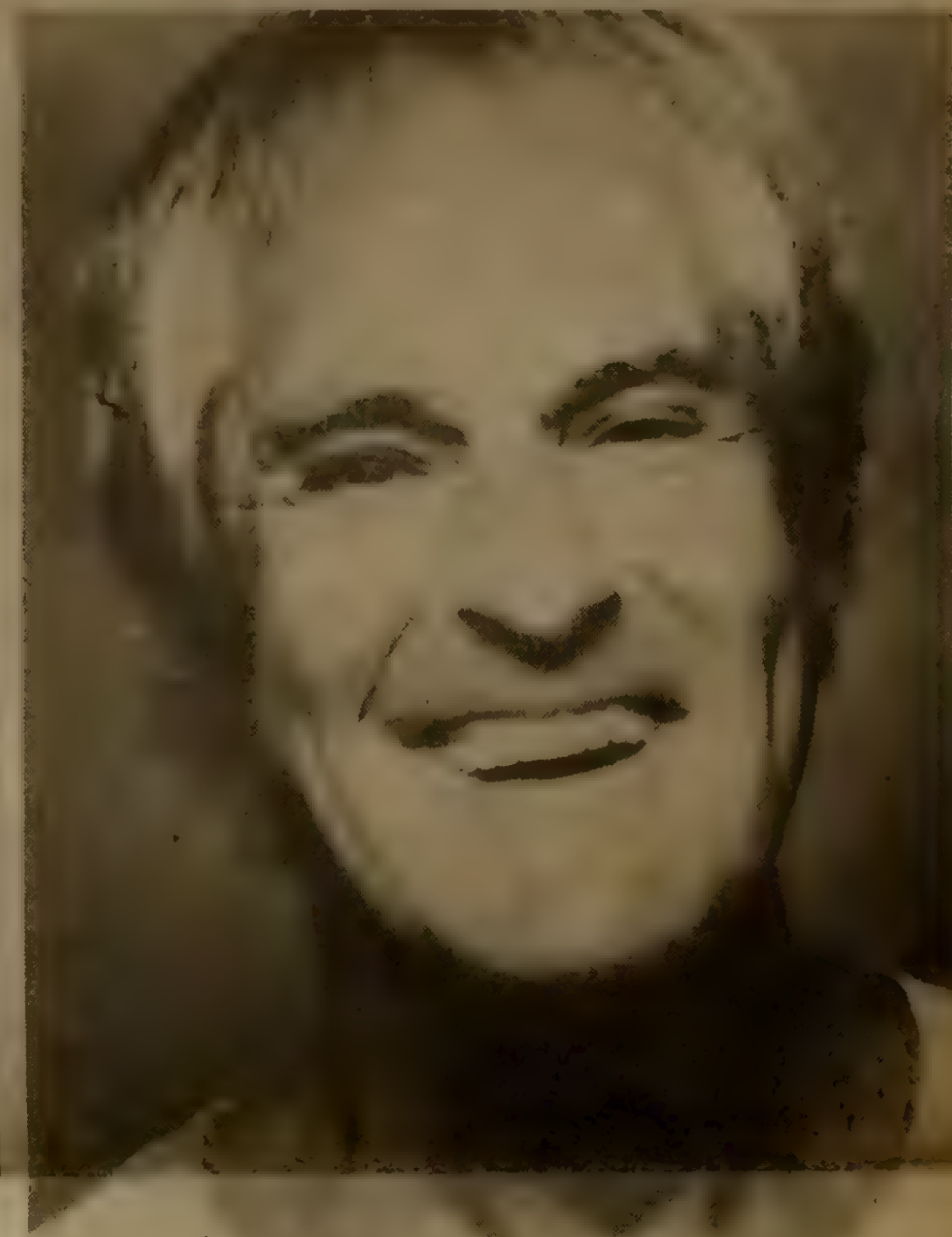
"He (Leary) is rubbing elbows with the Hollywood types, people like Andy Warhol, Charlie Gieger (from the movie "Alien"), and Robin Williams," said Wisdom of Leary's immersion in the Southern California media scene.

Leary is aligning himself these days with the creative types of Hollywood image makers, movie makers, graphic artists, television actors and writers, and record producers.

"Woody Allen, Ralph Nader and Neil Simon will put down the California culture," says Leary. "But while they are saying that, the rest of the world is adopting that culture."

Leary often uses the word "hedonism" to define the California culture. "Hedonism means self-confidence, self-direction. Self-indulgence is the key to the future.

"In the Soviet Union, for instance, there is only one person with 20 automobiles . . . Leonid Breznev. Most of the other citizens



Timothy Leary

do not ever get a chance to even think about owning an automobile.

"Think about it," continues Leary. "Entertainment and leisure are big business, falling third behind General Motors and Exxon in the gross national product. And Southern California is the trend-setter for all those industries. Industries like cosmetics, grooming, travel, media, movies, records, hot tubs.

"Eight million United States dollars go to Columbia each year

for marijuana. That is twice the U.S. coffee trade to that country. Think what would happen to our trade deficit if we could keep that money in this country.

"All this self-indulgence helps the process of evolution. Walt Disney was the greatest evolutionary force in the world."

Leary will further expound on his concept of fun as a solution to the world's problems tonight at 8 and 11 p.m. Tickets for those shows are \$7.50 and \$5.50 at the door.

July 5, 1979

Leary

BY TIMOTHY LEARY

CHICAGO, ILL. (I.N.S.) In recent months the cold war between the socialist states of East America and Western America has stepped-up from cultural competition to a full-scale Hot-Air War. Ever since World War II the monolithic propaganda bureaucracies of the Eastern Zone have heaped ridicule on the western free states—with California selected for special scorn. The grim, socialist spokesmen of the Atlantic states consistently deride the Pacific Society for its emphasis on individual freedom, its change ability, rootless mobility and intolerable cheerfulness.

At the same time East Zone moralists denounce innovation and hedonism they are reluctantly forced to follow western innovations in technology, dress, music and entertainment. While California is attacked for being culture-less its culture is being co-opted by Old World commercial enterprises.

East-American states consistently discourage their citizens from visiting California with lurid tales of earthquakes, Manson-cults, smog and moral degeneracy. "She hates California, it's cold and it's damp" goes one popular eastern folksong.

At the same time the migration westward has continued unabated. In spite of the national press and highly censored book monopolies, the word-of-mouth flows back to the Atlantic states. The west is free.

A new phase of anti-western propaganda emerged recently when a Chicago columnist Mihail Ryko suggested that a wall be built around California to prevent the subversive culture from spreading to the settled East. The barrier would presumably run along the Arizona border to the Oregon State line. The construction of the wall and the nature of its policing was not specified by the Mid-western writer.

The erection of such a culture barrier is, of course, the traditional technique of eastern bureaucrats to prevent their citizens from migrating to the free-west. There has never in history been a case of westerners voluntarily migrating east. All the great xenophobic walls are designed to keep collectivized easterners from exposure to the free-swinging west.

The reaction of Pacificans to the Ryko proposal has been wildly enthusiastic. Talk of secession was heard openly from the cloak-rooms of Sacramento to the barrios of L.A. A bipartisan committee of state legislators immediately announced hearings for separatism statutes. Pointing to the increasing tendency on the part of western Canadian states to sever relations with the bumpy, backward-looking, European-leaning Ottawa government, the Pacific Coast is buzzing with independence talk.

One state senator proposed that a special visa be required for Snow Belters wishing to visit California. Laws banning further migration to the free Pacific states by easterners were also being studied.

On the other side of the great cultural divide committees of officials from Boston, Washington and New York were planning to visit Berlin to confer with East German officials who have been dealing with the same problem for the last three decades.

First of an occasional column from the controversial and original mind of Dr. Timothy Leary. An indepth profile of Leary, by Michael Cregar, will appear in an upcoming issue of the Messenger. ✱

USC DOCUMENTARY

'A Void Home': Grace in Space

BY CURT BORMANN

A growing number of scientists, humanists and just plain people see space's endless frontier as the only alternative to an earth of dwindling natural resources.

These "space optimists"—interviewed in a USC school of journalism television documentary, "A Void Home"—view the energy crisis as a natural part of our evolutionary process and the negative nudge we need to begin building solar power satellites, and eventually space colonies.

Peter Vajk, author of "Doomsday Has Been Canceled," and an authority on space colonies interviewed in the documentary, envisions huge earth-orbiting solar power satellites, each capable of providing the energy needs of a city the size of Los Angeles.

"It's the trajectory of evolution," insists Timothy Leary. Leary, a frequent lecturer on space, discusses the evolutionary aspects of space in the documentary. "We were under water, and climbed to the shoreline. The DNA code has been working for 3.5 million years to get organisms to move faster, fly higher and become more diverse."

The 30-minute video project, which screened recently at USC, couldn't have been better timed. While the nation suffers from its dependence on oil and reexamines its commitment to nuclear power, "A Void Home" explores a new source of energy—solar power satellites.

Solar-powered satellites could convert the sun's energy into electrical potential via solar cells and transmit that energy by microwave beams to ground-based receiving stations, which would convert the microwaves back into electrical energy.

"A Void Home" points out that the technology exists, but that motivation and money are lacking. Cost estimates range from an opponent's claim of \$1.5 trillion to a proponent's estimate of \$100 billion over a 20-year period.

One possible answer to the prohibitive costs of building satellites on the ground and then shooting them into space, the documentary suggests, is to build them in space. The establishment of a colony on the moon would enable that planet's resources to be used to build satellites. Metal could be mined and processed on the moon, and because there is little gravity to hamper construction, there would be no limit to the size of the satellites.

Tom Heppenheimer, author of "Colonies in Space," and a planetary scientist interviewed in "A Void Home," claims there would be a 20 to 1 return on the investment in the form of new services, new products and new energy.

Besides the scientific and industrial aspects of space, the documentary also examines the cultural ramifications of moving into space.

Leary says that space migration and space colonies are the only alternatives to a "dead-end consciousness" on earth.

"People like Heppenheimer are going to tell you that it's got to be a serious business, that it's going to be unpleasant—it means they want to control it, as they control everything. And the reason we are going, is to get far away from the bureaucrats in city hall and German-sounding sci-

tists. We're going to leave them behind. That's the purpose of the trip. We're going to go up there using their ships, but the purpose and the style and, above all, the freedom necessary is not going to come from civil servants and engineers, but from men and women like us as we move into high orbit."

One of the groups actively promoting space colonies is



IN SPACE—NASA projection of space colony, featured in "A Void Home."

the International L5 space society (named for a stable point in space proposed as a space colony site). The 2,400-member group is only slightly larger than the Flat Earth Society, whose members today still wonder why Columbus didn't fall off the edge.

The L5 Society points out, and scientists interviewed in "A Void Home" agree, that next to energy, space recreation and tourism will be space's second-biggest business.

Even more important to some than the prospects of giant vacation resorts and zero-gravity honeymoon hotels is the benefit to the handicapped.

"People who are handicapped here on earth, who are tied to a wheelchair, will be able to rent a condominium at zero-point-2G's, and live there in comparative freedom and great comfort," says Krafft Ehrick, a designer of rockets and space settlements and a former member of Werner von Braun's rocket team.

The documentary was started in a USC school of
Please Turn to Page 24, Col. 2

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(Portrait of the Godhead as a Young Dog)

RICHARD PRYOR'S

MURMUR OF THE FART

GOD COMES DOWN TO EARTH AS a comedian, right? He's been trying to get in touch with people for years and he's not having much luck. So he figures, why not give television a shot?—that's the way God works, sort of trial and error.

Anyway, he comes down to earth, and naturally, being God, he's the best fucking comedian you can imagine. He's got the moves, the mind, the insight, and he writes his own material—the down-to-earth humor of life. God's point is to show people the cosmic connection between the three Hs—honesty, humor and humanity—a corny sounding idea, but that's the way God thinks. Big clichés. God feels if people learn this truth, they'll be able to survive life, and maybe even enjoy it.

So God takes a meeting with the top guys at NBC, Fred Silverman and his associates, and pitches a special. He wants to do his act on prime time. Silverman asks God what kind of material he's got, and God hits him with one of his favorite routines. He calls it "the Human Animal," and it goes something like this:

"Despite their intelligence, which is superior to any other living thing, despite their most profound works of art, literature, science and technology... men and women still fuck, shit, piss and fart like dogs. That's right, Bach, Einstein, Madame Curie—"

"Okay, okay, God," says Silverman, "I think we got it. It's, uh, it's good stuff, good stuff. But, um... it'll never get on. It's too dirty."

"Too dirty!"

"Right. Standards and Practices will never go for it."

God is fuming. "I'll tell you what's dirty—you want to talk dirty? Censoring God is dirty. Censoring the human bodies that I created is dirty. Censoring the way human beings normally talk and have fun is dirty."

"Aw, God, get serious," snaps Silverman. "It's not a question of censoring you. It's a question of answering to all the decency fanatics and the politicians and the FCC."

God looks Silverman in the eye. "And the sponsors?" he asks.

Silverman stares at the ground and shuffles his feet. "Yeah, the sponsors... but they'll go for anything that sells, you know that. Look, God, personally I agree with you. My job would be a lot more fun without the censors and fanatics."

Faith and morals editor DAVID FELTON wrote Pryor's biography in RS 171.

"Don't worry about them," says God. "I know how to handle these people." Silverman smiles warily. "You sure?" "Trust me," says God. "You take care of the sponsors, I'll take care of the nuts. Get me an hour on prime time and I promise you'll never have to worry about censorship again."

Silverman shrugs and says he'll do his best. They shake hands, God takes off and Silverman hits the intercom.

"Tell security to keep that troublemaker off the premises."

Thoroughly confused, the associates

WELL, THANK GOD WE'VE never had to read that kind of bullshit. But I'd fully prepared myself for it on the afternoon of November 10th, 1977, after a local radio station reported the news of Pryor's death. The day before, Pryor had been rushed to the Peoria hospital and placed in a coronary unit. Naturally, the rumor took hold that he'd suffered a heart attack, and since he was only thirty-six, with a turbulent history of self-abuse, indulgence and destruction, there were other rumors as well.

His New Film Attacks the Heart, Casts Out Past Demons and Foils the Censors

BY DAVID FELTON

stare at Silverman and each other.

"Look, fellas," he says, "God means well, he's an idealist, right? But the bottom line is, Standards and Practices will never buy it. If we let God say 'fuck' on national television, these people are out of a job for life. In fact, we'll all be looking for work."

"And besides," he continues, lighting a cigar, "if you ask me, the guy lacks charisma."

II

AN ATTACK OF THE HEART

PEORIA, ILL. (UPI)—Black Comic Richard Pryor, whose violent temper and obscenity-laced spoofs of black society kept him at loggerheads with television censors and the law, died here today after being admitted to Methodist Medical Center for what doctors termed "exhaustion and poor color."

Pryor, a former Peoria native, reportedly collapsed while attending a birthday party for his grandmother, Mrs. Marie Bryant, also black.

"We deeply regret the passing of a promising young talent," said an NBC executive who refused to be identified. "Richard Pryor had a bright mind. Had he solved some of his personal problems, he might have been another Carlin or Newhart, using humor as a tool to fight social ills." He added that although he'd never met Pryor personally, he had heard the comedian was known to use narcotics while engaging in inter-racial sex....

It's not good for a nation to lose its funniest people, I pontificated that evening to some fellow moody brooders. We'd already had our fill of comic martyrs—Lenny Bruce, Lord Buckley, Freddie Prinze and Ernie Kovacs—and to me Pryor was way beyond those guys, an authentic American humorist on the order of Mark Twain, with a vision of truth and human beauty that bordered on the spiritual.

And even when we learned that the broadcast was wrong, that Pryor was alive (a hospital spokesman reported that "when he came in, he was a very sick man," complaining of chest pains), my fears did not subside. I often suspected the poor bastard might pull a Lenny, making the Big Exit before most people—due to the canned morality of network television—would have a chance to catch his act in its pure form.

That is no longer a problem, thanks to his new film, *Richard Pryor Live in Concert*, an uncensored documentary of a stage performance last December at the Terrace Theatre in Long Beach, California. It's more than a movie, really, it's an event. On February 2nd it opened in forty-one theaters. Within two months it was playing in 150 theaters and has already grossed \$12 million. Which means that millions of people for the first time are viewing the essential Pryor. As he himself put it, they "get to see what I do."

Those familiar with Pryor's previous stage work are also surprised by the film.

His material—all seventy-eight minutes of it—is brand-new, conceived and assembled in the previous five months. And his performance is more unified and more personal, the best example yet of his ability to see and convey the humor in pain.

The difference is that, in the past, much of his material was inspired by the pain around him—the pimps, drunks, cons and junkies of the street, members of his family and his circle of friends. In *Richard Pryor Live in Concert*, the pain seems pretty much his own, particularly the pain of this last year. Maybe that's how he survived it.

EVEN BY HIS STANDARDS, 1977 was a rough year for Pryor. He appeared in two movies, *Greased Lightning* and *Silver Streak*, and was working on three others, *Which Way Is Up?*, *Blue Collar* and *The Wiz*. In May Pryor turned to the battleground of television, starting in his own prime-time special for NBC. He created a number of new and interesting characters, and the show was a critical success.

In late summer, he made a deal with NBC to do a weekly series of four one-hour shows. The network, desperate for ratings, scheduled him opposite ABC's *Happy Days*. From the start there were nasty censorship hassles. Pryor planned to open the first show with the ludicrous announcement that the network had allowed him to be himself. The camera would pull back and show Pryor stark naked...without genitals! The bit was taped and shown to a studio audience, who laughed hysterically. NBC killed it.

Pryor retaliated with a maneuver that should earn him a place in the *Guinness Book of Poetic Justice*. He gave NBC four hours that were so bizarre and puzzling that the network had no way of censoring them, because no one knew what the fuck was going on. In one segment Pryor played the lead singer in a Kiss-style band, chanting an atonal song called "Black Death" to a lured-out group of rock & rollers. The song ended with the band spraying the kids with pills, heroin, machine-gun bullets and poisoned gas—leaving no survivors.

The series bombed. Some of the more nervous affiliates refused to carry it. NBC fired the last salvo by covering its ass. Even though the contract was for only four shows, the network announced the series was canceled due to poor ratings.

Pryor was starting to get bad press, and it only got worse. In September, he was placed at the top of the gay shit list after appearing for fifteen minutes at a gay rights benefit in the Hollywood Bowl. Initially, he was warmly received. His account of the time he sucked a man's dick got a lot of laughs. But somewhere along the way, he apparently misjudged the delicate sensibili-

MIKE IN CONCERT



PHOTOGRAPH BY RON SLENZAK

ties of his audience. It may have been his frequent use of the word "faggot." When people started booing, Pryor mumbled to himself, "Shit... what the fuck... this is really weird."

Finally Pryor exploded: "This is an evening about human rights, and I am a human being. I just wanted to see where you was *really* at, and I wanted to test you to your motherfucking *soul*. I'm doing this shit for *nuthin'*. But I wanted to come here and tell you to kiss my ass... with your bullshit. You understand? When the niggers was burnin' down Watts, you motherfuckers was doin' what you wanted to do on Hollywood Boulevard... didn't give a shit about it." And then he walked off the stage, yelling to thousands of jeering homosexuals, "Kiss my happy, *rich* black ass!"

It was this sort of thing that made it appear, as 1977 drew to a close, that Pryor was heading for the edge. And on the first day of the next year, he went over it. Even today he refuses to discuss the incident. "Don't even ask me about it," he says. "Check the court records."

A few months earlier, Pryor had married his fourth wife, Deborah McGuire. He'd told friends this was it, she was the love of his life; marriage was wonderful.

As it turned out, he was mistaken in this. At dawn, after celebrating New Year's Eve, Pryor got into a huge blowout with his wife and her friends, and threw the friends out of his Spanish mansion in Northridge, California. As they started to drive off in their Buick, he rammed it with his Mercedes. They ran away on foot; he ran into the house, got his magnum and emptied it into the Buick, causing about \$5000 damage. Later, police arrested Pryor on two felony counts of assault with a deadly weapon and a misdemeanor charge of property damage. Deborah moved out.

That's when I figured Pryor had lost it—a newlywed fires point-blank into a car just because his wife's friends had been sitting in it, he's probably under some pressure, right?

I didn't realize the guy was gathering material.

I WOULD SAY THIS HAS BEEN ONE OF the hardest years I've had, and one of the most productive. To be cliché, it's like, you can't keep a good man down. Like I reclaimed my life."

Richard spoke softly and thoughtfully, sometimes halting to pare down an idea to its most useful parts. He seemed cheerful and relaxed, possibly because he was vacationing in Hawaii at the time, in Hana on Maui. He'd spent the day fishing. Caught two. Now, he sat back in his hotel room and lit a cigarette.

"I just am happier than I've ever been."

Quite a contrast from a year ago, I thought. How had he made it from there to here? What happened after his marriage broke up?

Richard mulled the question over for a moment. He cleared his throat. "You know, I felt it was over... I was splintered... in many pieces, right? And it was just all—actually, I felt *relieved*." He started to laugh. "To tell the truth, now that I think about it, I felt relieved. And then my life was my own again. I had a chance to do what I really love."

"How come the marriage failed?"

"It happened," he said, "maybe because

I was immature, or maybe because it wasn't right. You write your own script, you know what I'm sayin'? Create your own drama. You have to, someday—you ever do this?" Pryor's voice grew airy, like he was telling a bedtime story. "My uncle taught me this. He said, 'The thing to do is, you go and take some time for yourself, and you review your whole life. You look at everything that you've ever done, or ever thought. And you don't deny no thoughts, and you don't deny no actions you ever committed. And you see who you are.'"

"The good, the bad, the horrifying and all that shit—you look at it, square in the

"Then shut the fuck"—attack!—"UP, then."

"Okay-okay-don't-kill-me-don't-kill-me-don't-kill-me," whimpers Pryor.

"Get on one knee and"—the fist strikes again—"PROVE it."

Pryor drops to his left knee, his right fist still clutching his chest. "I'm-on-one-knee-I'm-on-one-knee-don't-kill-me."

"Thinkin' 'bout *dyin'* now, ain'tcha."

Pryor's head nods up and down in rapid assent. "Yeah-I'm-thinkin'-'bout-dyin'-I'm-thinkin'-'bout-dyin'."

"You didn't think about it when you's eatin' all 'at PORK." Now, his right arm

'It's kinda like purging yourself—cleaning out, facing them demons and wiping 'em out.'

face. It's kinda like purging yourself—cleaning out, facing them demons and wiping 'em out."

By June the process had apparently worked.

"One night I was driving in Beverly Hills," said Richard. "I was comin' from dinner with some friends, and I just turned the car around and went to the Comedy Store [an L.A. improv club]. And I got onstage and started working."

"Had you been thinking about it for a while?"

"No, I hadn't. I really hadn't. I just had to go up and work, that's all I know, and get in contact with my people again. And like the stuff, it just came out, man, right? I just emptied my head out, see. Like you go up there, and if you only got five minutes, just do that five minutes, but go *ahead*—keep your head open and see what new comes in. And it came outta that. I worked there till August, then went on the road."

It seemed so incredibly fast. Hadn't Lenny Bruce once compared putting together a new hour's material to writing a novel?

Pryor shrugged. "I don't know. I like to do that, though, 'cause I figure if you pay new money, you should see a new show."

DON'T BREATHE." The voice is deep and mean. Richard Pryor's right fist attacks his chest and burrows in, his right arm swinging up and snapping his whole upper body to the left.

Bewildered, Pryor looks nervously left and right. "Huh?"

The fist and now his face have become his heart—an angry, talking heart that tightens its lips and twists and shouts again: "You heard me, motherfucker, I said don't BREATHE."

Pryor winces in pain. His mouth drops open, and he pleads in a panicked, cascading falsetto, "Okay-I-won't-breathe-I-won't-breathe-I-won't-breathe."

snaps up so furiously that it knocks Pryor flat on his back, on the stage of the Terrace Theatre in Long Beach. A close-up shot shows his face in wrenching agony. His eyes are pinched shut. He bites down on his lower lip, then opens his mouth, then bites, then opens. The fingers of his left hand tremble in shock. His body is writhing and slightly curled, like a wounded bug. In the background, cheers and applause from the audience mix with a roar of laughter.

Pryor's heart continues its assault. "You know black people got high blood PRESSURE anyway, don'tcha."

The word PRESSURE knocks Pryor over on his left side, facing the audience. "Yeah-I-know-it-I-know-it."

"Then watch yo' DIET!"

"I-will-I-will." Pryor's voice drops to a gasping whisper. "Don't-kill-me-don't-kill-me-don't-kill-me-don't-kill-me." He sits up, resumes his natural expression and faces the audience.

"You be thinkin' about shit like that when you think you gonna die," he says, laughing. "You put an emergency call in to God, too, right?"

Pryor shrieks hysterically, "Can I speak to God right away, please?" and is intercepted by a nasal and officious angel. "I'll have to put you on hold."

Again Pryor turns to the audience. "And then your heart get mad if it find out you's goin' behind its back to talk to God."

His voice gets smooth and mellow, his lids lower halfway and his eyes look to the side. "Was you tryin' to talk to God behind my back?"

Pryor starts shaking his head in nervous innocence. "No..."

The heart freaks out—"You's a lyn' motherFUCKER"—and throws him to the

ground again. He writhes some more, then sits up with his right arm behind his head like a pillow and addresses the crowd.

"I woke up in a am-ba-lance, right? And there wudn't nothin' but white people starin' at me. I say, 'Ain't this a *butch*. I done died and wound up in the wrong motherfuckin' heaven. Now I gotta listen to Lawrence Welk the rest of my days.'"

—Richard Pryor Live in Concert

The heart attack is a perfect metaphor for the show. It's as if in seventy-eight minutes his life passes before him. And us. He shows it to us with such accuracy and honesty that we laugh. It's weird, watching a whole audience laughing at a man dying onstage, and maybe it's a weird kind of laughter, something that comes from a little deeper inside; but the evidence is right there on film. They laugh.

Pryor shows us his childhood, getting whipped, going to a funeral, fighting with his father and grandmother, hunting deer in the forest, fighting in the ring. He doesn't just tell us about the stuff, like most comedians, telling jokes. He brings it to life and exposes its soul.

And he shows us this last year, confiding to the audience, "I am really personally happy to see *anybody* come out and see me, right? 'Specially much as I done fucked up this year." Then he proceeds to act out the scene when he shot up the car, playing all the roles—himself, the magnum, the tires, the engine—even the *vodka*.

"And that vodka I was drinkin' say, 'Go ahead, shoot somethin' else.' I shot the motor; the motor fell out of the motherfucker, right? The motor say, 'Fuck it!'"

Pryor opens the performance in his rudest manner, picking at the racial wounds and fears of the audience itself. "The fun part for me is when white people come back after intermission and find out niggers done stole their seats":

WHITE MAN: [Stiff and nervous] Uh, uh, weren't we sitting here, uh, D-Dear? Weren't we, uh, weren't we? [To nigger] We, uh, we were sitting here, uh, weren't we?

HIS WIFE: [Nasal, righteous] Yes, we were sitting right there.

NIGGER: [Cool, defiant] Well, you ain't sittin' here *now*, motherfucker.

Now what's funny about that? Well, for the whites who lost their seats, nothing. And yet the Long Beach audience, which was seventy-percent white, broke up laughing at this bit. I think what happens is you come to the show with all these fears inside you—racial, cultural, sexual—and Pryor assaults you with them right off the bat. But now you experience these fears under the warm shelter of mass laughter. It puts you at ease, with yourself and the people around you. And it puts you at ease with Pryor.

I've read that some people, when they first see Pryor, pack up their fears and split. And I can understand that. But it's too bad in a way, because they miss some moments of real sweetness and understanding. Like the time Richard was at his stepmother's wake, and they found roaches in some dressing baked by an old neighbor. "My grandmother say, [speaking soft and low, his open-palmed hand in front of him, cautioning a young boy] 'Now don' say nuthin' to her.

*In a phone call to ROLLING STONE, God issued the following statement: I regret I never received Richard's call. Our phone system is greatly overtaxed and we've received a number of complaints. We're working on it. In the meantime, I hope this television thing comes through.



PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID ALEXANDER; ILLUSTRATION BY ELWOOD H. SMITH

She old an' blind, she can't see no more. She probably lef' the oven open an' ney crawled in there las' night. But Richard, you have roaches just like ever'body else. [Brightly] They's good too, wudn't ney honey."

Or the time, just recently, when his two pet monkeys died, and he was out in the backyard crying, and this big, ugly, mean—"he would bite anything"—German shepherd from next door jumped the fence and came up to him:

SHEPHERD: [Looking up, consoling] Wuzza matter, Rich?

RICHARD: [Eyes down, crying] My monkeys died.

SHEPHERD: Wha'? Your monkeys died? Ain't that a bitch? You mean the two monkeys used to be in the trees, they died?

RICHARD: Yeah, they died.

SHEPHERD: Shit. [To himself, wistfully] It's gonna eat them, too. [To Richard] Don't linger on that shit too long, you know, it fuck widja.

RICHARD: I'll try.

SHEPHERD: Yeah, you take care.

RICHARD: [To audience] He went back and jumped over the fence. Just before he jumped, he looked back at me and said...

SHEPHERD: [Friendly, but with a prudent reminder] Now, you know I'm gonna be chasin' you again tomorrow.

While there are characters Pryor's done before that I prefer to almost anything in the movie—his preachers, drunks and junkies, and a wonderful old man named Mudbone—this film has another dimension; it's as if Pryor, in examining his life during this chaotic year, has grown—particularly in his attitude toward women. At one point he suggests that women should have "pussies that lock up," so they can catch rapists, " 'cause that's some vile shit, to take somebody's humanity like that, right? At least your own pussy oughta be able to lock up—whup!—'Okay, let's go, come on. Don't make a move or I'll tighten up, just keep goin', come on.' "

Later he comes up with a swaggering, foolhardy asshole named Macho Man, who, one suspects, is based on his former self. Macho Man first appears during a piece of advice Pryor gives the audience on how to face danger.

"You gotta stay in shape an' shit, 'cause you never can tell...when...in real life...you will have to [leans forward, throws his left hand down for emphasis, yells at the top of his lungs]... RUN! That's right, RUN. Goddamnit, RUN. Why—get—killed—when—you—can—[hysterical falsetto] RUN...."

"That's right, if somebody pulled a knife on you, and you can't pull out nuthin' but a hand with some skin on it, your intelligence ought to tell you to...RUN! But people be watchin' Kojak an' shit too much; they think they have to be [sings like Nelson Eddy, strutting, hand on hip] MACHO MAN! I'll take that knife and shove it up your ass! I'm MACHO MAN! You go from Macho Man to [sings] DEAD PERSON!"

In the past, Pryor performed in a kind of random fashion, changing the order of his routines from show to show. But this movie has momentum. The segments grow in intensity and insight, and finally he deals with the one fear that unites all adults of every race and belief. Sex.

"I just found out some time ago that sometimes women don't have orgasms," he



The heart attack: 'Okay-okay-don't-kill-me.'

confesses, "and that fucked me up." He then splits into a man and a woman—one on each side of the microphone—who have just made love. The woman indicates it wasn't that great. The man asks what she means. "Well, I didn't come." "Well shit, I did." "Well, what about me?" "What about you? Shit, I got mine, get yours. Shit, I ain't got no time to be sensitive, 'cause I'm [sings and struts] MACHO MAN! I don't give a damn if you come or not, I'm MACHO MAN!"

Pryor laughs. "You gotta be cool when you're Macho Man, right? 'cause you can't be sensitive and care if somebody have a good time in bed—shit. That's too scary. Right? 'cause men be scared in bed, I don't give a fuck what they tell you women. When the sex is over, men be talkin' shit like, [muttering to himself a mile a minute, eyes rolling every which way] 'Did she come, I wonder if she came, I think she came, I wonder if I was good to her, I hope it was good for her, I'm not gonna

ask her, though. I don't give a shit, 'cause if she didn't like it, that's all right, I don't care, 'cause I did the best I could, now fuck her! That's it, she's not gettin' anymore, now that's it! [Looks down at himself, pleading] Please get hard, please. [Turns to woman] I don't care, don't kiss me no more, I don't wanta be touched!"

"And some niggers lyin', talkin' 'bout, [cool, arrogant, his whole body loose and rolling like he's bragging at a bar] 'I can fuck eight, nine hours, Jack.' You some lyin' motherfuckers. You fuck nine hours, we know where to bury yo' ass on the tenth. 'Cause I like makin' love myself, and I can make love for about three minutes. I do about three minutes of serious fuckin', then I need eight hours' sleep... and a bowl of Wheaties."

For this admission, Pryor receives a wave of grateful applause, indicating some serious relief in the audience.

"And you can tell when you done made good love to your woman, right? 'Cause—

she—will—go—to—sleep. That's when you really are [sings] MACHO MAN! I put your ass to sleep, I'm MACHO MAN!"

Another wave of applause. Pryor proceeds through several other common sexual absurdities, then returns to the Big Question.

"And when you don't use sensitivity when you're having sex, right? or share some of your soul, nothin' gonna happen. Because men really get afraid, man, men are really scared in bed. It's hard to say, 'Uh... [he blanches, gulps, raises his eyebrows; his left arm starts flapping out of control, up to his chest and back]...did, uh... [he gulps again, blinks his eyes, searches for the words with his hand]...d-did you, did you, uh, [he ducks, his lips quiver, his mouth drops open, producing only an airy hum, something between a laugh and a gasp]...heeeaaaaah... [his head turns to the side in shame and fear; he grimaces like there's a bad taste in his mouth; and from deep in his throat comes a warped, high-pitched voice that sounds like a biology film on an old school projector]... didyoucuh-uh-uh-um? [He cowers, his head bobs forward, then back into his neck like he just burped something up; he winces as if he's about to step on burning coals] Mm-mm-mm-did-you-oo-oo?"

"Right? 'cause men get defensive if a woman say she didn't come... they won't take no fault for shit, right? They might say anything when they get scared. Men go, 'Uh, look baby, uh, [glances nervously at floor, then up] maybe you pussy dead.' "

This gets one of the biggest laughs of the evening. It is topped, however, by Pryor's next line. "And women always have a great comeback, right? Women say, [coy falsetto] 'Well, why don't you give it mouth-to-mouth resuscitation?'"

Pryor then resolves the situation, and ends the film, with a huge burst of comic fireworks and a twist of mime. The final credits roll over a freeze frame of Pryor, his hands clasped over his head like a champ. The audience cheers.

In some ways, *Richard Pryor Live in Concert* is not a movie at all. It's not even a concert documentary in the slick, polished mold of Martin Scorsese's *The Last Waltz*. Promoter Bill Sargent simply contacted Pryor and arranged for an audio-visual recording of his show, using a mated system of film cameras and TV monitors. Nothing was edited or rearranged. Sargent slapped the film together and put it on the market in just one month, distributing it through his company, SEE Theatre Network. In the process he has created a low-budget, short-order masterpiece, a powerful argument for spontaneity in mass entertainment.

Sargent is a fat, jolly, red-bearded Oklahoman who in twenty-five years has made, and lost, millions through his high-rolling ventures in concert promotion, maverick filmmaking, electronic invention and good, old-fashioned hype. The other day he sat in his room at New York's Delmonico Hotel and blissfully pored over the latest figures.

"This film is breaking records everywhere," he bellowed. "In seventeen major markets, we've been number one since the day we opened. In every city it's playing, we're outgrossing *Superman*, we're outgrossing everything. One man, on a stage, all alone, with material he wrote—he's the scenery, he's the sense, he's the sound

effects, he's everything—is outgrossing *Superman*. And why not? Talent and genius is talent and genius."

Because his movie exists in a gray area between film and theater, Sargent did not submit it for a rating by the Motion Picture Association of America. "Why should I? Who the hell are they?" he asked belligerently. "Look, I've got a simple philosophy. I'm not fighting the MPAA. If I went out and did a film tomorrow, I would rate it. But Sears and Montgomery Ward, the most fashionable stores in the world, sold tickets to Richard Pryor's concerts. And there was no rating—if an eight-year-old kid had the money, he could've bought a Ticketron ticket."

Instead, Sargent rated the film himself, with a curious little statement attached to all ads and promotional displays: "WARNING: This Picture Contains Harsh and Very Vulgar Language and May Be Considered Shocking and Offensive. No Explicit Sex or Violence Is Shown." Although he personally does not consider the film dirty or vulgar, he said he issued the warning because it was honest and would help get newspaper ads. "And besides," he confided with a wink, "who's kidding who? It helps sell tickets."

Well, it takes all kinds to do God's work. The point is, Sargent, with one simple, greedy idea, has accomplished what the censorship of television, the FCC and the courts have succeeded in preventing for so long. He has brought the common humor and uncommon art of Richard Pryor to the masses.

Not that Sargent gives a shit about that. "I have no message at all," he announced proudly. "I'm selfish, I want to make a lot of money, and goddamnit, I'm doing it. That's what it's all about."

FROM HAWAII, RICHARD PRYOR examined the new world.

"It's just like, I think I'm growing, you know?" he said, "to a nice place. I'm getting a lot more deeper about stuff. A lot more sensitive about things. And still funny, too. Like you need pain to be funny, you know what I mean?"

I mentioned that in his movie he seemed more sensitive toward women, and he said it was intentional and he was happy people caught it. He admitted that the part about women's orgasms was true—only in the last year and a half did he learn that sometimes women didn't come. As a result, his attitude toward women changed.

"Can you get into that a little more?" I asked.

"Well, I don't want to go too far and get fucked up. Uh, let's just say that I'm learning, you know?"

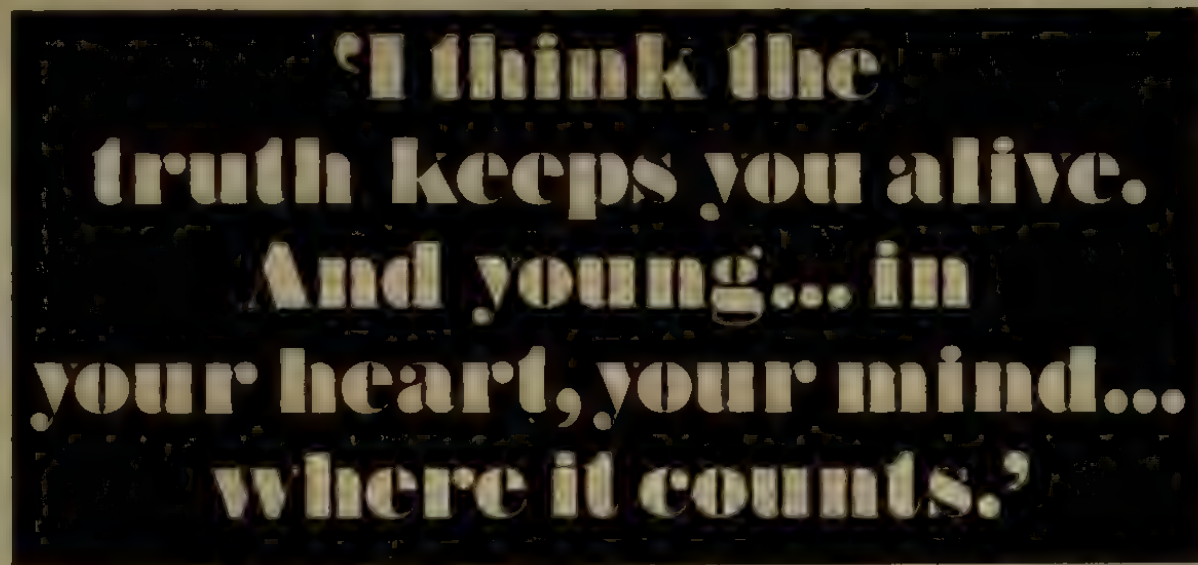
"Well, you've had a lot of opportunities."

"Thank you," he said, laughing, "you fuck!"

Today Richard has a new woman, actress Jennifer Lee (she's the one walking with Pryor during the opening credits of the movie), and things are looking brighter in general. He's resolved his problems with the law in the case of the car murder. The felony charges were dropped, and he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor; he was fined and placed on

probation, on the condition he perform a series of benefit concerts, which he did. He's appeared in another movie, Neil Simon's *California Suite*. His Warner Bros. live album, *Wanted* (the same show as the movie, but a different performance), recently went gold. And he's got a bunch of new films coming up.

"I didn't realize I had a weird disease about working," said Pryor. "If I'm off work a couple of weeks, I go crazy. I start



thinking that I haven't worked in years. And Jennifer has to say, 'Hey, man, you just came off the road. You been working for a fuckin' year.' And I say, 'Wha—? Okay.' You know, I get them anxieties? I've never been able to relax, and I'm just startin' to enjoy that part of it, too."

Relaxing during the next two years will be tricky for Pryor. In May, he starts working with Cicely Tyson on a movie called *Family Dreams* for Universal. After that, there's a spy spoof for Paramount; *The Charlie Parker Story* for Warner Bros.; and a project he's particularly excited about, a World War II movie he's planning with Giancarlo Giannini. And Neil Simon, after seeing *Richard Pryor Live in Concert*, immediately began writing a script for Pryor and Marsha Mason, Simon's wife. It's tentatively titled *Macho Man*.

"The thing that's good about it for me is people get to see what I do," Pryor said of the concert film. "'Cause Ray Stark, who produced *California Suite*, had never seen me work, right? And when he saw the movie, him and Neil, they got real excited about what they saw that I could do. They said they had no idea, or they would have had me do something different in their movie."

This got us talking about the access thing, why television didn't allow Pryor to perform the way he wanted. I said I'd never been able to understand why the networks kept us from communicating the way most of us normally communicate with each other every day.

And Richard said this:

"I think it's up to each person, to find that thing, you know? Like you choose sides *somewhere* along the line. You choose the side that says, 'I don't want to hear that, I don't want to deal with that,' and you go get old by the time you're sixty, and consider yourself an old person and retire and die."

"Or you can stay alive. I think the truth keeps you alive. And young. You know, young in your heart, your mind, where it counts. Not in the Bank of America—inside the people."

"Everybody got some good shit in 'em, you know, we do. I believe people good."

"We got some good shit happenin', man, and I just be funny, I'm funny, and I'm glad of that. And I get to do that kind of shit and I get to do my stuff, and they call it art or whatever people want to call it, you know? But I'm enjoyin' it, and I know the people are. I wouldn't go out there to hurt nobody, you know what I mean? I never have understood how to

answer, to defend myself. 'Cause I don't know what that means."

Later I thought about Richard's statement and his movie, and I also thought about another comedian... Johnny Carson, who, in a recent *ROLLING STONE* interview (287), said of Richard Pryor:

"He can be a very funny man. I'd like to see him not be so dirty, 'cause I don't think he needs it."

III

IT'S FUNNY, BUT IS IT ART?

GOD IS PISSED. HE'S BEEN holed up in the Plaza for months and Silverman won't return his calls. So God decides to take his act on the road. And he's a smash. He plays to the biggest crowds in the biggest stadiums in the land, and people love him. They love the style of his truth, the way he understands and captures their lives, exposing their common fears and prejudices. Miraculous things start happening. People feel good about themselves and one another. And strangest of all, when he's in town they stop watching television.

So now it's Tuesday morning and Fred Silverman gets a disturbing phone call.

"Freddie? Sid at Ralston Purina. What in God's name is going on? I just checked the Nielsens for last night and the *Ralston Purina Hour* dropped to nothing in Los Angeles. I mean *nothing*. And not just our show, every show in L.A. Apparently it's this comedian at the Coliseum."

"Yeah, Sid," says Silverman, staring at the ceiling, "I know all about it."

"Well, who is this man?"

Silverman sighs and rubs his eyebrows. "It's, uh...it's God."

"C'mon, Fred, who is he?"

"Goddamnit, Sid, it's God! He was up here a few months ago and wanted to do a special. I turned him down."

"You turned down God? NBC's third in the ratings and you turned down God?"

"Sid, you don't know what you're talking about. The guy says 'fuck' and 'shit,'

and does bits about blowjobs and racial bigotry."

"I don't give a fuck if he says the pope's a flaming queer—Fred, grab him, put him on. Ralston Purina will back it to the hilt. I want a special, prime time, Monday night. I want FM simulcast and a satellite hookup."

"Okay, Sid, I gotcha."

"Oh, and Fred?"

"Yeah."

"I want the same show as the Coliseum, the same words and everything, get my drift? I don't want anyone saying later that Ralston Purina tampered with God."

So anyway, Silverman puts it all together. He calls God, apologizes for not getting back to him and gives him the green light. In Burbank, he packs NBC's biggest studio with people of every race and creed. To personally introduce God to the world, he hires Orson Welles.

The show opens. Welles looks as distinguished and well fed as ever. In deep, rich tones he speaks briefly about the image of God, the nature of man and what it means to laugh. Then he announces, "And now, ladies and gentlemen, the Greatest Show on Earth—Ralston Purina Presents God!"

The show is a fantastic success. God performs better than he's ever performed. People laugh harder than they've ever laughed, not only in the studio but in their homes around the world. It's the highest rated program in the history of television.

As the show comes to a close, God finishes his routine, then turns to the audience and speaks with great compassion.

"Seriously, folks," he says. "It's time for me to go—someone has to watch the store, if you know what I mean. But I'd like to leave you with this thought. There is nothing to be ashamed of. You are all good and you are all funny. And no one is better or funnier than anyone else, myself included. Life is sometimes very painful and very scary, but if you understand it the way I do, it is always funny. Which is why I made you, and why I love you, and why you must love yourselves. Good night."

Complete silence. Tears fill every eye in the place. A fat, middle-aged nun in the front row weeps uncontrollably, her whole wobbly body shaking with emotion, shaking so violently that it forces out a loud, shrill fart—*bbbbrrraaaaaaaitt!*—that lasts about ten seconds.

Well, the audience goes bananas. It is the greatest laugh that God or man has ever heard. Silverman laughs, Welles laughs, the nun laughs. And God laughs, too.

"My point exactly!" he shouts, tears streaming down his face. "I couldn't have said it better!"

The laughter roars on, through the closing credits and into the night.

Afterward Silverman runs up to God and embraces him. "You were great, God, positively fantastic! I've never seen anything like it."

"Thanks, Freddie," says God, "but hey, what about that nun? Wasn't she terrific? I wonder what the folks at home thought of her. Huh? She was *something*. Pschew!"

Silverman steps back. "Um, well God, uh...I'm afraid they didn't hear her."

"What?"

"Naw, man, we bleeped it."



PHOTOGRAPH BY BONNIE SCHIFFMAN

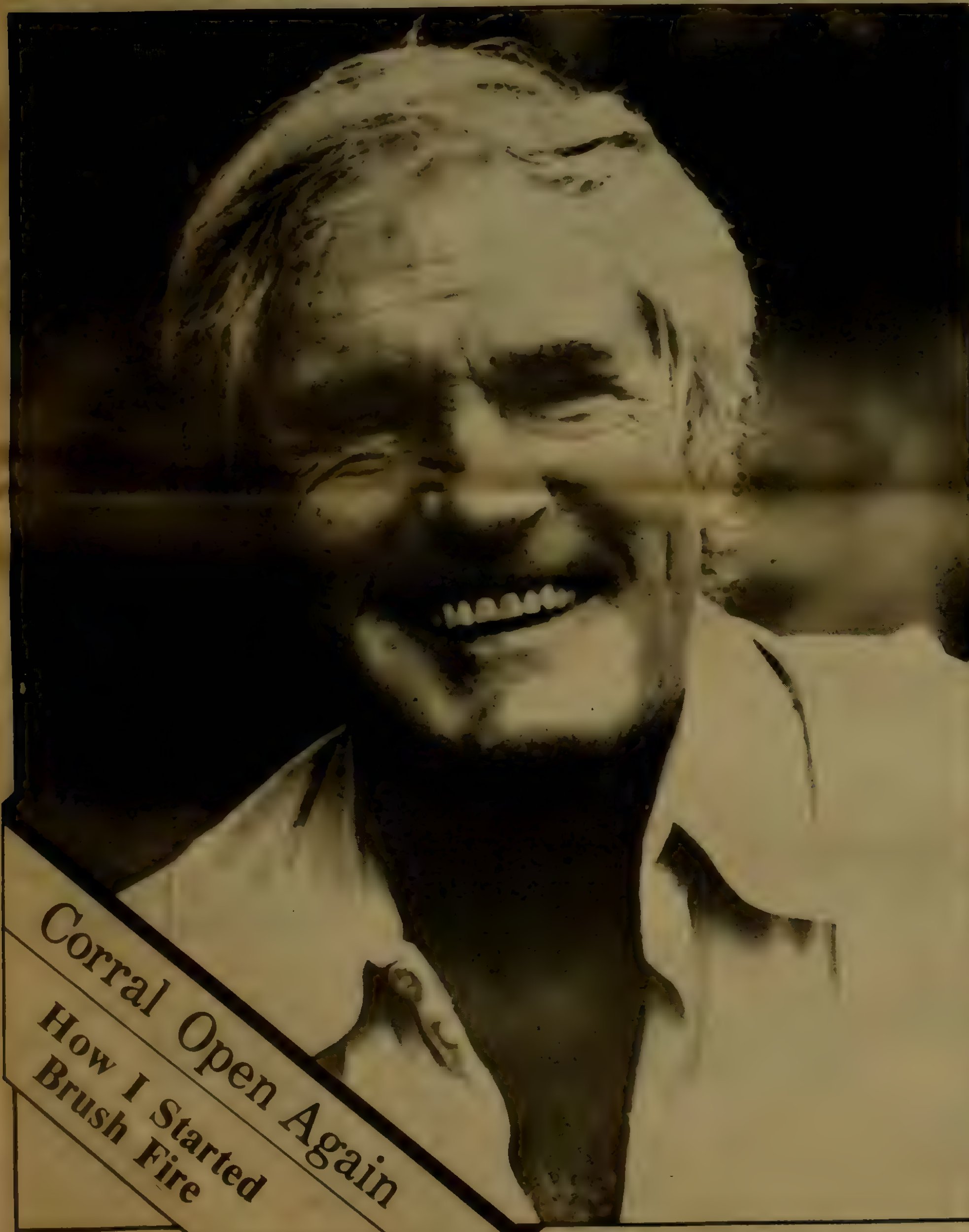
MRS. ENOER

Topanga



Timothy Leary

Gadfly or Guru?



Citizen
Power

solving our energy
crisis

The Purple
Poisoner

The
Awakening
end of the world
fantasies

Hummingbirds
a mystery in motion

Here Comes
The Sun

Dan Larson

Corral Open Again
How I Started
Brush Fire



COLIN PENNO

***Timothy
Leary ~
Gadfly or Guru?***

By Michael Cregar

Timothy Leary was born in Springfield, Mass. in 1920. He attended Roman Catholic primary and secondary schools. Surprisingly enough he also attended West Point. He received his PhD. from the University of California. He has

written many books from "Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality" to "The Psychadelic Experience."

In a back yard in Cuernavaca, Mexico in 1960, Leary ate seven mushrooms, *Psilocybe Mexicana*, and began a trip that, during the following decade, was to become a crusade. "I realized I had died, that I, Timothy Leary, theLeary game, was gone...." Leary let himself go. He experienced psychological death. The liberating effect of the ancient rebirth process that comes only through the death of the mind.

Many people have experienced this psychological death. It can also be described as coming to the realization that we will die. As a young adult I too thought I would not die. The realization that I would, was a startling awakening. This realization can create profound changes in personality. Literature is full of examples of this psychological dying. Charles Gordon in his Pulitzer Prize winning play "No Place To Be Somebody" also points to this, when at the conclusion of the play, he advises his black brothers to rise to this state of consciousness, for it was obviously more beneficial than playing at life. To truly realize life's great significance, after the 1960 trip, the former Harvard professor turned free spirit was one of the most influential figures in an assault on the traditional, Western vision of man's mind. Yet this assault was overshadowed with controversy. On March 11, 1966, Leary and his daughter Susan were arrested in Laredo, Texas. This was to begin a five year battle with the law, and by 1969 Leary has been arrested at least fourteen times.

Rumors ran wild. "He's crazy! He's sold us out," were just some of the accusations. On March 2, 1970, a Texas judge called Leary a "menace to the country," and sentenced him to one-to-ten years in jail. After serving some of his jail time from numerous arrests Leary escaped from prison and turned up in Algeria. Finally he was able to pay his debt to "society" and is now living and working in L.A.

A recent gathering of the local population produced the usual games and frolics accorded such

events. This time however the event was almost overshadowed by the appearance of Dr. Timothy Leary. Yes, Timothy Leary, the chemical commando of the sixties, is back.

As a crowd gathered around him someone shouted, "What made you come to Topanga Days?" "It was an experiment to see what would happen if we dropped in, in our space ship," replied Leary.

Joyce Carol Oates once wrote: "Everyone writes science fiction.... but most write it without having the slightest idea that they are doing so." Leary also writes in the "Psi-Phy" genre. His special brand of "science faction," "Exo-psychology," is the psychology of physics. His latest book is available and jam packed—for those with an eye for adventure—with some of the most important ideas of the century. Both

ves as atoms or even stars radiating.

"People are terrified by their mortality. Each...has accepted a flimsy philosophy of life—and death—which they do not really believe. Thus the irritation and panic when this basic hypocrisy is threatened by a scientific discussion about life origin and life destination. They cannot tolerate the insight into uneasy areas of uncertainty. These facts however, are so alien to the Judeo-Christian concept of human nature that they have been repressed.

"If a credible, respectable God does not exist, let us by all means invent HIR (Combination of him and her). We do need someone interesting to talk to. Hypocrisy, unconscious motivation, irrational paradox, need for approval, and fear of shame dominate every discussion of philosophy-religion.

"The aim of life is SMI²LE. Space Migration: Intelligence Increase: Life Extension. We are designed to use our heads (I²) to order to use time (LE) in order to use space. Each life form on this planet is an alien immigrant from outer space. We are all Unidentified Flying Organisms. The goal of evolution is higher intelligence. The more intelligent the species, the greater capability of adapting and surviving."

What is fascinating about Mr. Leary's cosmos is that it is conceived strictly within human terms. Whether you accept or reject his

which they challenge. We think of Socrates, Darwin, Pasteur, Sakharov.

"Resistance to patent observations and scientific findings is a routine process in the evolution of human knowledge. We are familiar with the tendency to place under taboo, facts which disturb orthodox religious dogma. This taboo phenomenon is genetically determined. New ideas require a change in the wiring associations, and literally cause a headache. One cannot evolve from one's robohood until one realizes how totally one has been robotized. Revolution without revelation is tyranny; revelation without revolution is slavery."

The sun began to set over the mountains and Tim Leary was about to enter his spaceship and leave Topanga. "I don't want to overthrow the establishment. They can keep it. I do not preach revolution, I don't care about society. I care about the individual. I urge every individual to shirk all responsibility except love...."

"What kind of course would you teach if you could," shouted another voice from the crowd. "Intelligence courses," said Leary. "I would call it Intelligence 1. The schools carefully imprint children to be stupid so that it is a simple routine matter to inhibit questioning intelligence." The reason for this is that, "The giving of information implies power....The person with the information is placed in a superior position over the receiver.

“People are terrified by their mortality. Each...has accepted a flimsy philosophy of life—and death—which they do not really believe. Thus the irritation and panic when this basic hypocrisy is threatened by a scientific discussion about life origin and life destination. They cannot tolerate the insight into uneasy areas of uncertainty. These facts however, are so alien to the Judeo-Christian concept of human nature that they have been repressed.”

professional counselors and lay persons alike will find information on how to better understand themselves and this complex time we live in.

Easy Tim's philosophy is beautiful in its simplicity. A philosophy based on scientific fact. It is scientific in that it is based on empirical findings from the natural sciences, and it seems logical to base philosophy upon the laws and structures of the natural sciences. "To think oursel-

cosmology becomes academic. What is important is that it is a valid alternative.

"History suggests that philosophies accepted as academic dogma or enforced by punitive legal sanctions are not necessarily any less fictional than those which are persecuted and censored. That science fictions are forceably suppressed only when they are more likely to accelerate human evolution than the defensive orthodoxies

"The DNA code contains the entire life blueprint—the history of the past and the forecast for the future. The future of...humanity rests dormant in the unused portion of our genetic code just as the butterfly potential lies hidden in the chromosomes of the caterpillar. Since our imprints create reality, let us choose realities which are as fantastic and thrilling as possible. Almost anything we can conceive, we can make real."★

west view

An ammunition belt for defenders of the City of Angels

by ROSELLE M. LEWIS

A daughter of this once Golden West, I'm weary of defending my natal Los Angeles against verbal abuse. Books entitled "Nowhere City" or "Day of the Locust," numerous articles (most recently, "Lost Horizons" appearing in Harper's), all seemed expressly written to ~~expose~~ L.A. as a city of "trash, flash and cash" (not necessarily in that order).

Our critics insist our culture is instant and ersatz, dominated not by people, but by personalities who lead the nation into every form of kookism. Maybe, maybe not.

To approach truth, I enrolled in a course offered through UCLA Extension—"The Writers' Los Angeles"—which promised experts to explore the "facts, folklore, history and personalities" associated with the City of Angels.

Of course, I knew that denigrating Los Angeles had long been a literary cottage industry. Way back in 1836, Richard Henry Dana, his eyes fresh from Tierra del Fuego, pronounced the site of the present harbor "the worst place we've seen yet." H.L. Mencken called us "Moronia," vowing "the whole place stank of orange blossoms." More recently, Neil Simon glibed in "California Suite," L.A. is "paradise with a lobotomy."

The first class meeting attacked some of these notions. Class coordinator David Clark, author of "L.A. on Foot," a sturdy guidebook, introduced Benjamin Stein. A former Nixon aide, Stein set forth his sleazy *apercus* in "Dreemz," an autobiographical exploration of Deep-est Hollywood.

Feel lucky to live here, Stein told us. In New York, writers are bogged down by a sense of elitist high culture, the "richly entrenched past." Whereas Easterners ruin their creative youth by trying to break into the New Yorker, Westerners turn out their stuff with a "get it done, get it sold" attitude. "So it's not a masterpiece."

"What's so terrible about smog after the East's climatic horrors?" he asked. In "Dreemz" he confessed, "There is something about this city that makes me feel euphoric . . . It has something to do with the climate and the sunlight and the freeways and the free people."

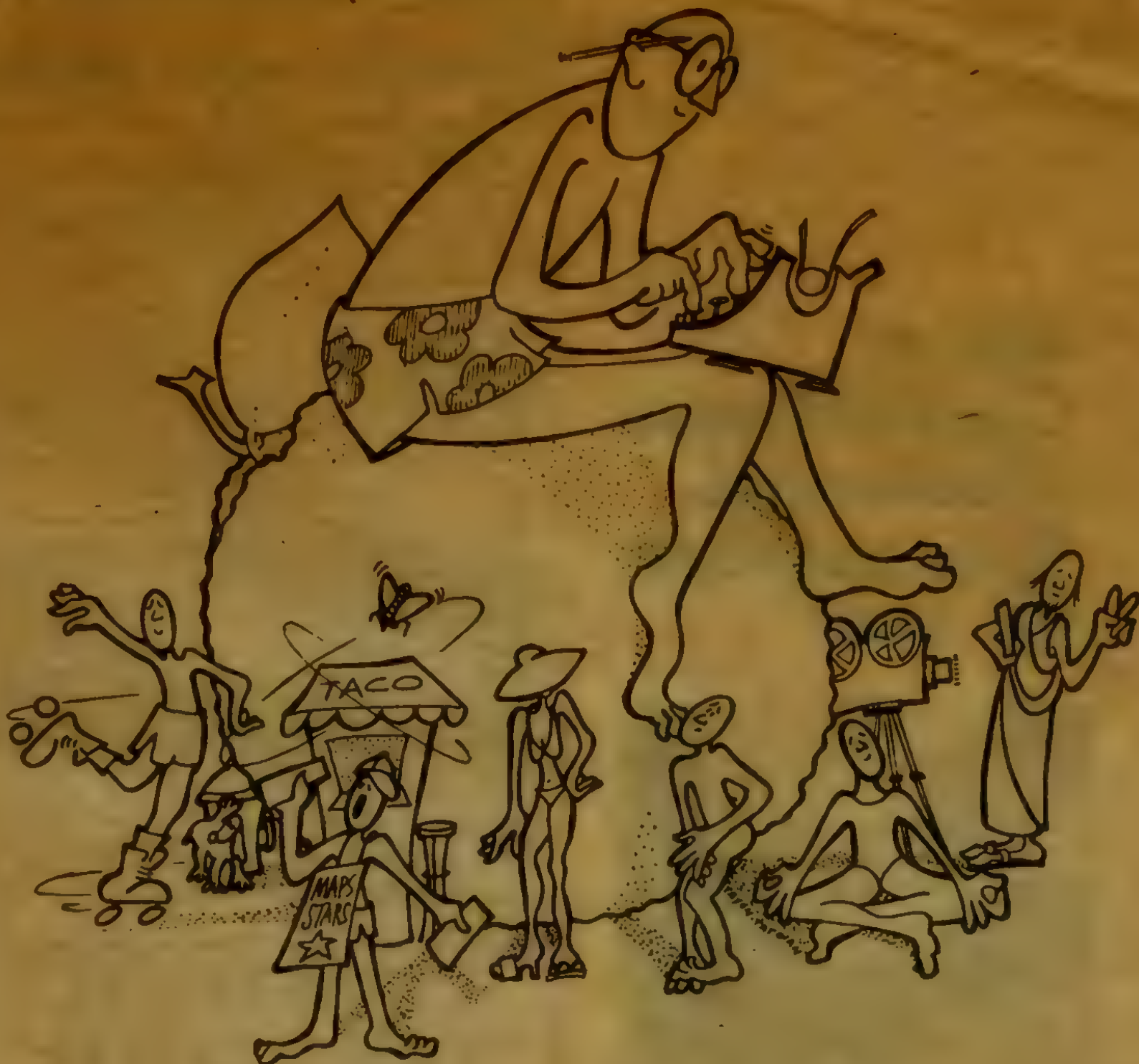
Stein hit on themes that cropped up throughout the course, themes that have made Los Angeles both respectable and desirable in the realm of book publishing, according to Charles Bloch, local Bantam editor. This city has all the elements for top-of-the list best-sellers: kinky sex, easy-come wealth, instant fame and "unusual activities," he told us. Of 15 recent best-sellers, six had indigenous settings.

Bloch dispensed invaluable information about new agents for neophyte writers, publishing processes and costs. He assessed his audience—tired teachers, frowny students, a photojournalist, the woman owner of the Scene of the Crime Bookshop. Might one of us be sitting on a hot property, that Janus-faced manuscript looking either towards film or TV conversion?

L.A. is a gold mine for ideas and trends, said soft-spoken Francis Ring, editor of Westways (official Automobile Club magazine), disco roller-skating being the trendiest. Though there's a new small-is-better view, still plenty of juice is left in the Big Orange.

And the origins of the Big Orange are predictably unorthodox, explained John Weaver, whose credentials include "El Pueblo Grande" and the Encyclopaedia Britannica entry on L.A. Weaver, in fact, confessed his conversion to "Angelenohood" was based on tolerance for the eccentric. One day, he and his wife, who for years yearned for their Eastern home, spotted a fellow dressed as Jesus of Nazareth in the May Co., provoking nary a second look from the shoppers.

The second class, a night of heavy rain. (I recalled the saying that L.A. has only two kinds of weather—perfect and unusual). Historian Gloria Lothrop embarked on a nonstop account of how the West was won, beginning with the fossils of 12 million years ago. Initially, people migrated here because it seemed a new Eldorado, the world's final frontier of opportunities, which drew wave upon wave of immigrants, many seeking health rather than wealth. In fact, in the 1880s,



one-fourth of the population suffered from every ill that flesh is heir to.

L.A. became a symbolic Zion that held promise for those who felt they were among the "chosen ones." Many apparently felt specially selected since L.A. has been the historical spawning ground of socio-religious cults. Also bizarre crime, the most celebrated local example being the still-unsolved slaying of Elizabeth Short. Her body was found in a vacant lot precisely severed at the waist, suggesting her murderer had medical training. (John Gregory Dunne's "True Confessions" fictionalized this 1945 case.) L.A. Times columnist Jack Smith, then a Daily News reporter, found the headline that he insisted will insure his immortality. "Black Dahlia," the murdered woman's friends called her—not because she affected all-black clothing, as erroneously believed—but because her black bouffant hairdo suggested the flower.

"Crime night" continued with Steve Shagan, author of "City of Angels," a "true" crime story using local place names and a loner anti-hero in the Raymond Chandler tradition. Better known for "Save the Tiger," a film set in the L.A. garment district and Little Tokyo, Shagan claimed you get away with more here. "The place generates and sparks the imagination." He listed L.A.'s four horsemen of the apocalypse: Santa Ana winds, fires, floods and mudslides. Dollar signs in his eyes, Shagan drifted into a discussion of his forthcoming "presold" book, "The Formula," simultaneously slated for film (Metro), hardcover (Morrow) and soft-cover (Bantam) while it was still only an embryonic concept. He discussed the new big money to be made. What's the upside? How much can it gross? No longer embarrassed to admit he lives west of the Hudson, he proclaimed we have come of age, have shrugged off "Eastern chic." This is a center of first-rate films, artists, universities, buildings.

Despite our achievements, some believe we are a city that should never have been. "Island on the Land," Carey McWilliams subtitled his history of Southern California to illustrate the anomaly of developing a major city cut off, as we are, by barriers of desert and mountains. We lacked a natural harbor, resources or even water. But through luck (in the '20s producers of one-fifth the world's oil), pluck (from citrus agriculture or orange juice became a national dietary necessity) and guile (the Owens Valley Aqueduct), L.A. was bootstrapped into existence.

And what a barren basin originally! Instructor Clark showed one historical slide of 460 square miles of un-

developed real estate, to draw a long sigh from the class. "How can happiness be achieved without an automobile?" asked a 1923 ad. Easily at 15 cents a gallon. But to really understand L.A., as has been observed, one must "read it in the original" by studying our freeways. The present system, suffering from arteriosclerosis, is based on the Pacific Electric's "big red car" grid, once the world's best interurban mass transit network connecting those seven suburbs in search of a city, unifying the suburban sprawl.

Women's night: Ph.D. Carolyn See, acting like an academic comedienne, spoke on the Hollywood novel. The true thing is this is a "place you can come (to) and restructure your world. You can make it up the way you want," from a brand new identity to thinner thighs. She wrote "Mothers, Daughters," not a kvetchy feminist tract, but a novel that dissects divorce Topanga Canyon-style in the present Me decade.

Jill Robinson (producer Dore Schary's daughter) told me her "Perdido" is a *roman a clef* set in the Hollywood Ten era. "Read it, you'll recognize everyone." I bought it at the supermarket and recognized only the sliding Palisades cliffs, Santa Monica streets and coming of age in cars. We had grown up at approximately the same time on different sides of Chautauqua.

By the final meeting, we were convinced L.A. is the least Orwellian of modern cities. Jonathan Kirsch (New West) predicted growing political integrity when Hispanics (600,000 not presently on the citizenship track) are recognized as a true "majority minority." Geoff Miller, chief editor of Los Angeles, a magazine catering to the affluent desires and needs of some 100,000 upper-income Angelenos, said we ride a sense of self-determination based on personal achievement. Norman Corwin, in exploring a continuing New York-is-to-Hertz-as-L.A.-is-to-Avis rivalry, told us this city exerts a seductive force on the national consciousness. We have already achieved the status, honorably earned, of America's first city.

I failed the course. There is no easy purchase on this place. A protean city of schlock and substance, of promises and dreams lived out against the "hard, pale wild-lilac" hills and fugitive blue and gold days, L.A. will always elude definition. It's not a place I would want to visit, but I could live nowhere else. I'm with the speaker who threw up his hands in exasperation: "The thing about this city is you can't say what it is . . . It's the freest city in the world." Amen.

Lewis is a native Southern California writer.

west view

Einstein: redefining the universe with humankind in mind

by ROBERT KIRSCH

A gravity of books appeared this year to mark the centenary of the birth of Albert Einstein. I have been immersed in them for several weeks. I am only slightly clearer about his views on relativity, speculation on gravity and timespace, on the energy of creation ($E=mc^2$), equations which incorporate notions of the origin and fate of the universe and laws on the behavior of massive bodies and high-speed objects. I am also aware of the arguments between schools of theoretical physics, these modern cosmologists who sometimes sound like medieval scholastics arguing about the number of angels dancing on the head of a pin.

It is the other Albert Einstein I understand more clearly: the human and humane, wise and compassionate, humble and decent man who inhabits a place among the symbolic figures of our century. We cannot and do not separate him from his role as a scientist. People who do not know or much care about black holes in space or Einstein's blind spot about the quantum theory ("God does not play dice," he said, seeming to ignore his own early work which helped to found quantum theory and allowed uncertainty to intervene in the universe. "Stop telling God what to do!" Niels Bohr, his antagonist, replied.), still see Einstein as a wise and reasonable man, one who never took refuge in the ivory tower but went out into our world, the world of politics and persecution, of violence and war, to attempt to ameliorate the lot of his fellow beings.

Einstein's work helped to change that world. His ideas were fertile enough to seed this century of science with its issues and advances. He was not perfect; he was not, emphatically, a saint. There was warmth and wit, a palpable and deep commitment to a decent life and *menschlichkeit*; he could be stubborn in professional matters. It would be a mistake to assume that Einstein, the creative theoretical physicist, and Einstein, the gentle eccentric who hardly ever wore socks, whose hair was long and like an old man's from Middle Europe, were not connected.

He was a whole man, unified. Indeed he was a merger of many of the intellectual and social forces which went into the making of him: his Jewishness, his love of science, his rejections of the trappings of religion but not of the religious impulse, his ethic of human responsibility in a universe which, though subject to laws

which could be harnessed by man, still made man seem puny. Edmund Halley, the astronomer, said of Isaac Newton, the great scientist who was in stature Einstein's peer: "Nearer the gods no mortal may approach."

In a certain sense, Einstein's work brought him to the center and edges of a universe tinged by the gentle pantheism of his beliefs. He seemed to the rest of us more magician than god, more sage than magician. He was above all accessible. Irony for the man who had once written his sister that he was becoming more and more of a hermit, the man who forgot to list his Nobel Prize on a vita submitted to the Kaiser Leopold German Academy of Scientists at Halle (in which Goethe once held membership).

In America, he accepted the obligations of celebrity, posed for pictures in Hollywood with Charlie Chaplin and Ernst Lubitsch, at Caltech in Pasadena with Robert Millikan and Irving Langmuir, accepted the deeper civic challenge of a public figure, spoke out against the Nazis, affirmed his Jewishness, supported Zionism as an answer to the homelessness and vulnerability of the Jews, supported the war against Hitler despite his pacifist beliefs, urged the construction of the atom bomb, then, later, warned against the dangers of nuclear capabilities.

He is, of course, more associated with Princeton than with Pasadena. Yet, California—particularly Southern California—was his first important American experience. When asked about his scientific travels, he responded: "Occasional lecture trips to France, Japan, Argentina, England, the United States, which—except for the journeys to Pasadena—did not actually serve research purposes."

From abstract speculations on the speed of light he entered the world of limelight; the music of the spheres turned into a pop concert of caricatures: the mad scientist, the genius (his name entered the language: "He's no Einstein," they said of dull people), the amateur violinist. He took all this with the humorous twist which was his chief response to the absurdities visited upon him. A car commercial even now uses an Einstein look-alike to promote its energy-saving vehicle.

Children he loved. Unfailingly, he answered their letters and indeed almost all letters which were sent to

him. He was never condescending though frequently patriarchal. He could have been a middle-aged Polonius, except that he was rarely trite in his responses. I think my single favorite, if I have to choose one, of the several recent books on the man is *Albert Einstein, The Human Side: New Glimpses From His Archives*, selected and edited by Helen Dukas (his long-time secretary) and Bamesh Hoffman (Princeton University: \$8.95; illustrated).

Schoolchildren often asked him for help with math. The man who had suffered with some insensitive teachers during his own school days sometimes provided the answer (Johanna Mankiewicz of Los Angeles received a carefully drawn diagram from him solving a problem she had written him about in 1952). A young girl in Princeton came to his house for help. This time Einstein, after chatting with her, decided she should ask her teacher (whom he knew) to clarify the work for her. The next day she told her teacher that even Einstein did not know the answer.

Hilary Cuny, in the chapter "Such as We Knew Him," from *Einstein* by Louis de Broglie, Louis Armand, Pierre-Henri Simon and others (Peebles Press, distributed by Farrar, Straus & Giroux: \$12.95; illustrated) reiterates his affection for children though suggesting that American reporters took the incident of helping the child with a math problem and used it over and over. It is possible; he very soon became a legendary figure.

But he was, Cuny assures us, always genuine. He could get rid of people he did not like: "You will allow me to return, I hope, Professor?" asked a society woman who had managed to get an invitation to a musicale. "No," he said. His wife protested. "But why should she come back? I really don't see the necessity." He had no sense of class or elitism. He spoke to seemingly unimportant people for hours while celebrities might be ignored.

When a statue of him was erected on the facade of New York's Riverside Church, he burst into peals of laughter, told the embarrassed pastor: "At the very most I might have imagined that one day I would be made a Jewish saint, but I never thought I'd become a

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Above, Albert Einstein and Mrs. Einstein with Charlie Chaplin. Right, Einstein enjoying a bit of relaxation at Palm Springs. Below, Einstein chatting with Dr. Robert Millikan in 1937 at the Caltech laboratories in Pasadena.



USC DOCUMENTARY

'A Void Home': Grace in Space

BY CURT BORMANN

A growing number of scientists, humanists and just plain people see space's endless frontier as the only alternative to an earth of dwindling natural resources.

These "space optimists"—interviewed in a USC school of journalism television documentary, "A Void Home"—view the energy crisis as a natural part of our evolutionary process and the negative nudge we need to begin building solar power satellites, and eventually space colonies.

Peter Vajk, author of "Doomsday Has Been Canceled," and an authority on space colonies interviewed in the documentary, envisions huge earth-orbiting solar power satellites, each capable of providing the energy needs of a city the size of Los Angeles.

"It's the trajectory of evolution," insists Timothy Leary. Leary, a frequent lecturer on space, discusses the evolutionary aspects of space in the documentary. "We were under water, and climbed to the shoreline. The DNA code has been working for 3.5 million years to get organisms to move faster, fly higher and become more diverse."

The 30-minute video project, which screened recently at USC, couldn't have been better timed. While the nation suffers from its dependence on oil and reexamines its commitment to nuclear power, "A Void Home" explores a new source of energy—solar power satellites.

Solar-powered satellites could convert the sun's energy into electrical potential via solar cells and transmit that energy by microwave beams to ground-based receiving stations, which would convert the microwaves back into electrical energy.

"A Void Home" points out that the technology exists, but that motivation and money are lacking. Cost estimates range from an opponent's claim of \$1.5 trillion to a proponent's estimate of \$100 billion over a 20-year period.

One possible answer to the prohibitive costs of building satellites on the ground and then shooting them into space, the documentary suggests, is to build them in space. The establishment of a colony on the moon would enable that planet's resources to be used to build satellites. Metal could be mined and processed on the moon, and because there is little gravity to hamper construction, there would be no limit to the size of the satellites.

Tom Heppenheimer, author of "Colonies in Space," and a planetary scientist interviewed in "A Void Home," claims there would be a 20 to 1 return on the investment in the form of new services, new products and new energy.

Besides the scientific and industrial aspects of space, the documentary also examines the cultural ramifications of moving into space.

Leary says that space migration and space colonies are the only alternatives to a "dead-end consciousness" on earth.

"People like Heppenheimer are going to tell you that it's got to be a serious business, that it's going to be unpleasant—it means they want to control it, as they control everything. And the reason we are going, is to get far away from the bureaucrats in city hall and German-sounding scien-

tists. We're going to leave them behind. That's the purpose of the trip. We're going to go up there using their ships, but the purpose and the style and, above all, the freedom necessary is not going to come from civil servants and engineers, but from men and women like us as we move into high orbit."

One of the groups actively promoting space colonies is



IN SPACE—NASA projection of space colony, featured in "A Void Home."

the International L5 space society (named for a stable point in space proposed as a space colony site). The 2,400-member group is only slightly larger than the Flat Earth Society, whose members today still wonder why Columbus didn't fall off the edge.

The L5 Society points out, and scientists interviewed in "A Void Home" agree, that next to energy, space recreation and tourism will be space's second-biggest business.

Even more important to some than the prospects of giant vacation resorts and zero-gravity honeymoon hotels is the benefit to the handicapped.

"People who are handicapped here on earth, who are tied to a wheelchair, will be able to rent a condominium at zero-point-2G's, and live there in comparative freedom and great comfort," says Krafft Ehrick, a designer of rockets and space settlements and a former member of Werner von Braun's rocket team.

The documentary was started in a USC school of
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Good Times

This week's fun at a glance. Where to go & what to see around town.

Edited by Joie Davidow

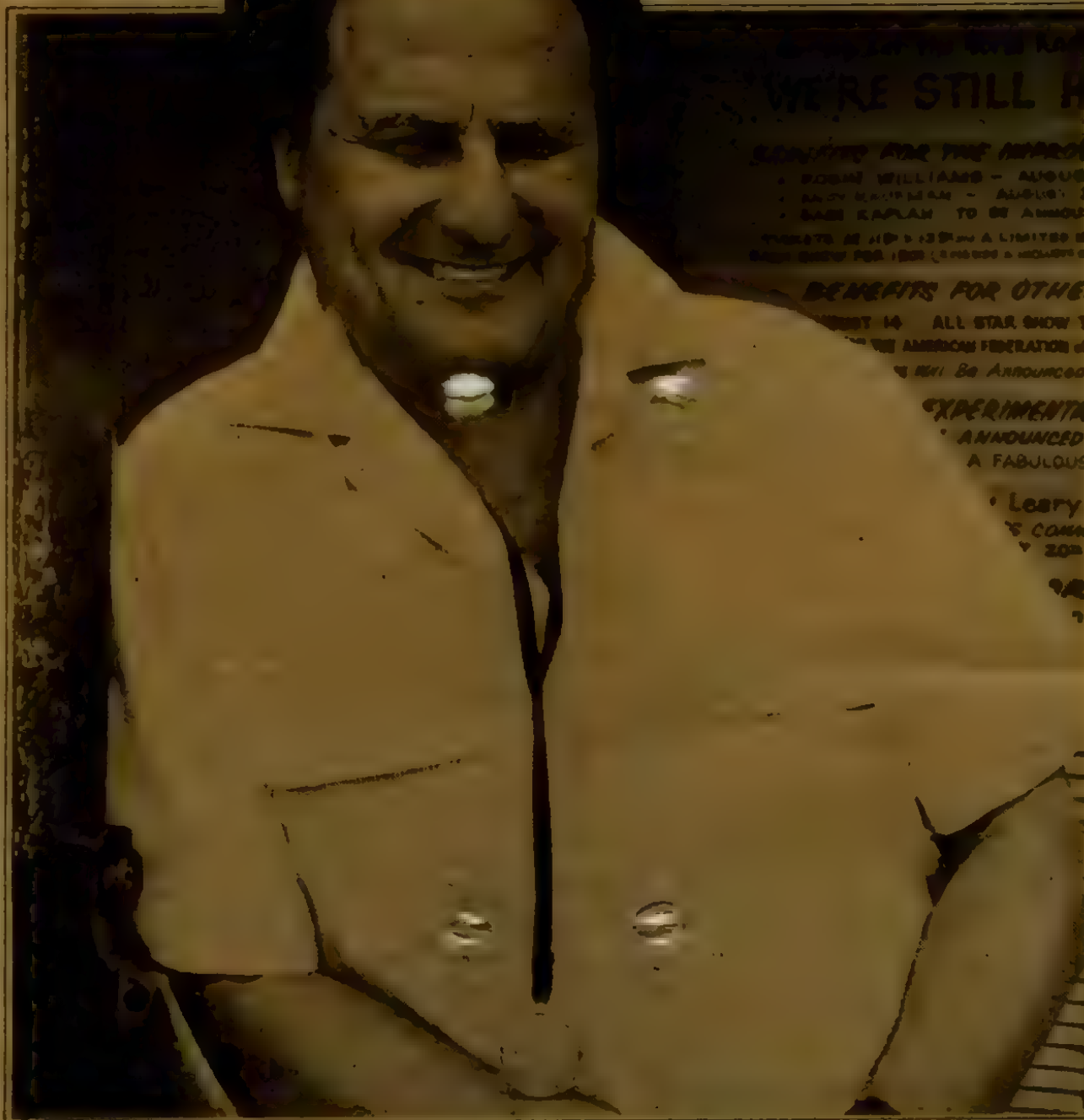
UP FROM THE ASHES

Since the Improvisation was gutted by a fire last March, only the front rooms have been open, with a tiny stage set up in one corner under a stairway, and a makeshift wall dividing the playing area from the bar. But owner Budd Friedman has transformed an impresario's nightmare into a decorator's dream and the re-furbished club is scheduled to open with a flashy party next Monday, August 13th.

The big back room has been re-designed to seat 225 with a series of platforms along one wall, ending the lousy-view-from-the-back problem. An enlarged stage is at the other end of the room, and a number of tables and chairs are clustered on the floor in between. Improved sound and lighting systems are being installed, — even the bathrooms are being redecorated.

Budd has lots of other plans for classing up the joint. A grand piano has been purchased, and he tells us he's currently in negotiations with a "high-priced accompanist who also does wallpapering and plumbing." The exterior will soon boast a huge sign found at an auction with posts and Greek statues as high as the main entrance. It's a genuine old *WRESTLING* sign, with likenesses of the Duke of Windsor and "some lord" purchased in honor of comic Andy Kaufman who does a wrestling routine in which he challenges an ex-girlfriend to a re-match.

Budd also plans to install an antique brass drinking rail with stained



Budd Friedman

glass windows in the bar, and is looking for a food concessionaire to expand the menu, which currently features hamburgers and quiche.

Plans for opening week are extensive, beginning with an already-sold-out, all-star opening night cohosted by Robin Williams, Andy Kaufman and Budd. The stars will follow up

with solo benefit performances, Robin Williams on Aug. 15th, Andy Kaufman Aug. 27-29; and Gabe Kaplan will be performing at a later date to be announced. There will also be a benefit for the newly formed American Federation of Comedians (AFL-CIO), Aug. 16th, which will feature a surprise celebrity comic.

Afterwards, the back room will operate as it always has, with continuous stand-up comedy by the known, the unknown, and the just starting to be known, with occasional visits by celebrity regulars like Kaufman and Williams.

There will be one unusual addition to the routine, however. Dr. Timothy Leary will be holding forth on a series of Monday nights. Is the doctor funny? Budd says he's not bad. So who's surprised?

Budd Friedman's Improvisation, 8162 Melrose Ave.
Call 651-2583.



Andy Kaufman

and the name of Nina Simone cer-

the project." Jack Sidney mused

loid would have dared print such a piece on a analagous non-gay subject. It is perhaps ironic that the only thing attacked in this particular issue of the newspaper (aside from child molestation) is the attempt by gay athletes to create a communication other than the kinds of communication so graphically advertised on your pages.

The author's condescending tone told us that he had a particular ax to grind, and given the rather Byzantine politics of San Francisco baseball, we wonder if he was *a priori* alligned [sic] with those West Coast factions who called for a boycott of the series before it ever took place. In terms of so-called reportage, we find more cheap shots than facts: more '50s self-hating innuendoes than concrete examination of what transpired: more covertness than honesty. The RamRod team was snidely referred to as "rah-rah," which is a baseball illiterate's way of saying that we were enthusiastic about playing. Back East, we believe in a particular credo which your reporter found only worthy of sneering at: It's not the winning that counts but how you play which is important.

Next is the question of the lopsided scores, which the author claims was due solely to San Francisco's "advantage of home field and several seasons' playing experience." What he failed to mention and what (once again) he might have discovered by bothering to ask but one question of any of the New Yorkers, was that we were playing by rules that we were totally unaccustomed to. In particular, the lob pitch, which is unheard of and therefore unseen

in the East, is the only legal pitch in the West. The fact that the author failed to mention this key element simply reinforces our conviction that his purpose was to make us look ridiculous in the eyes of the reading public.

Finally, we come to what is the most offensive and defaming part of the article: the accusations that we badmouthed San Francisco as "low class" and the like. We not only catagorically [sic] deny this charge, but ask that either Mr. Forbes substantiate this particular charge with proof or that he apologize to us on these pages. We wonder why the editors would publish such unsubstantiated tripe knowing that the only results could be to poison relations between the athletic communities of the two cities.

ADVOCATE publisher David Goodstein periodically decries "gay spomers" [sic] and their detrimental effect on the gay world. We feel that before he launches another blast, he should check very carefully into his own bullpen and examine the fecal matter very carefully. The parasites therein can be very dangerous.

Unsigned, but attributed to
The RamRod Softball Team
New York, NY

[Sounds to me like more than one ax is being ground in this earth-shattering controversy, so I've asked Dennis Forbes to defend himself.—Ed

Mr. Forbes replies:

At the time I was given the assignment by The ADVOCATE to cover the First Annual Gay Softball World Series, I was asked to write my impressions of the event, as well as to photograph it. When the

piece appeared as the first-section lead-off feature, I was quite surprised. I fully expected it to be tucked away in the "lifestyle" Second Section of the magazine. What I wrote was, indeed, personal opinion; I think it unfortunately was positioned and headlined as if it were straightforward news coverage, which I had not intended it to be. I shot over 100 frames of the people present and game action; what was picked by the editors to be reproduced with the story would not necessarily have been my own choices had the selection been mine; that, of course, is editorial prerogative.

But I do not apologize to the anonymous writer(s) of the above letter for any of what I reported or photographed. There is nothing either intentionally dishonest or purposely distorted in my story. I was very purposely cynical in my tone, to be sure; but better judgment tempered what I could have said really negatively about this essentially disappointing (to me and other spectators) "first" for gay people. To have written it up for The ADVOCATE as a wonderful exercise of good will and high-spirited cooperation between the New York and San Francisco gay communities, happening in a heady mood of loving gay brotherhood and plain old-fashioned sportsmanship and good fun would have totally misrepresented what was, instead, very apparently a mis-hyped, poorly orchestrated, indifferently attended, sloppily executed event riddled with ill-will and recriminations. It is my view that gay people (especially those gay people not living metropolitan-gay lifestyles) are not at all well-served when fed a lot of self-

serving gay-media bullshit frosting about how wonderful is everything

□

As a gay person living by choice for the past six years in San Francisco, I was genuinely embarrassed for (rather than angered by) the several (admittedly unidentified, except by their uniforms) peatedly badmouth their host city and its gay community members and institutions (discos, bars, baths, etc.) during the pre-game warmup. Inasmuch as I was, prior to the game, introduced as The ADVOCATE representative to a person identified to me as the New York league manager, my presence on the New York sidelines was hardly incognito. Thus, this vicious naysaying, if not for my special benefit, was as relevant to reportage as the subsequent action on the field, since it certainly reflected an aspect of the mood of the total event—however unpleasant or embarrassing it might seem in print. (For possible recollection of the writer(s) of the RamRod letter, I was the bearded fellow in green ball cap with Nikon in hand who was hanging about the New York bench before and during the Sunday game, shooting pictures to absolutely no one's question or objection and jotting down what I heard, overhear and observed.)

Like writer(s) of the above sourgraping, some members of the San Francisco team were also upset by the "tone" of my brief piece. In a non-hostile phone conversation, a team spokesperson accepted that it had been my intention to communicate a personal viewpoint rather than to write an unopinionated "news" story, and he granted that it was my perfect right to hold and express a rather less-than-en-

thusiastic view of the event as it was ballyhooed and happened.

At the conclusion of our conversation, the San Francisco league spokesperson and I were in agreement that any first-time event is prone to suffer from some sloppy planning and unintentional mismanagement, and that, hopefully, next year's planned "world" series will better reflect the hard work and enthusiastic support such an event requires and deserves. We all learn from our mistakes, especially our stupid ones, when we own up to them rather than protecting that they should have gone unnoticed.

Regarding the RamRod letter's allusion to my being a "dangerous parasite" in the "fecal matter" of David B. Goodstein's "bullpen," I refer the above writer(s) only to my extensive in-print record of over four years as a well-published openly gay writer, photographer and illustrator as to whether I am, after all, "illiterate," "self-hating," "anachronistic," "condescending" or in any way a so-called "gay spoiler."

Finally, it is my personal opinion that The ADVOCATE can be faulted in the matter of this sourgrape bickering only for giving the First Annual Gay Softball World Series so much display in Issue 231, not to mention all this verbiage in the present "Letters to the Editor" space; rather it should have had, at best, a paragraph or two mention under the "Dispatch" banner. Gay San Franciscans and New Yorkers alike would have done well not to look a gift horse in the mouth, remembering that even overblown, "bad" press is far better in the final measure than little or no press at all.]

by Dean Gengle

Bob Wilson has got to be one of the happiest people I've ever encountered in print or in person. It's a happiness that borders on the zany and the half-witted. In the language of the Tarot, he's a Fool. Folly is the best teacher. Wilson has pinballed his way from the pseudo-posh of *Playboy's* editorial offices to months under the thumb of Oakland's welfare system. He now lives in Berkeley with an extended family, a.k.a. a commune. He has written or collaborated in the writing of six books prior to his latest offering. He still writes and is polishing off another science fiction work at the moment. It is difficult to see how he can top the blazing, convoluted, holistic and sometimes exasperatingly cosmic comix of *Cosmic Trigger: Final Secret of the Illuminati* (And/Or Press, Box 2246, Berkeley, CA 94702, \$5.95).

Illuminati? Final secret? Well, now, let's just back up a bit in time, shall we? *Illuminatus!* is the trilogy Wilson co-authored with Robert Shea. *Playboy* called it "a cross between a literary acid trip and a political tour de farce." But we won't count that because Wilson had connections at *Playboy*. *The Village Voice* put it another way: "Based on actual incarnations of the mystic illuminati sects . . . the novel ties together everything you've ever dreaded about Watergate, the Mafia, UFOs, all the recent political assassinations, Atlantis, Nazi Germany, giant rock festivals, the CIA, pyramid power, John Dillinger, LSD, yoga, the FBI and the last words of Dutch Schultz—for starters—in a hilariously raunchy style. *Illuminatus!* is the ultimate conspiracy book, and will probably become the biggest sci-fi cult novel since *Dune*."

Since those words were written, sure enough, *Illuminatus!* has hit the college campus crazies and is showing signs of breaking out of the sci-fi, speculative fantasy crowd and into the realms of astral money. The British have discovered him with a royal vengeance and *Illuminatus!* was adapted as a 10-hour Wagnerian science fiction rock epic and performed at Great Britain's National Theatre under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Wilson appeared briefly in a cameo role for that production. Not bad for a former welfare recipient, no?

You may ask, "What is the secret of his success, much less the final secret of the Illuminati?" It could be Just Magick, since Wilson holds titles as an initiate in several occult orders, including White Cord Witch, Voo Doo Priest, Water Brother, and High Priest of the Cult of the Sacred Cyborg, his most recently conferred and most highly cherished achievement, for which he did nothing.

His favorite living author is, he thinks, William S. Burroughs. His favorite dead author is, I think, Aleister Crowley. Like Crowley, he is master of the printed put-on. Like Burroughs, he knows where bodies are buried. Like Vonnegut, he slips the reader out of time, but unlike just about any contemporary writer of any kind, Wilson has a vision, even though he claims to be an agnostic. A stoned agnostic, at that. In spite of some incredible personal disasters and trials, Wilson has emerged with voice more clear than ever about the basically optimistic future of the planet. Meeting together in his communal retreat in the Berkeley hills, our recorded exchange began on that note.

I've noticed that when I'm most happy and high I get strange input from others who seem to want to penetrate that happiness with all kinds of reasons why I shouldn't be happy. It's an interesting phenomenon.

I agree with Don Juan. Almost everybody is a black magician. The whole art of life is just to not let them bring you down. Once you figure it out you find that everybody or nearly everybody in one way or another is looking out suspiciously for signs of happiness; and whenever they see it they pounce in one way or another: paranoia, depression or something that's your fault, which, once you've attended to, will bring you down into their misery.

Is it safe to say that what you've done in Cosmic Trigger is to build a new model of the universe?

I'm not offering a new model; I'm offering several new models simultaneously. I regard my writing as guerilla ontology. In *Illuminatus!* I offer the reader several models of the conspiracy that runs the world, if you believe there is such a conspiracy, and let the readers choose their own paranoia. You get every possible variation and permutation in *Illuminatus!* You can pick whichever one suits you best. If you want to live in a loser's script with "somebody else" running your world and you're one of the victims, that book will give you any one you want. You can pick from about 20 of them in there. In *Cosmic Trigger* I give about eight major models of what the universe is all about. You can pick whichever one you like.

But these models seem to interlock in an interdependent way. They all have something in common.

I don't know. Some of them are more scientific and some of them are more occult. What do they have in common?

Half Witness at the Trigger:

An Inter-Review with Robert Anton Wilson

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The great beasts that inhabited Europe, Asia and North America die off as a result of mutations and diseases caused by the solar flare. All relics of the Atlantean civilization are destroyed. The people who were Gruad's erstwhile countrymen are either killed or driven forth to wander the earth. Besides Gruad's Himalayan colony there is one other remnant of the High Atlantean era: the Pyramid of the Eye, whose ceramic substance resisted solar flare, earthquake, tidal wave and submersion in the depths of the ocean. Gruad explains that it is right that the eye should remain. It is the eye of God, the One, the scientific-technical eye of ordered knowledge that looks down on the universe and by perceiving it, causes it to be. If an event is not witnessed, it does not happen; therefore, for the universe to happen there must be a Witness.

from *Illuminatus!*
by Robert Shea and
Robert Anton Wilson

Well, what I saw was that a) they each originate in and through the human nervous system and b) they become real to the extent that they can be communicated and shared with people in some way. Paranoid communications, for example, will evoke a paranoid reality. The models one chooses to live by are somewhat arbitrary, but that some models work better than others can be discovered using so-called empirical methods.

I regard so-called reality as the resultant of all the conflicts of all the gangs of organized and unorganized magicians operating on this planet. "Resultant" in the physical sense. In physics you can analyze forces by taking any two of them and finding the result using the parallelogram method. You continue to do this until you get down to one resultant of the forces. This is elementary physics.

Is the planet itself becoming a functioning organism as a result of those forces in conflict?

I think the planet always has been an organism. I think we're just becoming more conscious of it. Needless to say, the Western intellectual tradition lost sight of the her books, shows that contrary to the popular impression, the scientific revolution was largely the work of hermetic philosophers who were in rebellion against Aristotle and had a very organismic philosophy that was heavily influenced by Cabalah, gnosticism, alchemy and what you might call the Western Taoist tradition, the underground hermetic tradition. Yet by the time the scientific revolution was accomplished, that background was entirely lost in the shuffle and we come out with this dead, mechanistic universe that we have been stuck with for 300 years.

For 300 years the intelligentsia of the west has been stuck with this dead universe. They are just beginning to discover that it's really not a machine at all, but a living presence.

Thought, perhaps?

Eddington said it's more like a great thought than a great machine. But the latest physics seems to really indicate that it's more like a great acid trip than a great thought.

The thing that is the most fascinating to me at this point in history is how many things seem to be converging, how much information that was apparently lost for a time is being rediscovered and resynthesized with what we think we've learned through the dead, mechanistic approach. It's coming full circle.

There's nothing that mystics have ever claimed that is now scientifically impossible. Say around 1900, or even as late as 1950, you were on pretty good scientific ground if you said that any particular claim of the mystics was absurd. In some cases you could have said, "That's impossible." But from the point of view of 1978 science, any wild idea you care to come up with will fit in somewhere as a possibility.

For instance, the number of higher intelligences that may exist in this galaxy or the higher intelligences that may exist in other dimensions are scientifically quite conceivable entities, and they are just as staggering to contemplate as any of the angels or archangels of Cabalah. That's the whole point of Kubrick's *2001*. *2001* is really a watershed film in that it shows where the scientific and the mystical overlap, in the possibility that we have been programmed by higher intelligences in ways that we don't even dimly begin to understand, which is quite thinkable scientifically, now. And it is just as eerie as anything Cabalists or hermeticists have ever had to offer.

In addition, the basic One-ness of consciousness has so much in modern science to back it up now. Humanistic psychologists more and more are incorporating oriental insights from Zen and Yoga and so on. Quantum physics is full of ideas that sound just like new cosmology or even Sufi cosmology.

Speaking of physics, would it be safe to make an analogy and say that when physicists work in their laboratories, what they do has aspects of ritual and some of the work of the alchemists?

I think it's going to become more that way. Already, Brian Josephson has seriously proposed that the difference in experimental results between American physicists and European physicists was due not to defects of instrumentation or experimental bias in the usual sense, but to psychokinesis. Josephson got the Nobel prize in physics in 1973.

The Americans and Europeans were getting different results because their minds were affecting the quantum level and determining the results they were getting. This idea has been put into print by Dr. Evan Harris Walker.

I think science is going to have to come back to the alchemical proposition that the character of the scientist determines the results and that the highest science will demand the highest character. It's going to be a total reversal of what scientific education is. Scientific education will have to be in a sense mystical education, too. Some scientists will be completely non-plussed by that idea, but I really think that's what it's coming to.

Nuclear scientists have formed a virtually international cabal with their own language, their own journals, operating quite above political and national categories. Do you think the connection between the high magick you were just describing and this interna-

at all. I was very heavily into Zen meditation and I regarded ritual with a great deal of contempt.

Then I went through a complete turnabout and I decided that meditation just wasn't for me, but I was getting tremendously good results with ritual once I started working with it and, for a while there, I was going around telling everybody: "Oh, fuck meditation, it's a waste of time. Ritual is where you get the action." And finally it dawned on me that that's just me. I'm a novelist. I think novelists are particularly prone to get good results out of ritual because every novelist is to some extent a frustrated actor, a playwright, a playwright/actor/producer. You're trying to put on a show in your own head that will become real in the head of the reader, and so novelists, I think, are prone to be good magicians, whereas other types of people might find meditation much quicker.

I'm not sure, but I think that

who reach that state just go out into the desert and starve to death because there doesn't seem to be any point in doing anything.

How is that avoided?

The way you avoid that is to pick something that's meaningful to you and attach yourself to it. I sort of did it more or less intuitively, so to speak. Timothy Leary has expressed it very well. What you do at that point, he says, is to just take the highest, holiest, most beautiful, truest, finest, greatest thing you can imagine and aim at that. In other words, you create a god and aspire towards it, and that's the only thing that'll save you from solipsism or schizophrenia on the path to higher consciousness. If you can't find some sort of goal that you can believe in, then you can easily burn yourself out, with nowhere to go and no reason to go there.

This is the crux of my criticism of pre-packaged consciousness trips like est, for example. People are taken to the threshold of Chapel Perilous and then left there. What they then end up doing is attaching themselves to the organization that took them there.

That's true of an awful lot of head engineers. The highest thing they can think of to turn their followers onto is themselves. You then get all these cults of people wandering around saying "My guru is better than your guru" and so on. I'm very fond of Werner these days, because he has found something higher than himself.

You mean the world hunger thing?

Yes. To me that's one of the most important ideas on the planet right now. The idea that we can abolish starvation. We can make the planet work. Bucky Fuller's been saying it for a long time, but having a messianic character like Erhard take it up gives me great hope that it will move much faster.

You demonstrate a kind of faith in that. I recall that in Cosmic Trigger you described the process of how you dealt with the murder of your daughter. You have had her brain placed in cryogenic storage. What is the source of your apparent faith in science to someday unlock the secret of immortality?

I regard it as a reasonable gamble. I don't regard it as faith. It costs me, to preserve the genetic information of my daughter Luna, less than my smoking habit does and I think it's a reasonable gamble. If the longevity breakthroughs keep coming at the rate they are, anybody in their ... let's say ... under 60 today has an equally good chance of living through the longevity revolution and getting a whole new lifespan, probably longer than the lifespan we have now. And there's a good chance that while they're living through their second adulthood, further breakthroughs in longevity will raise lifespans up to the point where some will reach the immortality breakthrough. So, some people alive today may never have to die, which is a staggering thought when it first sinks in. In that case, I really believe there's a chance I might be around when Luna is recreated and this long-range gamble will have paid off magnificently.

Bubba Free John, who is a local guru interested in longevity research, has said that the highest states that mystics have gotten into so far will appear childish compared to the states we can get into

Continued on page 38



tional work has been made by any of them?

I think a growing number of scientists are beginning to realize it. They are still a minority, of course, but then I think the first one to begin to understand that was Wilhelm Reich, who began to realize, to use his terminology, that you have to get rid of your character rigidities and muscular armors before you can observe certain aspects of nature without distortion. You have to get rid of sexual inhibitions, among other things.

That's where the sexual connection comes in and how I got interested in all of this, and your work, too, I might add.

Well of course, Reich was the first to note that connection and he was regarded as a nut and thrown in jail and his books were burned and so on. But in the '70s I find more scientists who are becoming aware of aspects of that. As the alchemists knew, you've got to liberate yourself before you can see certain aspects of nature at all. If you're armored against them, you can get hit in the face by them and not notice them.

I'm trying to understand sexuality as it connects with various forms of ritual, both practically and theoretically. Could you talk a little bit more about ritual?

When I first got started on consciousness work, or whatever you want to call it, I was not into ritual

both methodologies serve a somewhat different, if overlapping, purpose. One cannot prescribe a single way for everyone.

Everyone has got to find their own way. Somebody said to Buddha as he was dying, "What can we do?" He said, "Doubt and find your own path."

If there is any basis to neurophysiology at all, there are going to be certain overlapping broad channels, as it were, that one can discover in oneself, no matter what the specific path is that we might take in time-space/consensus reality.

Ritual, as Aleister Crowley once wrote during one of his atheistic phases, consists of a series of physiological experiments. That's what it comes down to. You're experimenting on your own nervous system.

I'm in the midst of that right now. I'm using film and other media techniques.

I think that when you turn on to the higher circuits of the nervous system you become aware of the extent to which you create your own reality, and that's when you face what's called the "dark night of the soul"—Chapel Perilous.

Is that akin to "crossing the abyss?"

Yes. You can flip-out entirely or become a solipsist, or you can get yourself into all sorts of unwholesome or nonfunctional states. As Don Juan says to Carlos in one of the books, some people

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CALIFORNIA DISCOVERIES

Yet another sexual revolution is happening in this country. It has little to do with the Pope, a decade-old "Summer of Love," Masters and Johnson, sex-change operations in Tijuana, or even Anita Bryant. It has everything to do with guilt.

The on-going release of women and gay people from their legal, social and moral entrapments has given an unprecedented number of individuals the permission and right to seek exactly what they want. The potential for freedom of choice has never seemed so great for so many.

This is how the term "sexual revolution" is understood by most people. For a few others, however, it is a redundant expression, cliched and wholly inadequate in conveying what is really happening underneath the mores and manners of America.

The sexual revolution has less to do now with changing politics, fashion and stereotyped roles than with a revolution of sexuality. As the external controls of dress, behavior and habit undergo daily transformations, so do our internal controls of sexual fantasies, expectations and limits.

Like permission to seek better jobs, more secure places to live or less-inhibiting lifestyles for the sexually discriminated against, the option to explore aspects of self never thought possible is being offered to many others. Emerging in particular from the bedroom closets of heterosexual America are the deviations of transvestism, bondage and sadomasochism.

It is part of our culture's sexual hypocrisy that when homosexuals are accused of such acts it is deemed "perverse." For heterosexuals, cross-dressing for the college revue or fraternity initiation in tight shoes and binding clothes is all in good, clean fun; punching, beating and whipping may be all that is needed to "make a man" or a marriage work; and playing with mail-order sex-toys is merely another way "to swing."

But as the controls implied in such concepts as masculinity and marriage undergo assault, so does the rationale for the acts performed under their sanction. While the change of such institutions is interpreted by some as the harbinger of "moral decay," living out fantasies and unlocking repressed desires is just as easily viewed by others as signs of a healthy evolution.

One thing that the sexuality revolution is clearly establishing is the right for people to seek their own sense of control. It is altering our sense of what is "good" and "bad" just as the growing freedom of sexual partnering has begun to alter attitudes about what is normal or not normal.

What many people have failed to perceive, however, is that they can adequately assume the shift of responsibility for their actions from an external control to an internal one. With old social contrivances in dubious authority and the permission to explore alternative sexuality being offered more freely than ever before, many people are left without a sense of any control, whether self-generated or directed from society.

The ability of the church, state or corporate conglomerate to say "Yes" or "No" is being undermined at a faster rate than most people can purge themselves of guilt for not obeying their commands, however psychological or real. These are institutions whose own best interests have been to keep their "markets" as defined, categorized and standardized as possible in selling their bill of goods, whether it be God, war or merchandise.

The aftershocks of the "sexual revolution" have caught up, leaving the real battle to be fought within the millions of human beings whose sexual needs include what are considered "perverse" desires. A few have seized control of this differing sexuality, making it their own and recognizing it as the powerful, individual force it can be. But many others have lost the real promise of sexual liberation to escape into yet another role—that of victim. Their sexual deviations make them even more vulnerable to those whose own sexuality has been twisted into a consuming passion for power.

For them, the sexuality revolution is sputtering with a short fuse of guilt.

It is a cool autumn afternoon when Francine and I pull up in front of the unkempt, three-story, white Victorian. Just across the bay is glittering San Francisco, but here, in the Oakland flatlands, the surrounding neighborhood seems like no place special.

Francine adjusts his wig as we clamber up the wooden stairs. We are both a little unsure. Francine, with his ear always to the sexual underground, has heard about the place before, but all I know from vague descriptions is that a "Master" is supposed to drop the "slave" off in front and then park in the rear. It is convenient, I imagine, not only for those wanting to make other deposits but for the neighbors as well.

The Victorian is headquarters for the Back Drop Society, an ambitious social club for those wanting to live out erotic fantasies. Its membership comprises several hundred Bay Area suburbanites with passions too hot or profiles too high to get what they need elsewhere.

I am introduced to a man named Robin, who founded the organization and whose personality seems oddly to match the stark and fading interior.

"There's quite a sophisticated pattern buried in the floor," he boasts in one room. I look closely at the dirty carpet and see a series of metal plugs buried in its pile. Robin immediately produces a glittering collection of screws,

hooks and straps. The pattern, I can now see, is the outline of a human body. Other hooks, gleaming through a hole punched in the ceiling, present no end to the possibilities of the room.

Robin continues the tour, and after registering terms like "human potential" and "sexual liberation" Francine and I leave, not convinced that we have been privy to either while in the house.

A few months later I discovered that Robin had been arrested for pimping and pandering. The house, it turned out, was not entirely egalitarian in its concept and was one of several like it in the Bay Area. One woman, Nickel, was working in the house when the police burst through the door. She agreed to talk to The ADVO-CATE.

Nickel, an attractive young woman in her late 20's, got involved with Back Drop through a chance meeting with Robin. She had little experience with S&M sex previously, but like a lot of women working in a clubhouse situation, she says, she found the work fascinating.

"I get bored very rapidly with people that society would call normal," she says. "I like people who can be themselves, hang loose and not worry about what everybody else does. What bores me is going home to a person who wants to do just the regular everyday things. It's like once you've gone over a certain hill you can't go back to being 'straight.'"

She enjoyed the people she met, and in a year of working at the club as a "pastime" she had encounters with over 50 men. Ninety per cent of them were well-off business men. "You get more of a crowd that has money when you talk about bondage," she says. "They can afford what they want."

The men included local law enforcement officials, politicians, corporate executives and community leaders, almost always with a wife, children and an expensive home in a nearby suburb. Almost all of them took the passive role, paying up to \$50 an hour to be tied, beaten or humiliated.

"They came to me," Nickel says, "because they couldn't get what they wanted at home. It's like they have to have it. They'll throw away their last penny, like an alcoholic who has to have that booze. It's an addiction. They have to be put down and told how unmanly they are."

Were these men isolated cases or indicative of a larger interest? "There are definitely more people than ever before who are interested in the scene," Nickel says. "There are a lot of people who want it, but don't have the guts to go out and get it."

"Most people can't look at S&M, bondage or whatever and say 'I'm going to do it because I like it.' They have to find some reason, and they're looking for it because they feel guilty."

A vast majority of the men that Nickel dealt with needed the experience of role reversal. The aggressive, competitive businessmen she met most often told her that they had "had a hard day." Their sexual energy and control, caught all day in a hard-edged definition of the masculine role, apparently needed release in the opposite extreme. "It was a way for them to escape the frustrations of their reality," explains Nickel.

SHACKLE THE 'PE



A new study recently released reveals some striking correlations between men who seek power and the demands of their sexual drive.

In *A Sexual Profile of Men in Power*, (Prentice-Hall, 1977), psychiatrists Sam Janus and Barbara Bess reveal with conclusive evidence that men in power, particularly among those ranking highest in federal government, have an inordinately high sex drive linked to an overwhelming need for a "kinky" expression of it.

Janus and Bess based their seven-year study on many in-depth

interviews with high-priced prostitutes who were paid to carry out elaborate scenes of torture, humiliation and mutilation. A few men, either wealthy or high ranking enough to suppress publicity and pay for hospital bills, would sometimes carry these actions out on the women.

Like Nickel, however, the women interviewed in the book confirmed the belief that there are more passive men than submissive women involved in this aspect of sadomasochistic sex.

The work of Janus and Bess, and

writer, was murdered by a jealous lover)

Quite apart from the absurdity of such notions—there are, even in England, many millions of gay and straight people who dwell in domestic bliss, or stability, with persons not adjacent to themselves in the social pecking order—Waugh's choice of words betrays his paranoia. Heinz, Isherwood's friend, is "a fat, half-witted German lout with some deformity of the nose which apparently made him snivel." (Received idea: any member of the working-class must be stupid, physically malformed and wholly reliant on his betters.) Isherwood himself—class betrayal!—is "a boring little s . . ." who has grown into "the septuagenarian wreck we see today."

Ah, now we get down to it! What Auberon wants, like any self-respecting member of the upper classes (the unspeakable in pursuit of the inedible) is a hearty, knock-down, bar-room brawl. That he has to conduct it on a literary level may be blamed on the literary father whose obsession with rank induced him to name his son after the King of the Fairies.

To his credit, Waugh does not believe that gay people should be persuaded to change their ways if they don't want to. But he does think they should try harder. "Anybody can cultivate a taste for heterosexuality with a little effort." And vice-versa.

In discussing the hostile reactions to *Christopher*, I have probably given the impression that most reviewers disliked it. In fact, the majority were enthusiastic, and those who praised it most highly, on both sides of the Atlantic, were Isherwood's fellow writers—Gore Vidal, Stephen Spender, Anthony Powell, Gabrielle Annan. Certainly, there was no lack of publicity. The days when books by or about gay people would be blandly ignored if they could not be denigrated are apparently past.

I asked Isherwood what had been the high point of his long promotional pilgrimage, which was of course also a promotion of the gay liberation cause. He said, "I think it was in Canada, where I spoke to the Gay Academic Union of the University of Toronto. They gave me what they called a 'polemical welcome.' The speaker who introduced me said that he wouldn't welcome me as a novelist, or an essayist, or a teacher, or a biographer, or a Vedantist, or a media personality, or any of those things. He would simply welcome me as an old man, a 72-year old faggot, just another representative of the 'very large tribe of Christopher's kind.'"

"I think I like that more than anything else that was said in the whole shooting match."

Rice

Continued from page 35

want Louis to have any clear knowledge that there was any archetypal good or evil in the world. And I couldn't get inside a character who has near miraculous manifestations of the existence of God. I don't have them and no one I know does."

Rice was raised a "daily mass and communion" Irish Catholic in New Orleans. Did that kind of up-

bringing determine some of the book's themes? "Oh yes," she says forcefully. "I felt pretty much an outsider—we were Irish and we didn't even have Southern accents. Part of writing the book was to write about people who feel like hopeless outsiders. You can feel this way for a variety of reasons. I hit upon vampirism as one real reason. And for Louis it was actualized guilt, too. Louis thought he was a murderer; he felt responsible for his brother's death. Then he became a murderer, a vampire—guilt made real, like in a nightmare. Guilt is one reason people feel like outsiders, but there are others. I think I indicated all along that Louis had always felt like an outsider, and that's a more universal problem than we realize. I don't fancy myself to be the only person who feels like an outsider. I think a lot of people do."

Being gay is another reason many people feel like outsiders in this society. Was she surprised by reviews with titles like *Queer Monsters*, or that the book has been frequently described as homoerotic? "Yes," Rice replied. "I didn't think it [homosexuality] would attract so much attention because of the other themes. One reviewer brought me his copy of the book with certain passages he'd marked as gay, and it's true—it's all there . . . I hadn't been conscious of it, but if you write with fidelity to your feelings, then your work is capable of being interpreted in all these ways."

A musky aura of sensuality and eroticism pervades *Interview With the Vampire*. The following passage describes Louis' last human moments before he enters the realm of the undead: "He [Lestat] put his right arm around me and pulled me close to his chest. Never had I been this close to him before and in the dim light I could see the magnificent radiance of his eyes and the unnatural mask of his skin. As I tried to move, he pressed his right fingers against my lips and said, 'Be still, I am going to drain you now to the very threshold of death and I want you to be quiet, so quiet that you can almost hear the flow of blood through your veins, so quiet that you can hear the flow of that same blood through mine!'"

Interview With the Vampire's erotic undercurrent offended some readers and critics; not because the book is pornographic, but because of the kind of eroticism described. Louis is "polymorphous perverse" and as a fledgling vampire cannot rely on "normal" human moral judgments to survive. "The real problem," says Rice, "is I was having Louis react very much to a man at one moment, to a woman at another moment and a child at another. Obviously people in the book were behaving like they could sleep with—or be attracted to—anyone they wanted. Worse, there was no conscious comment on the part of the author that this was perverted."

Rice admits that writing a love scene between two men is easier for her than writing one between a man and a woman. "I find it so difficult the way men and women relate to each other, the questions of threat and fear that overlay the simplest things. It's much easier to write about two characters who either have no clear sex or are men. Take the scene in *Interview With the Vampire* where Lestat makes Louis a vampire [the one quoted above]. If you wrote that

scene with a man and a woman, the effect would be totally different. If you write with two men and have one man overwhelming the other man and more or less forcing him into an incredible blood exchange that is a total life change into a supernatural existence, you can lay bare very clearly what domination is all about. You can see it objectively. With so much writing about men and women, the issue is clouded by the reader's preconceptions. It's too much for me to handle personally as a writer; I just don't want to do it. I'm not saying it's not interesting; it's fascinating, and I do want to deal with it more in my upcoming book."

For the new book ("A story of several families growing up in the South before the Civil War, in which all the main characters are colored or people of mixed blood known as the 'free people of color'"), Rice had just written a scene about sex between a 14-year-old boy and a 40-year-old woman. "I wrote it from the point of view of the boy. I was totally wrapped up in it and I didn't really feel any less able to describe her from his point of view than him from hers . . . When I'm at the typewriter I don't have a strong sexual identity." Doesn't she identify just a little bit more fully with the woman, at least in terms of female physical/sexual responses? "No," she replies, "because I guess I've never been too sure what all those physical responses are supposed to be. I don't have a clear gender identity and that's always been a real problem for me. I know women say that a lot these days, but I've been saying it for a long time . . . In grade school a boy would drop his books and I'd pick them up. It was terribly embarrassing . . . It really is a confusion to me and a problem."

Her desire for complete equality between the sexes sometimes makes Rice sound as if she would like to eliminate gender distinctions entirely. It also seems to spark her interest in relationships between individuals of unequal power, in which one's loss of identity leads to clearly defined roles: one dominant, the other submissive. She regards the rather romantic Louis as "someone who is too easily mesmerized by the stronger people of the world. He is swept off his feet by Lestat. I feel comfortable writing about that type of person because I was one, although I become less and less like that all the time . . . When I was young I searched for the perfect teacher . . . I guess Lestat is my bitter indictment of all the failed teachers and the people who come on like they'll show you a whole new way of life. He's also an indictment of myself for believing that anyone could be that terrific."

Rice calls *Interview With the Vampire* a book about "matters of the heart." She is no 1940s-style romantic, however. For her, equality is the only prerequisite for love: "Everyone should be equal, but that's not the way it is day to day. Love between two people who are really equal is exciting. In the heterosexual world there can be equality in dynamic tension; equal power in our own spheres. But the whole heterosexual tradition for 2,000 years, or 5,000 years, has been so cluttered up with the different social necessities of the two people involved that it's hard to decide what pure love would be. I'd like to."

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Continued from page 19

with a lifespan of thousands of years. Once we start thinking about it, it's obvious that the more time you have to work on your consciousness the higher you can make it. Intelligence, too. I was very impressed by the fact that in this research that has gone on with people who've come back from near death or clinical death, they all encounter this luminous being of light that shamans have been describing for millennia. John Lilly, among other scientists, has also described this entity. One of the things they get from this being of light is a strong desire for more knowledge. Most of them feel that the chief thing that was wrong with their lives was that they didn't learn enough. They're very interested in learning more. The orthodox oriental position stresses the expansion of consciousness, whereas Leary and I are much more interested in the expansion of intelligence, which means expanding consciousness as far as it will go and expanding very precise knowledge as far as it will go after consciousness. Higher intelligence is much more inclusive than higher consciousness.

You once said, on a radio program, that "Maybe the secret of the Illuminati is that you don't know you're a member until it's too late to get out." I see a parallel there with the gay experience. I think that people who discover themselves to be attractive and attracted to members of the same gender class have a slight advantage in consciousness work.

Here, again, I agree with Leary. You can find all sorts of evidence leading to the conclusion that the sex role is imprinted rather than

conditioned. Masters and Johnson found that most dysfunctions go back to traumatic experiences at the beginning of adolescence. According to Leary, that's the point of imprint vulnerability for the sexual circuits. So, if you get caught by a cop the first time you're trying to make out, you can imprint impotence and that can last until you go to a clinic. Whatever turned you on during your first sexual experiences is very likely to be imprinted. Once you realize that, it becomes absolutely hilarious to find people going around with the attitude that their sexual imprint is the only right one and that everybody else is a little bit crazy.

If you want to change your imprint, go ahead. Nobody else has the right to try to change your imprint for you, and they're all weird anyway.

You have warned, in *Trigger*, that there are many neurological experiments that should not be undertaken because they are likely to blow one's mind. Why do you take that position when you also argue for openness and a general "no secrets" policy?

I have seen a lot of neurotic people get involved in the occult and very quickly become psychotic. I think it's a great system for turning neurotics into psychotics. I don't think neurotics should get involved in the occult at all. I think you should get your head together on the plane of dealing with objective reality, social/consensual reality and interpersonal reality before you start investigating non-ordinary or separate realities.

The techniques that I referred to in the paragraph you mentioned

are techniques for creating and/or contacting non-human intelligences and it is a very subtle issue among professional occultists whether we are creating or contacting them. You will find Alexandria David-Neal in her books on Tibet indicates that the lamas told her that we create them although they can take on a reality of their own and become independent of us. Israel Regardie, who was Crowley's secretary and really knows Crowley's system from the inside, says you can either regard them as objective or as your own creation and either works equally well.

The fact is that if you are at all prone to anxiety attacks or paranoia, experiments of that sort can very easily lead you into a horror film. I've seen it happen to people who weren't prepared for it and I've seen them hauled off to nut-houses in that state. I think that should be clearly stated if you're going to do any of the exercises that contact higher intelligences.

When you're writing about topics like this, which I did in *Cosmic Trigger*, there's a problem that arises that I call the Puharich effect. Poor old Puharich, in his book *Uri*, made the tactical mistake of telling too much of the truth and now he's got a reputation as a crank or burn-out case. All you have to do is look at the list of this man's scientific credentials and you know he's not an idiot. I decided not to make Puharich's mistake: I left out some of the more incredible things that I could have put into *Trigger*.

What we're going through is a process of gradual disclosure. Everybody who has the nerve to reveal a little gives others the nerve

to reveal a little. I've heard a few anthropologists since Castaneda's books came out who are willing to say in public that they've seen primitive or so-called primitive magic work. They didn't have the nerve to say it before Castaneda. Lilly has given others the nerve to report experiences they wouldn't report otherwise.

I know a physicist who was willing to reveal in an interview with an underground paper certain extra-terrestrial experiences which he put in a letter to a scientific journal and then changed his mind and left them out. He feels he can talk about them to an underground press audience, but not to a scientific journal. I think, in the next five years, there'll be more and more coming out of these "paranormal" experiences, and more people in the sciences and elsewhere will be willing to talk about them. Then people like Lilly, who were pioneers, will talk more frankly about the things they're not ready to talk about yet. There are certain things that all of us in this field don't want to talk about because if we did, a predictably high percentage of our readers would say, "Well, he's gone nuts."

What are the fundamentalists afraid of?

Themselves. What they're afraid of is change. One etymology of "devil" traces it to "double." It's the shadow, the repressed part of the self. What they're afraid of is what Freud called the unconscious: parts of their nervous system which they have blocked off from conscious perception. The only way they know how to handle it is the traditional human way of picking scapegoats and rit-

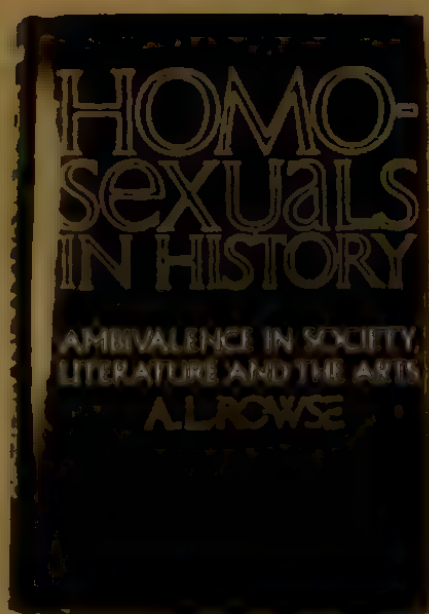
ually driving them over a cliff. You can study how widespread this phenomena is by studying anthropological texts.

The fact is we're living at the time of the greatest acceleration of change in human history, and it's not letting up: the acceleration itself is accelerating. The rate of change is getting faster all the time. So people with rigid mental sets, people whose nervous systems are heavily imprinted with a past reality, for them the world gets to seem stranger and stranger and therefore more and more sinister, more and more frightening.

This is why the average liberal becomes a conservative within about 10 years. His nervous system isn't changing any more but the world is. So the world begins to seem stranger and more frightening and he begins to see "those conservatives have got something there; there's something sinister going on. We've got to slow down a little. Let's not get too reckless." And of course in 20 years he's a reactionary.

As for a right-wing backlash, I'm not worried about it. I have been through it already once. We had that in the '50s. Then came the outbreaks and breakthroughs of the '60s. I think in the '70s the pendulum swung back and we're in for another revolutionary period. The scientific breakthroughs of the next 10 years are going to discombobulate our society entirely. Besides, I think we can buy them off. The scenario I'm into has something for everybody. It's not a zero-sum game any more. It's a game in which everybody can be a winner, so we can stop hassling one another and start enjoying ourselves.

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No Kidding — Timothy Leary's Latest Routine Is Stand-Up Comedy

By **PAUL KRUEGER**

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

This, ladies and gentlemen, is not a joke.

Timothy Leary, shaman of the '60s, high priest of LSD, spiritual "travel agent" of space colonization, is now a stand-up comedian.

The Harvard University-trained psychologist debuts Saturday night at Encinitas' La Paloma Theater where he will kick such "sacred cows" as "The Ayatollah Ralph Nader," "Jack 'Lobotomy' Nicholson," the "New York Literary Mafia" and "All agents — literary, theatrical and narcotic."

His newest calling seems to fit Leary as well as anything he's done in the last 10 years. Much of that time was spent in federal prisons or foreign countries, where he visited his former allies like Black Panther-turned-fashion designer Eldridge Cleaver. Leary's last career change was spawned here at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, where he spent nearly a year on marijuana possession charges. There, he hooked up with "space travel," pushing a prophecy that in the not-too-distant future, much of the human race would live on colonized planets, drawing energy from self-sufficient systems. This vision was part of Leary's understanding of evolution. As man walked out of the muddy swamps onto land thousands of years ago, so would he lift himself to the stars.

Leary orbited around space migration for three years. He wrote several books on it and still tapes a syndicated weekly show on the subject with KGB radio disc jockey



"I've used humor since I was a grad student at Harvard. I went to my first graduate seminar and there was the head psychiatrist, flanked by the assistant head psychiatrist on one side and the medical interns and residents on the other . . . I just looked at all of that and began to laugh."

— Staff Photos by Phil McMahon



Gabriel Wisdom. But as the blue-eyed, white-haired 58-year-old explained during an interview last Sunday, space migration no longer needs his attention.

"That's not my No. 1 priority now," Leary said between sips of cafe au lait. "Two years ago it was, but now it's a bumper-sticker issue. There's enough people and organizations involved now that it's not the shock, electrical surprise thing it was. Gosh, Barry Goldwater has come out for it."

And Timothy Leary is not the man he was two years ago. He has since married Barbara Chase, his fourth wife. She's a tall, slender brunette who fancies Fiorucci T-shirts, designer sunglasses and red toenail polish. They live in "poor man's" Beverly Hills and scoot around L.A. in a Mercedes-Benz. Leary no longer marches with Black Panthers or brainstorming with psychologists. Now, he "mixes" with young producers and directors. He even has an agent of his own — Francis X. Feighan, who's also director of motion picture publicity for Lorimar Studios.

Such tete-a-tetes are the basis of Leary's comedy act. He loves his newly found community and thinks his humor can deflect the barbs East Coast intellectuals throw at California. He calls everything east of the Rockies "Soviet Manhattan," and claims that when the "collapse" of Western civilization occurs, those to the east will be "hit the hardest."

Leary admires accomplished comedians. He calls

(Continued on D-2, Col. 3)

Leary Has A New Routine

(Continued from D-1)

them the "front-line test-pilots of the '80s and the real nerve endings of society." He figures he'll have no problem selling himself as a comic. "I've used humor since I was a grad student at Harvard," he said. "I went to my first graduate seminar and there was the head psychiatrist, flanked by the assistant head psychiatrist on one side and the medical interns and residents on the other. Then there were the Ph.D. psychologists and M.A. social workers. I just looked at all of that and began to laugh."

Leary promises his routines won't be done in the side-splitting humor of a Richard Pryor or Henny Youngman. The laughs, he says, will be punctuations of a sort of rambling lecture done in the style of "early Mel Brooks." Hopefully, his punch lines will be sharper and his timing more precise than it was during the hourlong interview. Leary often drifted from subject to subject, laughed in mid-sentence and sever-

al times left the table to walk to the living room window of his agent's rambling three-story Hollywood Hills home. There, he would watch his wife and stepchildren frolicking in the swimming pool below. "That's my lifeguard," he'd say as he waved and blew kisses to Mrs. Leary. He would then return to the table, light a new Sherman's cigarette and resume the conversation.

He's writing his own material, though he credits his wife, Barbara, with providing "at least 50 percent of my lines. We try them out in bed . . . usually giggling."

While Leary fancies himself a defender of the California lifestyle, he promises no mercy for the "Hollywood system."

"People drive Mercedeses and wear \$200 shirts, but they're totally slaves of a small group of gross, narrow-minded" people who run the studios. "Jane Fonda considers herself a radical at the same time the L.A. Times calls her the 'First Lady of

American film.' She's going right along with the studio system."

Leary promises his audiences that, if he has anything to say about it, "as soon as California secedes from the nation we'll set up a deportation board run by a group of teen-agers. First to go will be Ms. Fonda."

Leary says his formal debut will be in San Diego because he was "reborn" here. "It's my town. My media career started in San Diego at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, which despite the claims of the politicians, is not the hotel everyone says it is."

He's had no trouble with the law since his release from MCC, and feels the political climate has cooled enough to allow him to talk more freely about his personal life. While he has repeatedly denied in press interviews that he takes any psychedelic drugs, Leary now admits to using "a lot of new drugs." He especially favors one he calls TXC, which he says is not classified as illegal. "It's much more powerful than LSD."

For those who look askance at his new profession and say with a giggle that "he's always been a comedian," Leary just smiles. "I've heard people say, 'Yeah, I know, you brain-toasted acid head, you.' Well, the tide is starting and I'm out there with my neurological surfboard ready to surf."

PAUL KRUEGER
CITY CURRENTS



Pot may be state's leading cash crop

—From Page 1
more than double last year's number of plant seizures.

Officials are reluctant to estimate the size of this year's crop.

"It is a very large crop, but whether it's worth \$1 billion or \$5 billion I don't think anyone knows," says Steve Helsley, chief of the state Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement.

But a clue can be found in the number of plants seized in law enforcement raids. Last year 43 of the state's 59 counties reported seizures of 156,784 plants from 680 pot farms worth a conservative \$300 million in street value. The figures have doubled each year for the past three years.

Narcotics chiefs in the major pot-growing counties surveyed by The Examiner, however, estimate they are only snatching between 2 and 10 percent of the crop.

"We know we are only scratching the surface," says Humboldt County Sheriff's Capt. James Sintic.

"It's like trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom," says Monterey County Sheriff's Sgt. Mike Cuffney.

Forty raids so far this year in Monterey County have netted 14,325 plants, including an 8,000-plant seizure worth \$16 million from a remote canyon 12 miles south of Carmel on Aug. 19.

If 90 percent of the state's marijuana crop is unseized, and this year's plant seizures are expected to double to \$600,000 worth, that would put the total crop value at \$6 billion.

This would put marijuana well ahead of the state's leading farm product, milk, which state agriculture officials estimate has a retail value of \$3.6 billion.

No official interviewed by The Examiner expressed surprise that the 1981 state marijuana crop might total several billion dollars.

Marijuana cultivation in California, in fact, has achieved a measure of sophistication and dramatic growth that amazes state and federal officials.

From a few remote plantations in the extreme northern counties in the 1970s, commercial pot growing is now thriving illegally in all areas of the state despite increasing law enforcement efforts, aided by squadrons of aerial spotters, to wipe it out.

In the hippie days of the 1960s, the best grass came from South America or Hawaii and went by such colorful names as Acapulco Gold, Panama Red or Maui Wowie.

Today, according to the glossy drug lovers' magazine, High Times, the state can boast of producing the best marijuana in the world.

"California is basically supplying connoisseur-grade pot," agreed state narcotics chief Helsley.

While normal marijuana sells for between \$125 and \$450 a pound, highly prized California "sinse" goes on the streets for between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a pound. And High Times expert Bud Bogart, who has extensive contacts with growers, estimates that 75 percent of it is going out of state, primarily to New York.

What has changed the picture in California is sinsemilla (a Spanish word meaning "without seeds"), first produced by excited backwoods botanists in 1976.

They discovered that a female marijuana plant uses 40 percent of its energy in producing seeds. By removing the pollen-producing male plants, the female plant grows larger and produces huge amounts of sticky resin

in an effort to have some male pollen stick to it.

The resin contains heavy amounts of the psychoactive or mind-altering chemical tetrahydrocannabinol. Normal marijuana contains about 1 percent THC. Sinsemilla THC content is as high as 7.96 percent.

When properly cultivated, sinsemilla is from 50 to 150 percent more potent than regular marijuana.

As the profit soars, growers are becoming more adept at concealing their plots from aerial surveillance.

In the big 8,000-plant raid in Monterey County, the still at-large growers had divided the farm into 16 plots and skillfully disguised them with camouflage netting.

"Even the hand tools were camouflaged," said Sgt. Cuffney, with some admiration.

"The farms had been there about five or six years, and it could only be seen from the air from a certain angle with the sun directly overhead."

The farm was so remote that sheriff's deputies had to clear three helicopter landing pads in the brush. It took two days to lift out the marijuana with cargo nets.

State narcotics agent Chuck Jones, in charge of the five-member Placer County narcotics task force, said growers are experimenting with tying down the tops of plants to reduce their height and the possibility of the plants being spotted from the air.

Plots are getting smaller, he says. One plot was planted directly under oak trees, making it almost invisible from above.

Jones seized 80 plants averaging 18 feet in height with buds 16 inches long last week, and another 300-plant seizure included stems like tree trunks 4 or 5 inches across.

"The growers seem to be going for fewer plants with higher yields," he said.

"You're always tempted to grow more plants," said a grower in Humboldt County. "But if you become too greedy you might attract the attention of the cops."

Pot farmers range from former hippies who fled to the woods, to urban sophisticates who return to the cities in the winter or vacation in Mexico and the Caribbean, to former street peddlers, to parolees with long criminal records, to middle-aged couples and wealthy farmers.

"We're seeing even prominent citizens growing pot," said Cuffney.

"It's just like Prohibition — everybody's ignoring the law," said Madera County Undersheriff Jim Haney, who sees farmers planting marijuana in their cotton and corn crops.

A locally well-known farmer in Kings County planted 25 rows of marijuana in the middle of his 40-acre field of corn. A Fresno County couple in their 50s grew 20 plants in their back yard and converted their garage to a drying and manicuring room.

"It's very lucrative," said Fresno County Sheriff's Lt. Jim Daily. "A guy can become a millionaire in a summer if he can get away with it."

Pot farms are now flourishing almost everywhere in California, state officials ruefully concede.

Santa Barbara County deputies Aug. 26 seized more than 1,000 plants valued at \$2 million from a sophisticated 2-year-old farm less than 10 miles from President Reagan's Western White House.

"It's affecting every aspect of life in the county," says Humboldt's Capt.

Top cash farm products in California — 1980



	in millions*
Milk	\$1,800
Cattle	1,400
Cotton	1,400
Grapes**	1,200
Hay	723
Nursery products	498
Almonds	473
Rice	424
Flowers/Foliage	399
Lettuce	383
Eggs	370
Wheat	358
Processing tomatoes ..	327
Chickens	229
Oranges	224
Strawberries	201
Sugar beets	183
Turkeys	179
Peaches	176
Walnuts	168

*Wholesale prices at first point of sale. Retail prices estimated to be two to three times higher
**Includes raisins and wine grapes

State Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Examiner graphics

Milk is California's official top cash crop but the state's illegal marijuana crop is estimated to be worth \$6 billion this year

Sintic. "It doesn't surprise me anymore who is involved."

In its first year of using airplane spotters, San Bernardino County has grabbed 5,000 plants from desert farms around Victorville. The county's 15 narcotics detectives have been so busy they haven't even had time to look at the rest of the 22,000-square-mile county.

"We could fly two planes every day of the week and, if we had the manpower, we could increase our seizures by 1,000 percent," Detective Hal Bacon said.

By contrast, neighboring Riverside County has seen its marijuana haul drop since it began concentrated aerial searches in 1979.

"I think we scared them away," Lt. Bill Reynolds said.

San Diego County expects to seize 10,000 plants this year (last year's total was 2,671). Mendocino County has made more than 60 raids this year, seizing some plants 21 feet tall. Fresno County has made nearly 200 raids. Santa Cruz County has grabbed more than 15,000 plants, already 4,000 more than last year. Tulare County's haul includes a \$2.5 million seizure and a 500-plant operation on top of a remote mountain protected by guard posts.

County narcotics chiefs report their main problems are lack of manpower (150-mile-long Madera County, for instance, has only three narcotics officers on its 40-deputy force), and light sentences. Jail sentences of more than a year are rare, and many pot farmers get off with probation.

"The people we are arresting for marijuana cultivation are not criminal types," says Fresno Lt. Daily. "People don't seem to take it too seriously."

Sheriff's Sgt. Dave Green, in charge of Kern County's six-officer narcotics team, said: "Realistically, we are taxed to the limit on overtime. We go after

the street dealers because they are more visible to the taxpayers and that's what the people want.

"As a diehard narc, I'd much rather work the major boys, but as a matter of duty to the people who pay my salary it's necessary to get bodies in jail."

He pointed out that many commercial pot farmers escape raids. They also come from out of the county and almost all the marijuana they grow also leaves the county.

Despite the large amount of marijuana that escapes the law, few officials say the problem is out of control.

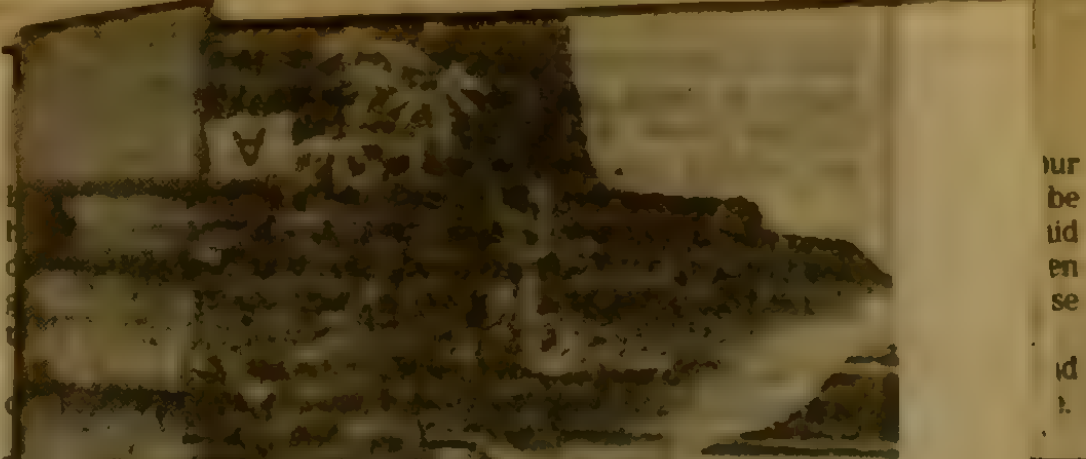
"I think we are definitely making an impact," says Placer County's Chuck Jones. "My informants tell me the growers are pulling early."

Officials are worried about the potential for violence the pot farms encourage. There have been shootouts, some ending in deaths and serious injuries, among growers and ripoff raiders. State and federal forestry officials and campers have been threatened with guns.

Narcotics officials say there has been talk of bikers being used for growers' protection, of organized crime moving in, and of growers threatening to start forest fires.

This year the state is operating two airplanes, while the federal Drug Enforcement Administration is operating three. The planes are loaned to California counties, some of which also rent planes or use volunteer squadrons. The state has held five 2-week aerial spotting classes for sheriff's deputies since 1979.

"There's no question this is a serious problem and possibly increasing," Helsley said. "But I'm not too worried. I believe we can respond to any new techniques the growers can come up with."



"King of Drugs" Leary to speak here

By JILL FAUSTINI

Few students can recall the international publicity during the 60s that surrounded Timothy Leary, who will speak at Vanderbilt on Oct. 1. He is often associated with LSD, rebellion, and radical politics, but there is much more to the man who coined the phrase "Turn-On, Tune-In, Drop-Out."

The Student Government Association will sponsor the program entitled "An Evening with Dr. Timothy Leary" at 8 p.m. in Underwood Auditorium. Leary will elaborate on his highly controversial, worldwide activities that spanned over two decades.

Carlos Rodriguez, head of the SGA Speakers Committee, has planned a reception following the speech, and said "we are still trying to arrange for Dr. Leary to lecture in a psychology class."

Leary's illustrious career began in the 50s. As a leader of the new "humanistic" psychology movement, he helped revolutionize traditional approaches to psychotherapy. He had his first psychedelic experience in 1960 and eventually became the director of psychedelic research at Harvard University where he ran extensive psychedelic sessions with volunteer subjects.

During this time he initiated a prison project where he used psilocybin (LSD) for rehabilitation therapy. Prison-return rate was subsequently cut by 90 percent and Leary made national headlines.

After receiving much pressure, Leary left Harvard, commenting, "we had entered the dialogue of myth, tapped into that ancient current of passionate hope and risky belief that mankind can evolve into a higher wisdom."

Leary then began to study with Eastern mystics in India and his activities began to focus on "consciousness expansion." He wrote on spiritual discovery, politics, and international freedom.

Known as the "High Priest" of the 60s, Leary's activities, which promoted self-discovery and self-actualization, were followed closely by the media and echoed in a *Life* magazine cover story on LSD.

He spoke before a Senate Committee, addressed the largest anti-war rally in U.S. history, and after being arrested for possession of marijuana he announced his candidacy for governor of California. His campaign slogan, "Come Together," later became the title of a song which the Beatles recorded in dedication to him.

In the early 70s Leary was convicted on drug charges and sentenced to 20 years in prison. He escaped and sought asylum abroad, where he befriended Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, who later kidnapped him over an ideological split.

Leary then spent two years in Switzerland before being illegally kidnapped by American agents in Afghanistan and forced to return to the United States. He was placed in solitary confinement with bail set at \$5 million. As of last month Timothy Leary is a free man for the first time in 15 years.



"High Priest" of the 60s, Timothy Leary, will speak at Underwood Auditorium on Oct. 1 at 8 p.m. Leary recently

completed a 15-year prison sentence on drug charges, and will talk about his experiences.

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'Great debate' satiric sketch

By KATHY HAQ
Gazette staff writer

Billed as "The Great Debate" by the Associated Students of the University of Nevada-Reno, the confrontation between drug cult hero Timothy Leary and former FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy Tuesday night was more like a satiric sketch.

Several of the approximately 1,500 audience members said they thought the program lacked cohesiveness, though the two ex-convicts drew appreciative laughter and enthusiastic applause throughout the evening.

For most of the night, Liddy played straight man to Leary's jester as he defended "The Responsibilities of the State." Leary, poking fun at what he called Liddy's "paranoia," espoused the importance of "Individual Freedom."

Leary admitted the philosophical joust was more like a chess game than a debate, and well into the evening he jokingly said he hoped the audience would be "loaded" with questions following the hour and 45-minute program.

UNR political cartoonist Kent Harper expressed his skepticism about the so-called debate in a cartoon showing a guru-clad Liddy say-

ing, "I'm a little Leary of the credibility of all these traveling debates." The cartoon appeared in the Nov. 3 issue of the Sagebrush, the student newspaper.

Liddy, a former deputy district attorney, looked the part in a dark three-piece suit and tie. Leary paced back and forth across the stage, casually dressed in tan slacks and a pink sweater.

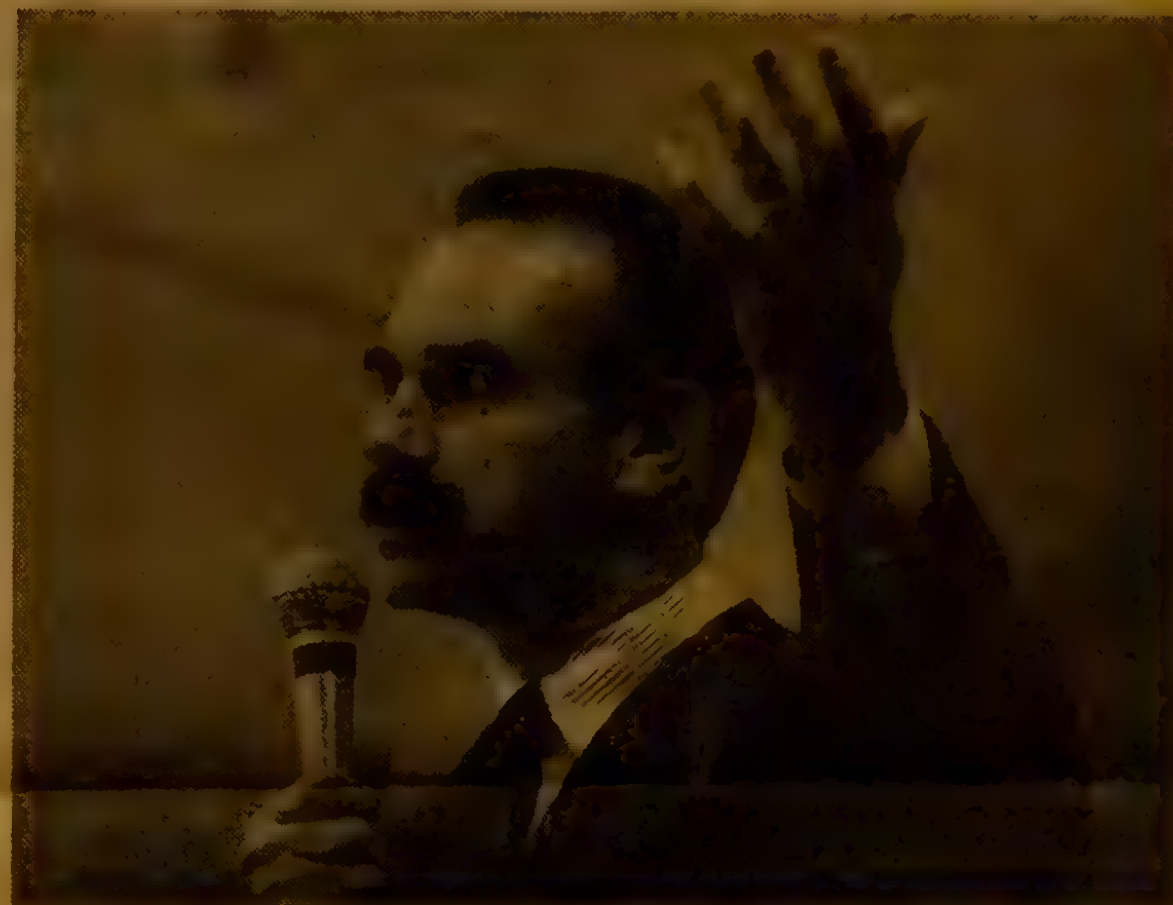
His wife, Barbara, and son, Zachary, were in the audience along with Liddy's wife, Frances.

The first laughs were directed at Liddy as he helped the moderator repair a faltering public address system at the Centennial Coliseum.

"I don't know why, but every time I get involved with microphones, I have trouble," he said. Liddy spent more than four years in federal prison after a U.S. District Court jury convicted him of conspiracy, burglary, illegal wiretapping and refusing to testify before the Watergate grand jury.

Leary spent time in prison on a marijuana conviction.

In his autobiography, "Will," Liddy wrote that during a raid on Leary's New York mansion the so-called "High Priest" was found standing on top of a flight of stairs without his pants.



Gazette photos by Bob Dawson

G. Gordon Libby defends "The Responsibilities of the State."

Leary maintains he was in bed with his former wife, when he heard a crash and "in came James Bond — or Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau."

Leary said Tuesday's debate centered on the "most important issue human beings have to confront — freedom vs. state control."

He rhetorically asked the audience why "Gordon" was able to come busting into his home with 25 sheriffs. He then quipped, "because he couldn't get 26, right?"

The two-way japes were good natured, with Liddy referring to Leary as "Tim, here."

Liddy acknowledged that a man's bedroom is a "sacred place," but said an intrusion sometimes is warranted depending on what's going on in there. He cited for example, a man carving his wife up with a butcher knife.

Leary found fault with the idea of a state which tells its citizenry, "I'm sorry, you have no choice, but we're going to protect you."

In a lilting, sing-song, he narrated a fast-paced revised history of the world in which every age had its "Oval Office." The office's occupants, trying to prevent change in each successive era, shouted,

"Where's Liddy?" Even Liddy couldn't keep the smile off his lips.

Liddy maintained that "the world happens to be a very bad neighborhood." Since humans, unlike animals, have no protective coloring, they need to band together for protection. That's why we have police departments and armies, he said.

"We cannot protect ourselves individually against hosts of others. We must combine," he added.

Liddy complained that the United States has a small and weak Central Intelligence Agency, which cannot compete with the larger Soviet KGB. But Leary accused him of being "a covert dupe of the Soviet Union, leading Americans into emulation of the Soviet way of life."

"Gordon wants us to become more like the Soviets," he said.

On the subject of drugs, Liddy said there are two kinds — drugs of dependence and drugs of relief. The latter give the user attributes he wouldn't otherwise have. Liddy said he thinks this is illogical because it implies God left out a vital ingredient when he was creating man — "such as an individual supply of cocaine."

In response, Leary quipped, "How do you spell relief? P-O-T." Then, he added, "Stupid people use drugs stupidly."



Timothy Leary espouses the Importance of "Individual Freedom."

Sagebrush

TWICE WEEKLY

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AT RENO

Volume 88 No. 18

Friday, November 6, 1981

The "Great Debate"

Liddy Leary Of Issues

by Matthew Crow
Sagebrush Staff Writer

G. Gordon Liddy and Timothy Leary at times appeared as if they were partners in a comedy routine Tuesday night, a routine which the ASUN had billed as the "Great Debate."

Watergate conspirator Liddy played straight man most of the evening to drug guru Leary before an audience of 1,100 in the Centennial Coliseum.

Leary told the audience that the debate was "More of a chess game to me than anything else."

Dressed in a pink sweater and white tennis shoes, Leary jokingly sparred with a smiling Liddy for most of the night, while Liddy dressed the part of a Watergate "plumber" in a dark suit and shiny black boots.

For most of the debate, Leary took the offensive

while pacing endlessly across the stage, and poked fun at his opponent as Liddy defended the "Responsibilities of the State."

During his verbal assault on the equally articulate Liddy, Leary enlightened the audience to the joys of "Individual Freedom."

The first laughs of the night came when a microphone which the moderator was using to address the audience failed. At that point, Liddy rose from his chair and began to try to repair the microphone, but to no avail. Liddy quipped; "I don't know why, but every time I get involved with microphones, I have trouble."

During the first portion of the debate, both men related to the audience their versions of the two's first meeting. Both agreed it was during a drug raid Liddy led on Leary's New York house in 1966, but the men differed as to the actual facts of the arrest.

Leary said that he was in bed with his former wife when he heard a crash and "In stepped James Bond, or Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau."

Liddy reported he had encountered the ex-Harvard professor standing atop the stairs of the house, adorned only in a Hathaway shirt.

Good-natured jabs were taken by both men during the meeting with each of them referring to the other by his first name.

Rushing back and forth across the stage, Leary narrated a fast-paced, often complex revised history of the world, in which every civilization that ever

there were two kinds of drugs—drugs of dependence or relief. The latter, Liddy explained, would give the user attributes he wouldn't normally have. Liddy said that he thinks this is illogical because it implies God left out a vital ingredient when he was creating man—"Such as an individual supply of cocaine up your nose."

In response, Leary smiled and said, "How do you spell relief? P-O-T."

It was the third time the two ex-convicts had met in debate. Leary stated that "the most important issues human beings have to confront is freedom vs. state control."

After the "debate" was finished between the two men, questions were taken from the remaining audience with most of the questions bordering on the inane, and most of them personal statements rather than intelligent queries.

Leary smiled and said, "How do you spell relief? P-O-T."

existed had its own "Oval Office." Leary said that the occupants of the office were constantly trying to prevent change and suppress individual expression. "I'm sure at times, they even screamed: where's that Liddy fellow?"

Liddy attacked Leary's observations by saying the world is a "bad neighborhood" and that is why human beings have to band together to protect themselves. "That's why we have police departments and government," said Liddy.

Concerning the subject of drugs, the subject in the lecture which drew the most laughs, Liddy said



Liddy

Newman



Leary

Newman

Micros Model Physical Systems

InfoWorld

The Newsweekly for Microcomputer Users

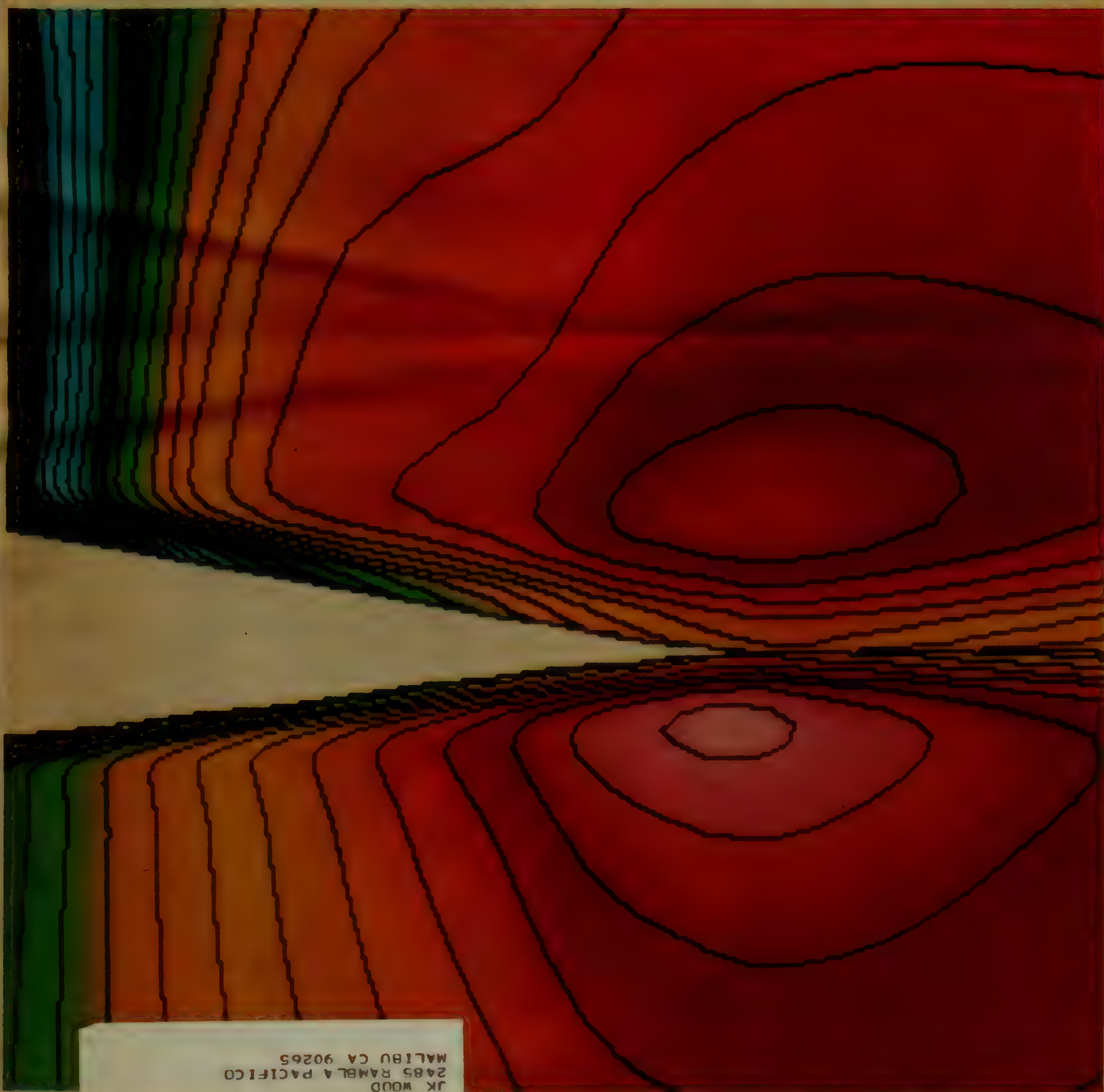
September 19, 1983

Volume 5, Number 38

\$1.50

Leary Tunes in to Micros
\$10 Word Processor

The Final Word Reviewed
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NEWSPAPER

Leary: computer as partner in symbiotic relationship

By David Needle, IW Staff

SAN FRANCISCO, CA—Dr. Timothy Leary, the man who encouraged the 60s generation to "turn on, tune in, drop out," was at the IBM PC Faire here with a new message for the masses of Personal Computer enthusiasts: "Turn on, tune in, link up!"

Leary told *InfoWorld* the PC Faire was the first computer show he's attended. The former Harvard professor said he'd been using an Apple II computer to do word processing—he composed his most recent book, *Flashbacks*, on it—and to play games. He plans to get an IBM PC soon.

Leary was attending the Faire at the

behest of XOR (pronounced *exor*) Corporation, a software company based in Minnetonka, Minnesota, that introduced its first series of games and application software for the PC at the Faire.

Although Leary indicated he may do some software development or consulting work for XOR, neither party has made any commitments as of this writing.

"I'm interested in the concept of video games that increase our intelligence as we play them," enthused Leary. "If we can program our self and personality into software that is both highly intelligent and funny, then the

computer can, in turn, teach us," Leary told *InfoWorld*.

"People think of computers as being impersonal; I don't think that at all," continued Leary. "There are all kinds of special-interest groups using computers and 'friendship nets' forming because of computers.

"Just as Gutenberg inventing the printing press brought us the idea of the 'personal Bible' that was accessible to anyone, so have [Steve] Jobs and [Steve] Wozniak [cofounders of Apple] brought us the concept of the personal computer. But I'd like to get beyond this idea that people are 'users' and talk more in terms of the com-

puter as a partner in a symbiotic relationship."

XOR Corporation was founded in July 1982 to design and develop application and utility programs for the PC and PC-compatibles.

Among the firm's six products scheduled for release later this fall is an "action list" data-base manager called Thoth (\$99.95), which features three interactive data bases: a notepad for free text entry, with up to 12 links to other records for each record; a personnel data base; and a time manager that tracks dates and activity priorities.

Choice of data bases

You can call up information from any one of the three data bases while you're operating within another. You create files in various windows displayed on the screen.

XOR also plans to bring out an adventure game called Agent 2.0 for \$49.95. It also functions as a tutorial for learning DOS 2.0, the IBM PC's standard operating system.

Leary's nascent relationship with XOR began after a chance meeting with the firm's president, Glen E. Diamond, on an airplane.

VisiCalc IV

continued from page 1

keystroke. For example, if you create a spreadsheet by using ten commands, you can combine them to execute at the press of a single function key.

The program tracks the last 75 keystrokes, any number of which you can turn into a single command. Up to 66 of these commands can be stored on disk for future use.

The attractions of VisiCalc IV are not new to many of the program's users. The abilities have been available to buyers of StretchCalc, until now sold by Multisoft Corporation of Beaverton, Oregon.

VisiCorp bought the rights to sell StretchCalc, incorporated it into VisiCalc and thus created VisiCalc IV. The package requires 128K of memory—twice the requirement of standard VisiCalc—and it sells for \$250.

Upgrade

Owners of VisiCalc can upgrade their program by purchasing StretchCalc for \$99 to gain the same abilities as VisiCalc IV. "The idea was to make the existence of two programs transparent," says Bill Stevens, a spokesman for Multisoft.

Microsoft's Multiplan, the most successful competitor to VisiCorp's spreadsheet, does not include graphics abilities, but the company plans upgrades that will "add functionality," says Microsoft spokesman Rod Bauer.

In the future, VisiCorp will have another version of VisiCalc for the IBM PC, called Advanced VisiCalc. Software Arts of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the originator of VisiCalc, is developing the upgrade. The upgrade might require more than 128K RAM, according to VisiCorp product manager Christine Thompson. It will be able to ac-

See VisiCalc IV, page 7

THE FACTS OF LIFE

Every day you deal with facts. You read about new products, services, and ideas that are important to you. People phone you with information, proposals, suggestions. You talk to customers, prospects, clients about their needs and plans. You write memos, speeches, books, papers, marketing plans. In short, you work daily with a continual flow of factual information.

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But the real power of CITATION is its effectiveness for finding and using

InfoWorld

Software Report Card

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Ease of Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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InfoWorld 8/82²

this information—it is directly and quickly accessible in several ways.

First, you can browse through a database on any subject (keyword). That is, you can name any subject, and your database will instantly appear to consist only of items related to that subject.

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- A keyword index file is maintained automatically as you enter your data, so no time-consuming index-building programs are needed.

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"Citation's documentation ranks with the best."

Interface Age 8/83³

- word-processing-type commands with automatic word-wrap in the "free text" portion of your records
- can create files compatible with most mailing-list merge programs for labels, letters, bibliographies, etc.
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this week in

Daily ~~21~~ Camera

Review

features · entertainment · sports



Camera Staff Photo by Jerry Cleveland

Allen Ginsberg, Timothy Leary, Paul Krassner and Abbie Hoffman are 'a few of the luminaries "on stage" this week at the Kerouac Conf.

DOCTEUR WATERGATE ET MISTER LSD

C'est le choc de l'année. Dans « Return Engagement », d'Alan Rudolf, Timothy Leary, le pape de l'acide, et un « plombier » du Watergate, Gordon Liddy, affrontent leurs vieilles idées. Un grand show sur l'Amérique des années Nixon : les protagonistes sont à Cannes, pour une conférence de presse à sensation

IMAGINEZ la rencontre explosive de Buster Keaton et Jean-Jacques Rousseau, et vous obtenez à peu près Return Engagement, le film d'Alan Rudolf, l'altmanesque metteur en scène de Welcome to L.A. et de Remember my name. D'un côté Gordon Liddy-Keaton, « chorégraphe » du cambriolage quelque peu chaotique du Watergate, de l'autre, Timothy Leary-Rousseau le professeur d'Harvard, gourou du LSD qui a encouragé toute une génération de jeunes, celle des années soixante, à se révolter. Le propos d'Alan Rudolf est de suivre pendant une semaine les deux hommes dans le show-débat qu'ils font tourner à travers les Etats-Unis, avec le plus grand succès. Ça vaut son pesant de dollars, à commencer par le géri-

que du film où les deux compères chantent en duo America is beautiful, ce qui est un comble d'ironie quand on sait que pendant les quatre-vingt-dix minutes qui vont suivre, ils vont s'acharner à démolir les institutions en place. Leary construisant un futur hypothétique et cinglé. Liddy s'accrochant à un passé qui relève plutôt de Conan le Barbare.

Les séquences les plus hilarantes : celle où Liddy se mêle à un groupe d'Hell's Angels, et celle où ces messieurs, au cours d'un breakfast pantagruélique, lavent leur linge conjugal en famille. Les plus déprimantes : la party où le Tout-Hollywood fête les deux héros, et la conférence qui voit Leary être accusé par un

spectateur d'être le responsable indirect de ses nombreuses invalidités. Personne ne sort vainqueur de cette confrontation. On pouvait penser que les penchants d'Alan Rudolf iraient vers Leary, le contestataire, alors que Liddy resterait l'âme damnée du Watergate. En fait, on voit Leary virer au bon Samaritain, au bouffon courant après son succès d'antan, alors que Liddy apparaît comme un homme fantastiquement intelligent et complexe, une sorte de mécanique intellectuelle dont les opinions à tout propos sont tout à fait pointues. La politique, c'est peut-être meilleur pour le cerveau que le LSD. A vérifier aujourd'hui à Cannes, au cours d'une conférence de presse qui s'annonce animée.

R.D.

Timothy Leary : « J'aurais voulu que la CIA filme ma chambre à coucher »

LE MATIN. — Qu'auriez-vous fait à la Maison-Blanche à la place de Ronald Reagan ?

TIMOTHY LEARY. — J'aurais transformé Washington en Disneyland. Blague à part, un rôle de président ne marche plus. Les sept derniers ont été des catastrophes, et ça ne va pas mieux chez vous. Ce n'est pas entièrement de leur faute. C'est la fonction de gouvernement représentatif qui est dépassée. Avec le progrès actuel, les facilités de communication, les gens devraient être capables de se gouverner eux-mêmes, chacun à son échelon et dans son secteur.

Le film d'Alan Rudolf prend par moment des allures de déballage...

J'appartiens à cette tradition de conteurs-philosophes qui remonte à la Grèce antique, et qui se perpétue ; où l'on s'installe sous un arbre ou dans un café avec un auditoire à qui l'on raconte ce qui se passe réellement dans les coulisses du pouvoir, et où on se moque ensemble de ce qui est établi.

Je ne crois pas que les gens publics doivent cacher quoi que ce soit de leur vie. Ils sont des exemples, bons ou mauvais, pour le monde. Il faut connaître la vérité, à savoir par exemple que Nixon, à la fin de son régime, était devenu alcoolique et qu'un jour, étant complètement ivre, il a ordonné à Kissinger d'expédier une bombe atomique sur Hanoi... Ce sont des choses que les gens doivent savoir... En ce qui me concerne, ça ne m'a jamais gêné que la CIA et le FBI ouvrent mon courrier et mettent mon téléphone sur table d'écoute. J'aurais même souhaité qu'ils filment dans ma chambre à coucher, au moins, ils auraient appris quelque chose !

Dans le film, un homme vous assure qu'il a été grièvement blessé par un individu sous LSD...

Que voulez-vous que je dise ? Que je suis désolé de ce qui lui est arrivé.

Mais qu'il est injuste d'en rejeter la faute sur moi, sous prétexte que son agresseur était soi-disant sous l'emprise du LSD. Après tout pourquoi ne pas s'attaquer à Liddy, qui défend le port d'arme ? Depuis dix ans dans ce pays, chaque fois que quelque chose va de travers, on dit que c'est à cause du LSD.

Les gens me blâment pour une génération en révolte, pour un goût de la drogue qui serait de toute façon arrivé.

Continuez-vous à expérimenter de nouvelles drogues ?

Ma philosophie étant basée sur la poussée de l'intelligence, il est de mon devoir de dire qu'on peut le faire de différentes façons, l'une d'elles étant l'utilisation des drogues. **Que diriez-vous à quelqu'un qui vous demanderait conseil quant à l'utilisation de telle ou telle drogue ?**

Chaque cas est personnel. Tout dépend de ce que l'individu veut faire de sa vie, s'il veut se connaître, s'il veut ouvrir de nouveaux circuits dans son cerveau, ou changer sa façon de penser ou d'agir.

Prenons l'exemple d'un couple qui a des problèmes. Je ne les inciterai certainement pas à prendre du LSD, car c'est une drogue qui vous confronte très brutalement à une terrifiante clarté de vous-même. Je leur donnerais un produit nouveau, le XDC, utilisé maintenant par de nombreux esprits brillants et tourmentés. Cette drogue a le pouvoir d'effacer dans votre esprit tous les aspects négatifs de l'autre, et vous apporte un immense potentiel d'affection et de tendresse. Alors, si je peux aider ce couple, pourquoi pas ? **Vous vous dites philosophe : comment définissez-vous ce fameux humanisme dont vous parlez tant ?**

L'humanisme, c'est le paganisme, religion de base de toutes les civilisations. « Païen » signifie amour de la vie. Etre païen, c'est aimer toutes les formes de vie, toutes les ethnies et

croire que les grands événements de l'Histoire ne sont pas dans le passé, mais devant nous, car l'humanité évolue pour devenir meilleure. Peut-être pas tout le monde, mais la majorité, et avant tout... les païens.

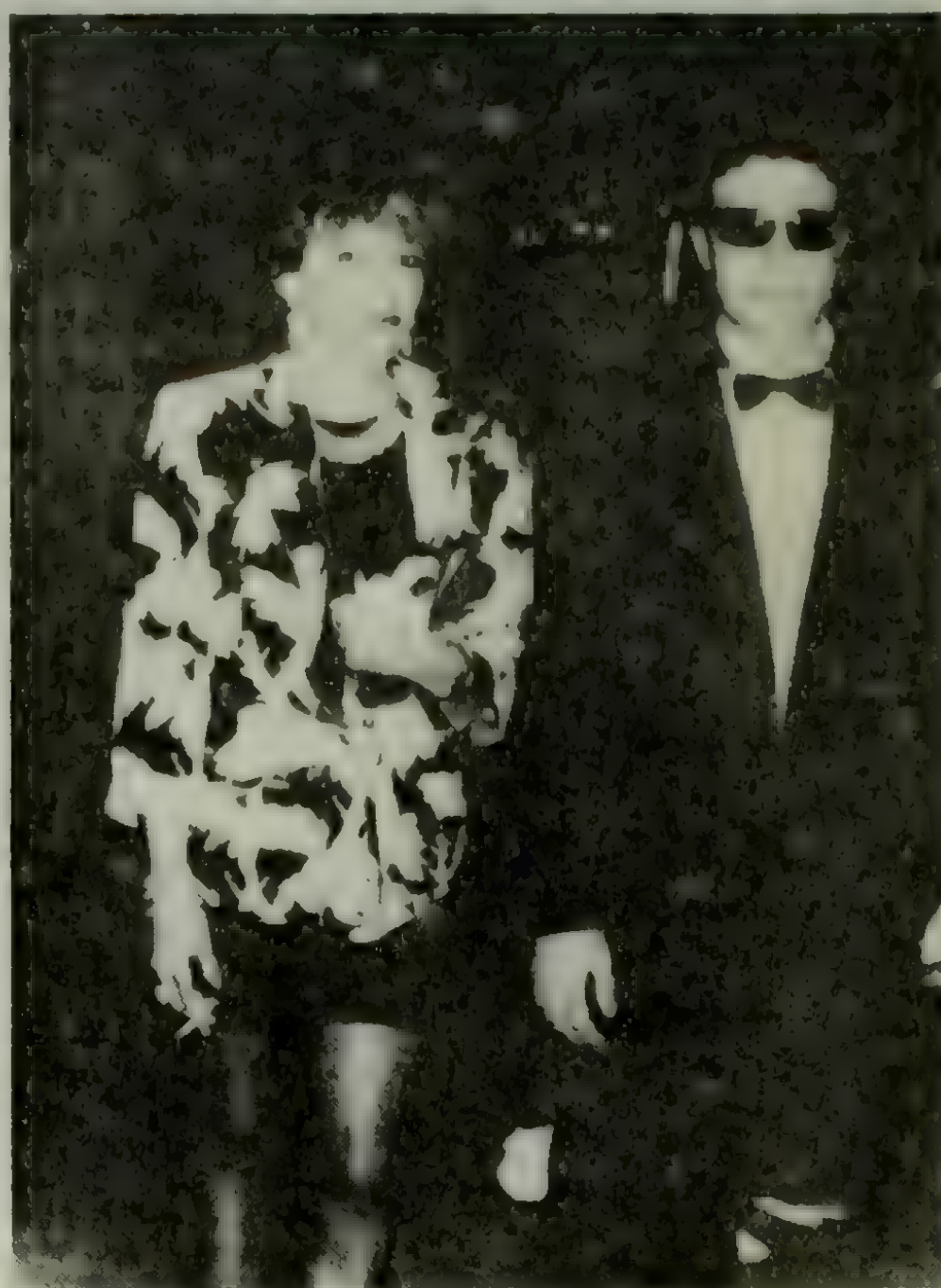
En ce qui me concerne, je m'estime très heureux de vivre en un temps où tous les sens explosent. D'où une transformation de notre concept de la nature humaine. Lorsque j'affirme que la science est humaniste, je veux dire par là qu'elle naît de décisions de l'esprit humain. Nous pouvons transformer complètement la génétique, ce qui nous donne un pouvoir et une liberté inconnus auparavant. En neurologie et en pharmacologie, l'utilisation des drogues permet l'accélération et la connaissance du cerveau ; d'où la reprogrammation possible de notre bio-computer.

Que pensez-vous de la jeunesse d'aujourd'hui ?

La génération post-Hiroshima, qui fait partie de la société d'information, et celle d'après 1964, qui est celle des computers et des video-games, sont totalement humanistes. Elles ne croient en rien de ce qui est établi, que ce soit démocrates, républicains, syndicats ou big business. Quant à la jeunesse d'aujourd'hui, issue de celle qui a été libérée dans les années soixante, tout dans son attitude envers elle mêmes, le sexe, la drogue, les autorités, tout me fait penser qu'elle rejoint mes doctrines. Imaginez que pour moins d'argent qu'il n'en faut pour acheter une motocyclette, des gamins de quatorze ans peuvent avoir chez eux un computer personnel. Avec ça, ce sont eux qui, un jour, sauront prendre les grandes décisions. Du moins, je l'espère.

Et quels conseils donneriez-vous à tous ces jeunes ?

Réunissez-vous, planez, et laissez tout torpber. **Propos recueillis par Renaud de Dancourt**



FAÇON OSS 117

ALLURES DE CROISSETTE

Autrefois, on soignait son look.

Aujourd'hui,

on prend garde à son allure.

Pourquoi s'habiller

simple quand la vie est si compliquée ?

Quand vient le soir,

la Croisette devient un laboratoire des excentricités

CHEVROLET BEL AIR. Power glide. Est-ce bien raisonnable ? La fille glisse ses deux jambes par la portière. Sa robe lacérée semblait avoir subi tous les outrages. Ses escarpins grimpaient jusqu'aux étoiles. L'un était noir et l'autre pas. Les chaussures à deux tons, c'est bon.

Dieu ne descend jamais sur la Croisette sans ses lunettes de soleil. Cette année il a longuement analysé les tendances. Bien sûr il y avait les Ray-Ban. Le degré zéro de la sophistication. Favorite des producteurs de Kalamazoo, Michigan, et des plagistes napoléoniens, 06. Quelques dioptries au-dessus, l'ensemble Porsche, pliable et clouté façon girofle. Particulièrement apprécié des journalistes télé accro du news et des yachtsmen à voile et à vapeur. A l'orée du chic, les Vuarnet. Rescapées des sixties. Un brin Courchevel, un rien teenager mutant paraissant ses humanités sur pied à roulette. Enfin le must. Pour étonner les jeunes filles modernes : les lunettes de haute montagne, reliées cuir, noires comme la cécité et livrées en option avec canne blanche ou chien d'aveugle. Que dire des nœuds papillons ? Sinon qu'ils font la petite mise de nuit. Ils sont à petits pois. Cela va de soie. A rayures, bien sûr. Unis, pardi. Très souvent en couleurs et ce pour les frimeurs.

Les dames ont des robes à pans, à fragments, à volant transparent. Excitant. On porte du déchiré, du dépenaillé et du décolleté. Cannes 83 sera le Festival des dos nus. L'audace inversée. Vertigo vertébral. L'automobile procurera l'inévitable déception. La mode VRP. Sur talon radial. Même les Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Van den Plas et autres Mercedes des temps modernes ont des allures de voitures de service. C'est la fin de la folie. Break-down. Autant en emporte le van.

Pour en terminer, un certain regard vers les forces de l'ordre. Le gendarme se porte avec fourragère et le CRS, bidule au clair. De la lune dans le caniveau.

J.-P. D.

Now Timothy Leary has turned on to writing his memoirs

By MARSHALL ROSENTHAL
Chicago Sun-Times

"Turn on to flavor, tune in to sparkle, and drop out of the cola rut." That is how the soft drink Squirt was being advertised in the summer of 1966, Timothy Leary recalls. "Billy Graham announced that the theme of his European Crusade would be 'Turn on to Christ, tune into the Bible, and drop out of sin.' I was flattered."

Leary was the "High Priest of LSD," a former Harvard professor and drug-experimenter with the hippest of the pre-Hippies. As a self-described cheerleader for change, he had a slogan, "Turn on, Tune in, Drop out," that not only found its way to Madison Avenue but also showed the way to Haight-

Ashbury for thousands of directionless youths.

Now 62, Leary has written an autobiography titled *Flashbacks*. It is full of what Leary biographer John Bryan has called "his Irish blarney and bravado." The book begins, audaciously enough, at the very beginning, with *My Conception of My Conception* ("It was a very special night!").

But Leary has chosen, shall we say, a difficult form for the first half of his story. It is one that the most dedicated dopest might have trouble deciphering.

What he presents here are flashbacks with-in flashbacks, a series of vignettes that taken separately and expansively might be interesting. But one flashback apparently reminds

BOOK REVIEW

Flashbacks. By Timothy Leary.
Tarcher. \$15.95.

Leary very quickly of another, and the connection is not always apparent, or even interesting, to the earthbound reader.

For example, this reader was very interested in Leary's story about the time in 1961 when he visited William Burroughs in Tangier, and along with Allen Ginsberg and Gregory Corso, took the psychedelic drug psilocybin. It was Burroughs' initiation. The story, rich as it could be with such colorful characters, ends on the page after it begins.

All that is left to savor of the incident is: "(Burroughs) heaved but nothing came up."

THIS TALE, in Leary's mind, calls for a segue to West Point, 1940, when Cadet Leary is court-martialed for violating the honor code. It goes on for more than three pages, and doesn't connect for me, either.

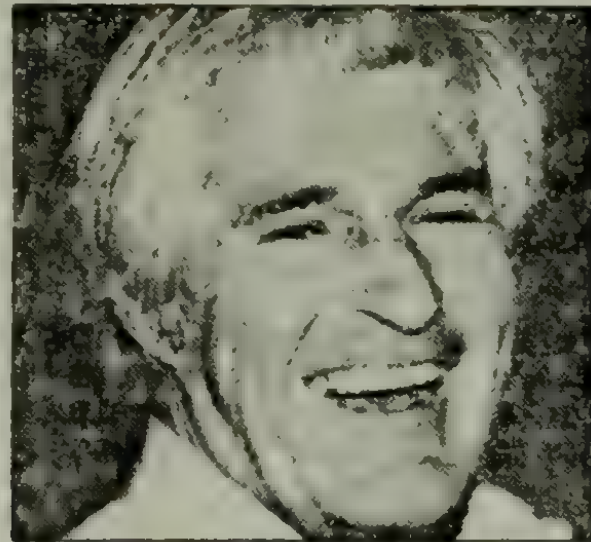
But it was Leary's later run-ins with the law that made him the subject of so many headlines for so long. Though he describes these incidents in greater detail than the early chapters of his life, he leaves unanswered many of his critics' questions.

In 1970, Leary was sentenced to 10 years in prison for possession of marijuana — two roaches found in the ashtray of his car. He was also facing a 10-year sentence for smug-

gling half an ounce of pot into Laredo, Texas, five years earlier. As Leary puts it, "It was not a good time to be a public figure identified with LSD."

Leary's escape from prison almost seven months later, a "rescue" by the radical Weathermen, led him to asylum in Algeria under the wing of Eldridge Cleaver and the Black Panther Party. He wrote a book about that episode, *Confessions of a Hope Fiend*. He says Bantam paid him an advance of \$250,000. Eventually, he was arrested again and jailed again, but this time the authorities released him after he served "32 months for two roaches plus the escape ... and almost two years on the Laredo case."

Please turn to page 3C



Timothy Leary

Timothy Leary

From page 1C

In 1974, influential members of the leftist community asked whether Leary sold them out to the FBI to gain his freedom. In a public forum in Berkeley, Calif., his son called him a government informer. Leary does not address these charges.

LEARY DOES WRITE, however, that 20 FBI agents were being investigated for burgling homes of his Weatherman friends, and the Justice Department would let him off the hook if he got the agents off the hook. All he had to do was "come up with some foreign connections to the Weathermen" so the break-ins could be justified under national security.

To this he said, "Sure. I could cite dozens of circumstantial facts that might help the FBI case."

Leary says lecturing is now his main source of income. In a bizarre twist to the story of his life, he now has a traveling debate show with G. Gordon Liddy, the convicted Watergate burglar and former New York prosecutor who earned his first stripes arresting Leary.

Leary likes Liddy. "I liked the way Gordon handled himself after his arrest," he writes, "his defiance of Judge (Hanging John) Sirica, his bravado refusal to testify in the Watergate hearings. I particularly admired his Spartan

Rochester Times-Union
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
115.725

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BURRELLE'S

TUNING IN ON THE DRUG GURU

FLASHBACKS:

An Autobiography

By Timothy Leary
J. P. Tarcher; \$15.95

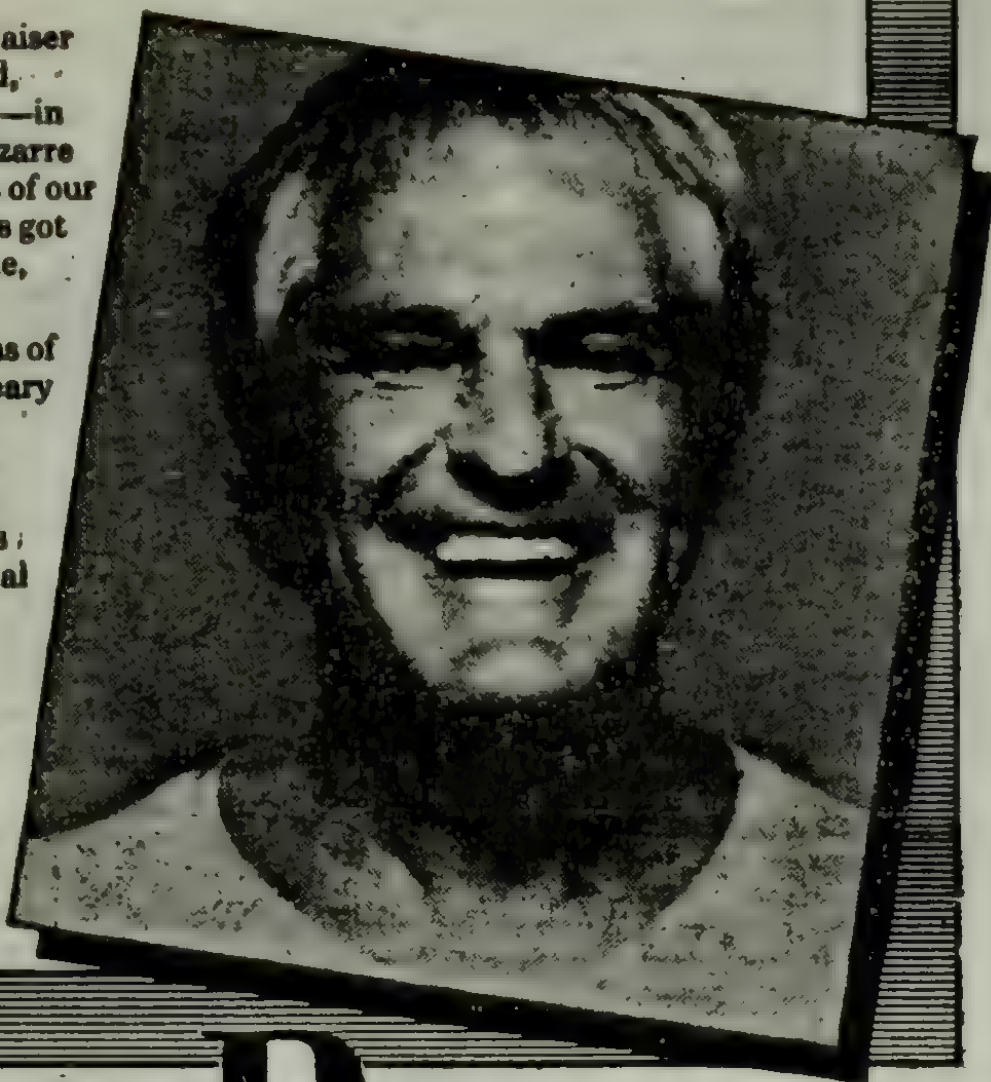
BY PETER CARROLL

I had found myself practicing a profession that didn't seem to work," recalls the former Director of Psychological Research at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, California—Dr. Timothy Leary—in what is surely one of the most bizarre and compelling autobiographies of our times. "One-third of the patients got better, one-third stayed the same, one-third got worse."

Frustrated by the limitations of orthodox clinical psychology, Leary embarked in the late 1950s on a quest for innovative methods to improve the dismal box score of psychological rehabilitation. His proposal to change the traditional role of the detached therapist attracted the attention of Harvard University's David McClelland, who appointed Leary to the Center for Personality Research in Cambridge in 1960. There, in an atmosphere of intense and enthusiastic academic

research that seems comparable to the dramatic discovery of the structure of DNA described by James D. Watson in "The Double Helix," Leary and his associates began experimenting with such mind-altering drugs as psilocybin, mescaline and LSD in the hope that these chemicals, "as expanders of human consciousness, could revolutionize psychology and philosophy."

Despite initial success in the use of psilocybin among prisoners in



Massachusetts and by scholars of religious philosophy, Leary's grandiose aspirations soon collided with the conservative academic structure at Harvard and, more ominously, with a national political leadership that viewed experimentation with drugs as deviant and dangerous. Thus began a series of catastrophes—dismissal from Harvard, deportation from Mexico and other countries, drug busts, legal harassment, imprisonment, exile and reimprisonment—that form the backbone of this extraordinary memoir.

The writing is lively, the contents fascinating, the point of view serious and sincere. Leary, in these pages, is neither fool nor buffoon, but rather a victim of his own naive enthusiasm and of the irrational anger of the powers he threatened. His reminiscences of growing up are quite charming.

Much of Leary's political testimony is amply documented by other sources, including secret CIA papers that clearly demonstrate the difference between paranoia and real persecution. But tantalizing episodes—especially Leary's account of his relationship with Mary Pinchot Meyer, the well-known socialite who purportedly experimented with drugs, had a White House love affair with President John F. Kennedy and was murdered mysteriously shortly after the assassination—are based entirely on Leary's memory and are presented here in the form of stilted and unpersuasive dialogue. Similarly, his troubles with fellow-exile Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers, his meeting with Hollywood celebrities and literary luminaries and his encounters with the FBI sometimes seem too coincidental to believe.

What is remarkable and undeniable in this narrative is the central role Leary has played in accelerating an enormous revolution in popular attitudes toward drugs in this country—and the heavy personal price he has paid for his advocacy. His flamboyant style too easily provoked attack both from political conservatives, who feared the anarchism of the credo "Tune in, Turn on, Drop Out," and the New Left radicals who wanted greater politicization. It is surprising to discover, for example, that in testifying to Congress in 1966, Leary advocated licensing legislation to control the indiscriminate distribution of drugs.

Leary's emphasis on the potential of the psychedelic revolution continues to reflect his scientific-religious optimism about initiating social change within the hearts and minds of the individual convert. His current interest in space migration, increased intelligence and life extension, like his older passion for psychic tripping, speaks from a scientific imagination that merges high technology with spiritual rebirth. And Leary places his ultimate acceptance not in the halls of justice or in academia, but within the consciousness of a younger generation born after World War II—"fresh, confident, programmed for innovation." Such visions deny the resiliency of existing social institutions. Yet it is no small irony that Leary appears so tame today, precisely because the use of drugs no longer imperils the political status quo.

A Chemical of Good Intent

LSD: My Problem Child

By Albert Hofmann

J. P. Tarcher; \$7.95 paper

T BY PENNY SKILLMAN

he furthest thing from research chemist Albert Hofmann's mind when he synthesized the 25th substance in a series of lysergic acid derivatives—lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25)—was that it would become an infamous pleasure drug, usher in the "psychedelic age," give birth to "psychedelic art" and foster what amounted in the '60s to mass hysteria over its use.

In this "inside story of the birth of the Psychedelic Age," as the book's translator Jonathan Ott calls it, Hofmann gives us the chemist's side of the coin, the piecework of medicinal plant research at the Swiss pharmaceutical firm of Sandoz, Ltd.

Hofmann relates that in the course of routine research into the active principals of rye ergot, he artificially produced the first ergot alkaloid, a lysergic acid compound. Then, in accordance with research procedure, he produced a series of lysergic acid derivatives, each of which was tested on laboratory animals for its possible pharmaceutical effects. LSD-25, along with others of the series, was found to have uninteresting effects on the animals.

Five years later in 1943, Hofmann relates, he repeated his synthesis of LSD-25 and accidentally, he later surmised, absorbed a small amount through his fingertips. Unable to continue his work because of the effects of it, he went home, lay down, and later recorded that "with eyes closed . . . I perceived an uninterrupted stream of fantastic pictures, extraordinary shapes with intense, kaleidoscopic play of colors." He then self-experimented with larger dosages, which made him acutely aware of LSD's overwhelming psychoactive potency. Management at Sandoz was at first skeptical of Hofmann's reports on the unusual potency of mere microgram doses.

Early on, Hofmann says, it was recognized that LSD might be a useful tool in analytical psychotherapy because of its psychoactive properties, typical of which was the suspension of "the I-you barrier" and the ease with which suppressed experiences could be brought to consciousness under its influence. Sandoz made it available to physicians and research institutes, the author says, as an experimental drug under the name of *Delysid*.

According to Hofmann, although he expected the drug would be of interest to artists, musicians and intellectuals, its spread from use in medicine and psychiatry into the recreational drug scene was a surprise. It was encouraged, he claims, by media playup of sometimes sensational LSD experiments which were carried out in psychiatric clinics and universities.

In particular, he recalls the popularizing effect of *Look* magazine's 1959 story on Cary Grant, who claimed that his use of LSD had made a new man

out of him. Then there was a book by a woman who said it had cured her frigidity. And later of course there was Timothy Leary (Hofmann reaffirms his title of the "apostle of LSD"), who touted the drug as the most potent aphrodisiac yet known, greatly contributing to the rapid spread of LSD use and to what the author saw as a mistaken belief that simply taking LSD would bring about miraculous transformations of self.

Fresher insights offered on this subject, which in the past has been thoroughly hashed and rehashed, occurs in Hofmann's contacts with the likes of Leary, Aldous Huxley, mycologist R. Gordon Wasson and others. The author's feeling that LSD was the victim of a naive misuse on the part of an uninformed public is aptly supported when Leary, upon meeting Hofmann, is shown to defend his popularizing of LSD use among American youth. In Hofmann's words, Leary objected "that I was unjustified in reproaching him for the seduction of immature persons to drug consumption, because teenagers in the United States, with regard to information and life experience, were comparable to adult Europeans." At what high school, one wonders, did Leary hang out?

Hofmann further objected to Leary's publicity-hound approach in lieu of an emphasis on objective information about the workings of the drug. The reader gets the impression that Albert Hofmann, a serious researcher, felt that the "psychedelic revolution" amounted to a stumbling block, resulting in the distortion of an important chemical discovery which might have led to a deeper understanding of the chemical and psychological interstices of the human psyche.

By the middle of the '60s, Hofmann says, he began to wonder if his offspring would become a

blessing for humanity or a curse as the publicity and hysteria about LSD peaked. The impression made is that he must have felt relieved when LSD was finally made illegal.

Hofmann expresses hope that his problem child may still become a "wonder child" if responsibly used. He identifies the Western world's survival with the necessity

for a shift from our reality-cleaving "subject/object world-view" to what he calls a "new consciousness of an all-encompassing reality, which embraces the experiencing ego." He thinks, finally, that LSD has a prospective role yet to play in this healing transformation because under certain conditions it can succeed in changing individual consciousness in beneficial ways. ■



Penny Skillman is a journalist and fiction writer.



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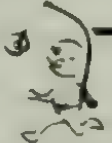


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the Worldwatch Institute have written *Renewable Energy: The Power to Choose* (Norton, \$18.95), a "hard-nosed yet hopeful look at the global energy future." To ease the transition, Sierra Club is starting up a new "Tools for Today" paperback series (\$7.95 each): the first two installments are Dan Hilschman's *Your Affordable Solar Home*, complete with solar primer, and *The Living Kitchen* by Sharon Cadwallader (author of the bestselling *Whole Earth Cookbook*). Cadwallader approaches the kitchen holistically, "as a living link in the human food chain"—and the New Alchemy Institute, a prototypal ecosystems set-up in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, does that in spades. You can learn how to adapt their techniques to your household needs in *The New Alchemy Guide to Home Food Production* (Brick House, \$10.95 paper).

DUE OUT THIS MONTH

Small-scale farmers will soon have access to two excellent how-to's: John Seymour's *The Lore of the Land* (Schocken, \$14.95) and *The Backyard Homestead, Mini-Farm & Garden Log Book* by John Jeavons and friends (Ten Speed Press, \$8.95 paper). To make the most of the bumper crops that are sure to ensue, look to Gary Null's *Nutrition Sourcebook for the 1980s* (Macmillan, \$15.95/8.95), a well-rounded, comprehensive guide to healthful eating, and Nikki and David Goldbeck's *American Wholefoods Cuisine* (New American Library, \$19.95), which serves up some 1,300 righteous recipes.

Dr. Michael A. Weiner—author of *Earth Medicine, Earth Foods*, and, incidentally, the first person in the U.S. ever to receive a Ph.D. in "nutritional ethnomedicine"—proffers *The People's Herbal: A Complete Family Guide to Safe Home Remedies* (Putnam, \$14.95/7.95). Jerome Rothenberg (editor of *Shaking the Pumpkin* and *Technicians of the Sacred*) specializes in ethnopoeitics: his latest anthology, *Symposium of the Whole* (University of California Press, \$25.00), ropes in everyone from Blake and Thoreau to Eliade and Snyder, and covers indigenous cultures from every continent in the effort to move

toward "a changed paradigm of what poetry was or how it could come to be."

America's liveliest natural historian, Stephen Jay Gould, has turned his gaze from *The Panda's Thumb* to *Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes* (Norton, \$14.95), and in *Living Wonders: Mysteries and Curiosities of the Animal World* (Thames & Hudson, \$9.95), John (Megalithomania) Michell and Robert Rickard try to track down the creatures we rarely even see (e.g., abominable snowpeople and the like): here's your chance to catch up on the latest in cryptozoology. Jonathan (The Body in Question) Miller cuts close to the leading edge of psychology in *States of Mind* (Pantheon, \$14.95), fifteen interviews with top brain researchers that are part of a soon-to-be-imported BBC series.

Stuart Miller, a former director of Esalen, has been trying to fathom *Men and Friendship* (Houghton Mifflin, \$13.95) and to explain why there's often so little of the latter among the former: apparently men are trained the world over to avoid intimacy, but Miller sees some hope in recent developments. There's a great deal to go on in *The Record of a Friendship: The Correspondence of Wilhelm Reich and A. S. Nell* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$20.00/11.95), two decades' worth of musings on work and the world by the celebrated sexual liberator and the pioneering educator who gave us Summerhill.

Timothy Leary tells his own story in—what else?—*Flashbacks* (Tarcher, \$15.95), and long-time friend and follower Mary Lutyens profiles Krishnamurti: *The Years of Fulfillment* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$15.50). This second volume of an ongoing biography ends three years ago, with the eighty-five-year-old prophet still spreading—as he does to this day—his message of world peace through personal transformation.

Sure, goes the popular refrain, but *What about the Russians—and Nuclear War?* Ground Zero has an answer for that one: a follow-up primer (Pocket, \$3.95) to complement last year's *Nuclear War: What's In It for You?* Arnold Mitchell of the Stanford Research Institute has mapped out *The Nine American Lifestyles: Who We Are and*



"Now for the most pressing question of the economic summit . . . who's picking up the tab?"

Acid-head Leary hints so was JFK

TIMOTHY Leary, the acid king who urged a generation to "Turn on, tune in, drop out," implies in yet another of the seemingly unending series of exposes about John F. Kennedy that the late President probably tripped on acid as well as smoked marijuana on more than one occasion. In his new autobiography, *Flashbacks*, Leary indicates that JFK's high-times partner was Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer, the socialite painter with whom he reportedly had a two-year affair. Elaborating to PAGE SIX, Leary said: "It's my hunch that he was the person she was bringing mushrooms and acid to." Leary also hints in the book his belief that the Vassar-educated Meyer, a niece of Pennsylvania Gov. Gifford Pinchot and ex-wife of top CIA-agent Cord Meyer Jr., was the victim of a CIA murder plot. Mrs. Meyer was shot

twice in the head in October 1964 as she walked along the canal towpath near her home in Georgetown, a route she often strolled with her friend Jackie Kennedy. Leary, who says he tripped with Mary and taught her how to conduct "sessions," quotes her as saying in June 1963, "My friends and I have been turning on some of the most important people in Washington. It's about time we had our own psychedelic cell on the Potomac, don't you think?" In his book, just out from Tarcher, Leary recalls his feelings when he heard of her death: "My head was spinning with ominous thoughts. A close friend of the Kennedy family had been murdered in broad daylight with no apparent reason. And there had been so little publicity. No outcry. No call for further investigation." *Washington Post*

editor Ben Bradlee, then married to Mary's sister Toni and working as *Newsweek's* D.C. bureau chief, identified the body, Leary says. A young man, arrested right after the shooting, which Washington police at the time said might have been a case of robbery or foiled sexual attack, was acquitted months later. Leary writes that James Truitt, a former editor at the *Washington Post*, told reporters Mary had met with President Kennedy in the White House about 30 times in the two years before he was assassinated. Truitt also said Mary had told him of an evening when she smoked marijuana with JFK. Mary reportedly kept a diary of the affair, which was found by sister Toni, Bradlee's ex-wife, who turned it over to James Angleton, then head of CIA counter-intelligence. Angleton allegedly destroyed it.



WARREN: Latin loc

MOVE over, Bianca Jagger: latest glamorous name to worked up an intense into the crisis in Central America. Warren Beatty. The awning producer-actor-director likes to immerse himself in and other weighty concerns been doing a bit of fact-down in Central America, Costa Rica for one. Is Warren friend of writers John G. Dunne and Joan Didion (who come out with *Salvador*, based on her experiences in that em country) working up a film ect with a Central American theme? We placed the usual but Warren didn't call back

Harmless

FRANK Sinatra's lawyer Mickey Rudin has lost his libel suit against *Barron's*. The financial weekly in a 1978 story referred to Mickey as a "mouthpiece" for Ol' Blue Eyes — and Mickey found that term most offensive. Though the editors explained in print they'd meant no harm — the word for them simply meant "spokesman" — Mickey sued. In U.S. District Court in Manhattan, Rudin argued that the word conjured up images of "shyster." Oh, come on, Mickey, countered a psycholinguist for the defense, it's no worse than being called a "politician." Judge Morris Lasker ultimately decided Mickey's reputation was "plainly secure" and ruled in favor of *Barron's*.

Replay

HE sold the *Courageous*, but on June 10 Ted Turner will be back at the helm of the 12-meter sloop he skipped to victory defending the America's Cup in 1977. It's all part of a fundraiser being tossed by the People-to-People Sports Committee and the *Defender/Courageous* syndicate at Newport's Belcourt Castle. As we reported last week, money is rather tight for nautical racing these days, and while corporate sponsorship helps, more is needed. So Ted and lots of other Newport names, like *Defender* skipper Tom Blackaller and John Koliou, current *Courageous* skipper, will be on hand for partying, boating and other festive fundraising activities.



LINDSAY: summer morality

IF you think July in the Hamptons is all cold pasta and cocktail parties, think again. People like John Lindsay, Dave Mahoney, Bill Simon and Herb Schmertz are into some very serious seasonal thinking. They're all taking part in "Four Hot Topics: Morality in the Eighties," a month-long series of discussions in East Hampton's Guild Hall, which normally pro-

PAGE SIX

vides summer theater. Mahoney, chairman of Norton Simon, will be a featured speaker on "Business and Morality" on July 5. The next Tuesday, Bill Safire, Don Hewitt of *60 Minutes* and Mobil's Schmertz tackle "The Press and Morality." Cliff Robertson, the actor who spilled the beans on David Begelman's check forgery, holds forth July 19 on "Morality and the Movies." Finally, former Mayor Lindsay and former Treasury Secretary Simon offer their special insights on "Politics and Morality" on July 26. To make it all the more enticing, summer

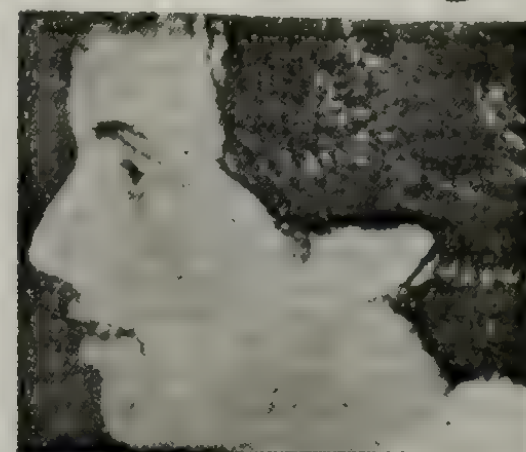
folk who want to come in off the hot streets can catch the whole package for only \$16.

Stage offspring

NOW two familiar surnames are on the boards of the Roundabout Theater. Tandy Cronyn, daughter of Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn, enters Brian Friel's *Winners* tonight, replacing Jeanne Ruskin. Young Tandy's playing opposite Kate Burton, daughter of Richard Burton and Sybil, his first wife.

Stallone's next: big parts for brother and a protege

SYLVESTER Stallone, whose dog Butkus and brother Frank appeared in his first big hit, *Rocky*, is making his next movie a family affair too. *Staying Alive*, the Sly-directed sequel to the hugely successful *Saturday Night Fever*, will feature songs by the Bee Gees — and by Frank Stallone. Robert Stigwood, whose Stigwood Organization is producing *Alive*, had first asked Daryl Hall and John Oates to do the music for the film, due out next month, but ultimately opted for the Bee Gees, who wrote much of the music to *Saturday Night Fever*. Five brand-new Bee Gees tunes (plus "Staying Alive" from the original film) will be heard. So will three songs co-written by brother Frank. He'll also sing, as will Cynthia Rhodes. Everybody thought Finola Hughes would be promoted as the top actress in the film — but she's been outdistanced by Rhodes, whom Stallone is said to have pushed into the movie's featured female role. One studio source says it's just a matter of talent: "Finola dances. Cyndy sings and dances." Others say she has become Sly's protege — and he wants her to shine very bright in *Staying Alive*.



STALLONE: family affair

That's me

ACTOR Edward Duke left without the proper ID the day — and promptly found himself in a financial pickle. In the one-man show *Jeeves Charge at The Space at Citter*, Duke wandered into a cash a traveler's check. Sh identifying plastic, he r into his pocket and pulled on view of the show — with t ture — from *Time* magazi got the cash.

Inside info

SO why is Manhattan B President Andrew Stein so c kenly against a plan to a Park West Village, on Centre West from 97th-100th, from to condo? Andy's no tenant t but he's sticking up for to Maggie Peyton, and she is mer president of the tenan sociation at Park West.

By SUSAN MULCAH



"Now for the most pressing question of the economic summit . . . who's picking up the tab?"

Acid-head Leary hints so was JFK

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editor Ben Bradlee, then married to Mary's sister Toni and working as *Newsweek's* D.C. bureau chief, identified the body, Leary says. A young man, arrested right after the shooting, which Washington police at the time said might have been a case of robbery or foiled sexual attack, was acquitted months later. Leary writes that James Traft, a former editor at the *Washington Post*, told reporters Mary had met with President Kennedy in the White House about 30 times in the two years before he was assassinated. Traft also said Mary had told him of an evening when she smoked marijuana with JFK. Mary reportedly kept a diary of the affair, which was found by sister Toni, Bradlee's ex-wife, who turned it over to James Angleton, then head of CIA counter-intelligence. Angleton allegedly destroyed it.



WARREN: Latin look

MOVE over, Bianca Jagger. The latest glamorous name to have worked up an intense interest in the crisis in Central America is: Warren Beatty. The award-winning producer-actor-director, who likes to immerse himself in politics and other weighty concerns, has been doing a bit of fact-finding down in Central America, visiting Costa Rica for one. Is Warren, a friend of writers John Gregory Dunne and Joan Didion (who's just come out with *Salvador*, based on her experiences in that embattled country) working up a film project with a Central American theme? We placed the usual calls, but Warren didn't call back.

Harmless

FRANK Sinatra's lawyer Mickey Rudin has lost his libel suit against *Barron's*. The financial weekly in a 1978 story referred to Mickey as a "mouthpiece" for Ol' Blue Eyes' — and Mickey found that term most offensive. Though the editors explained in print they'd meant no harm — the word for them simply meant "spokesman" — Mickey sued. In U.S. District Court in Manhattan, Rudin argued that the word conjured up images of "shyster." Oh, come on, Mickey, countered a psychologist for the defense, it's no worse than being called a "politician." Judge Morris Lasker ultimately decided Mickey's reputation was "plainly secure" and ruled in favor of *Barron's*.

Replay

HE sold the *Courageous*, but on June 10 Ted Turner will be back at the helm of the 12-meter sloop he skippered to victory defending the America's Cup in 1977. It's all part of a fundraiser being tossed by the People-to-People Sports Committee and the *Defender/Courageous* syndicate at Newport's Belcourt Castle. As we reported last week, money is rather tight for nautical racing these days, and while corporate sponsorship helps, more is needed. So Ted and lots of other Newport names, like *Defender* skipper Tom Blackaller and John Kollus, current *Courageous* skipper, will be on hand for partying, boating and other festive fundraising activities.



LINDSAY: summer morality

IF you think July in the Hamptons is all cold pasta and cocktail parties, think again. People like John Lindsay, Dave Mahoney, Bill Simon and Herb Schmertz are into some very serious seasonal thinking. They're all taking part in "Four Hot Topics: Morality in the Eighties," a month-long series of discussions in East Hampton's Guild Hall, which normally pro-

PAGE SIX

vides summer theater. Mahoney, chairman of Norton Simon, will be a featured speaker on "Business and Morality" on July 5. The next Tuesday, Bill Safire, Don Hewitt of *60 Minutes* and Mobil's Schmertz tackle "The Press and Morality." Cliff Robertson, the actor who spilled the beans on David Begelman's check forgery, holds forth July 19 on "Morality and the Movies." Finally, former Mayor Lindsay and former Treasury Secretary Simon offer their special insights on "Politics and Morality" on July 26. To make it all the more enticing, summer

folk who want to come in off the hot streets can catch the whole package for only \$16.

Stage offspring

NOW two familiar surnames are on the boards of the Roundabout Theater. Tandy Cronyn, daughter of Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn, enters Brian Friel's *Winners* tonight, replacing Jeanne Rusk. Young Tandy's playing opposite Kate Burton, daughter of Richard Burton and Sybil, his first wife.

Stallone's next: big parts for brother and a protege

SYLVESTER Stallone, whose dog Butkus and brother Frank appeared in his first big hit, *Rocky*, is making his next movie a family affair too. *Staying Alive*, the Sly-directed sequel to the hugely successful *Saturday Night Fever*, will feature songs by the Bee Gees — and by Frank Stallone. Robert Stigwood, whose Stigwood Organization is producing *Alive*, had first asked Daryl Hall and John Oates to do the music for the film, due out next month, but ultimately opted for the Bee Gees, who wrote much of the music to *Saturday Night Fever*. Five brand-new Bee Gees tunes (plus "Staying Alive" from the original film) will be heard. So will three songs co-written by brother Frank. He'll also sing, as will Cynthia Rhodes. Everybody thought Finola Hughes would be promoted as the top actress in the film — but she's been outdistanced by Rhodes, whom Stallone is said to have pushed into the movie's featured female role. One studio source says it's just a matter of talent: "Finola dances. Cyndy sings and dances." Others say she has become Sly's protege — and he wants her to shine very bright in *Staying Alive*.



STALLONE: family affair

That's me

ACTOR Edward Duke left home without the proper ID the other day — and promptly found himself in a financial pickle. Star of the one-man show *Jeeves Takes Charge* at The Space at City Center, Duke wandered into a bank to cash a traveler's check. Short on identifying plastic, he reached into his pocket and pulled out a review of the show — with his picture — from *Time* magazine. He got the cash.

Inside info

SO why is Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein so outspokenly against a plan to change Park West Village, on Central Park West from 97th-100th, from rental to condo? Andy's no tenant there — but he's sticking up for top aide Maggie Peyton, and she is a former president of the tenants' association at Park West.

By SUSAN MULCAHY



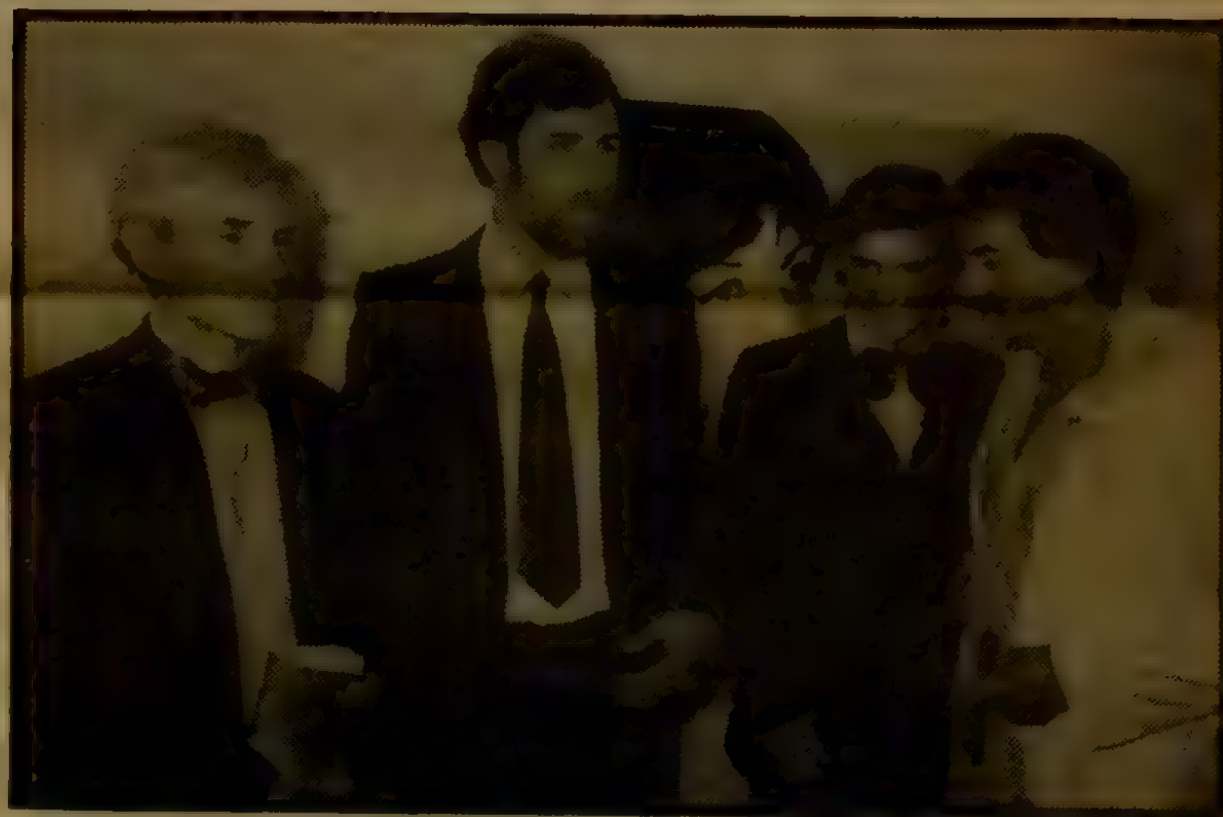
Carlos Guitarlos of Top Jimmy and the Rhythm Pigs deigns to greet Mayor Bradley. Guitarlos said later he must have been sober at the time.

Gary Leonard's L.A.

What kind of year was it? Don't ask. Just be thankful you're still here. In thrashing around for a satisfying way to sum up 1982 we asked Gary Leonard for some snapshots of the highlights of L.A.'s last 12 months. Gary, who's involved in a lifelong quest to shoot every single person who lives in Los Angeles, culled these from his crop. They bring back happy moments and one or two sad ones. A silent toast for those we left behind in '82 and a prayer for '83.



Liberace meets the Blasters. They discussed Proust's transmogrification of Hegelian themes.



This might look like a snap from the opening of the Andy Warhol/Leroy Neiman exhibit last spring but it's really the latest installation at the Hollywood Wax Museum.



Tim Leary squared off against G. Gordon Liddy in debate at the Wilshire Ebell. Nothing was revealed.



The late Jules Bates, the way we'd like to remember him.



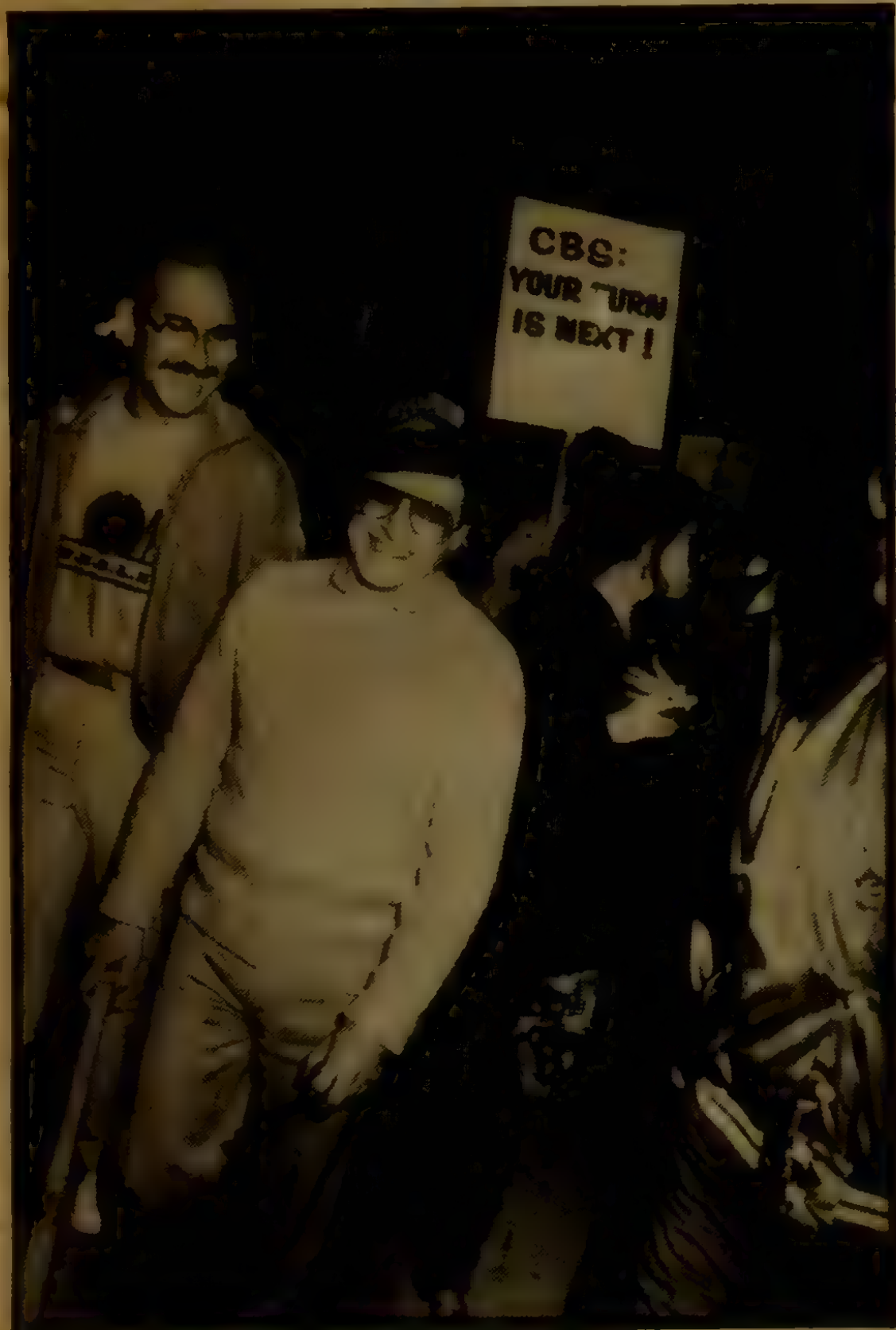
Certifying his immortality, Dodger announcer Vin Scully (right) gets his name emblazoned on a Hollywood sidewalk, just like the movie stars. No, that's not his roommate with him; that's Jerry Dogget, the other Dodger announcer.



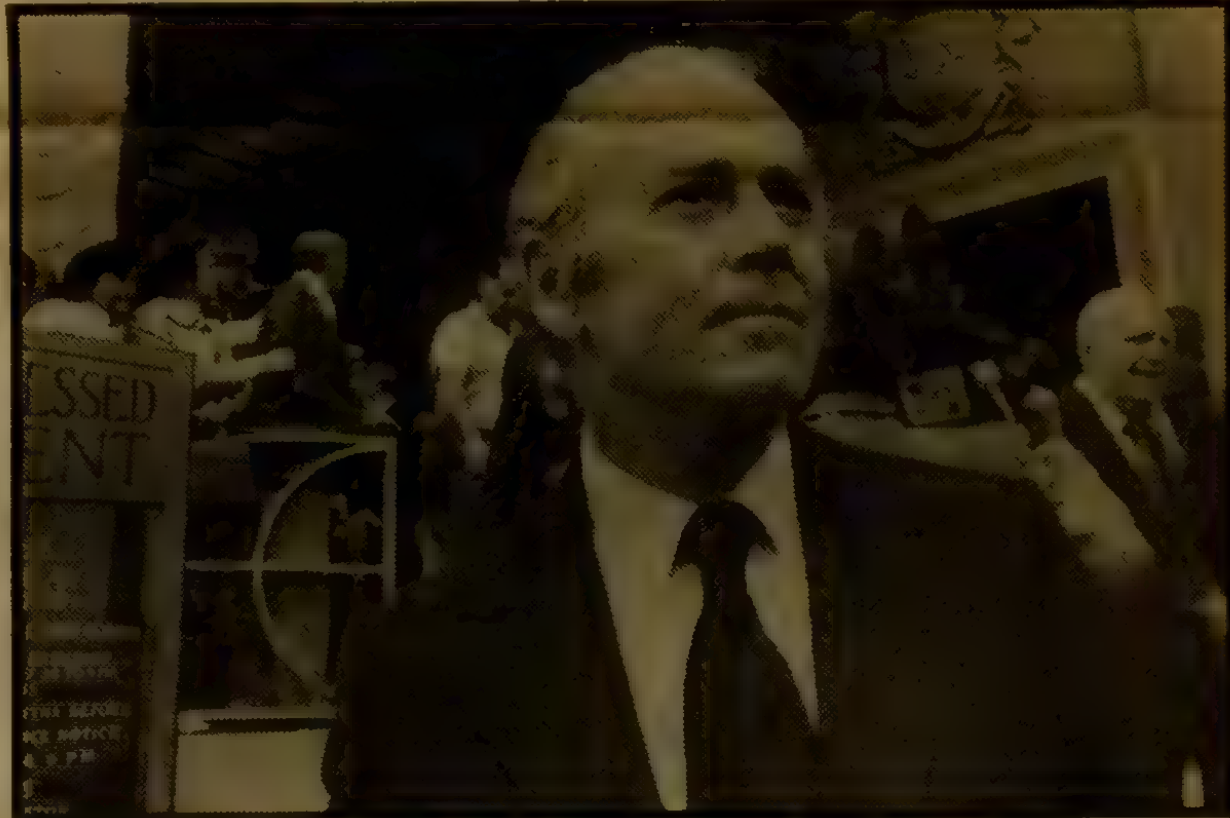
The Kit Kat Club discovered that strippers and rock and roll added up to big dollars. This is the tamest picture we could find.



Exene did it all for Jerry's kids at Lewis' Labor Day telethon. And we thought she was only in it for drugs and fame.



Harlan Ellison turned out the troops to picket CBS for cancelling *Lou Grant*. Everyone was impressed except CBS. The show stayed cancelled.



Henry Fonda.



Los Angelenos And Others: They Love A Parade.

Leary of the Future

By VALERIE VAN CLEVE

Whether due to scarcity, economy, or the fact that they have been out of fashion, many of today's youth haven't tried mind-expanding drugs. Well, drugs are back in vogue and so is Dr. Timothy Leary, who was recently in town to debate the infamous second story and hatchetman, G. Gordon Liddy. Leary fathered the psychedelic experience of the sixties, without which the sixties would probably have been as forgettable as the seventies.

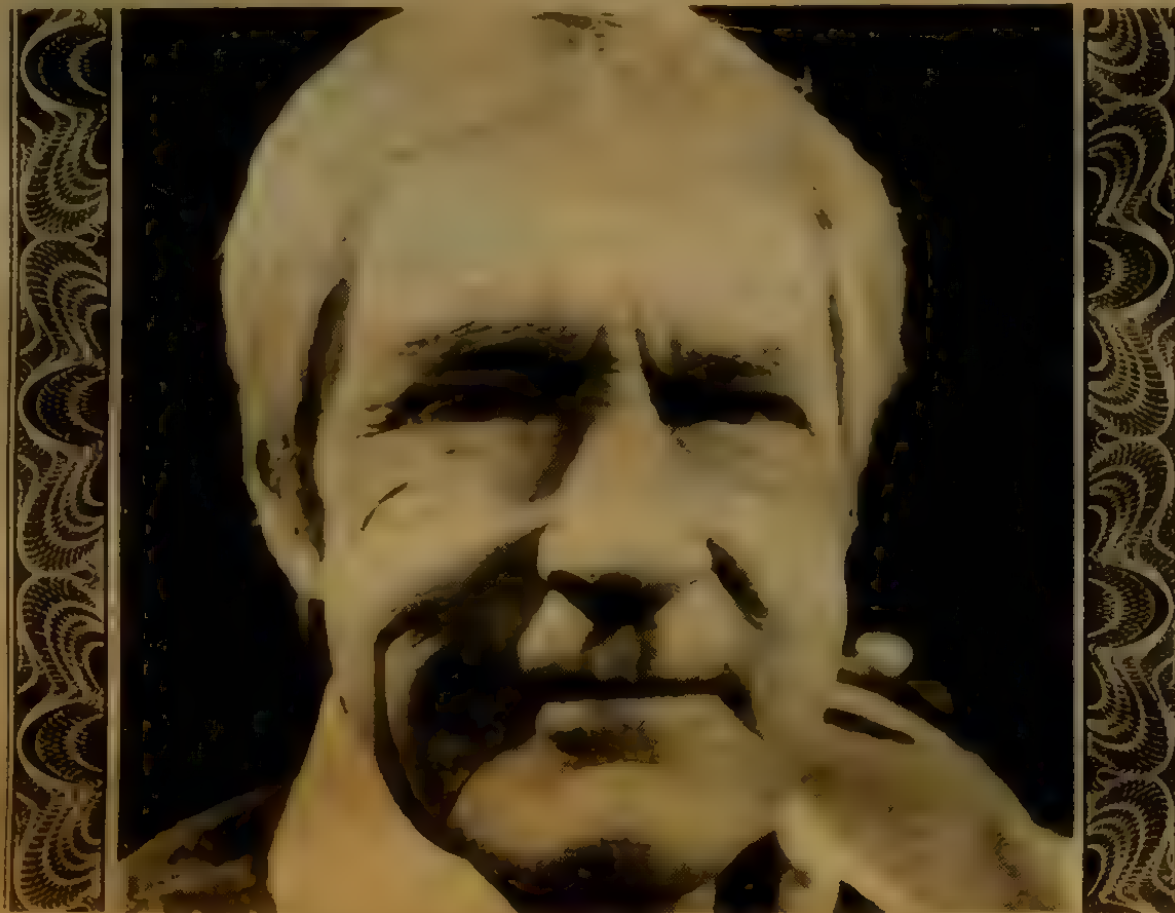
Don't get me wrong, Dr. Leary doesn't recommend drugs for recreational or self-destructive purposes, but to re-create the self. Tired of the same old you? Of the apathy oozing out from under your patty nails, of being mistaken for a corpse at parties, or being condemned to the drab confines of establishment or anti-establishment dogma (as the case may be)? Why not be the sparkling cosmic creature of tomorrow? Intelligent, willful, and willing of the post acid test? But upon achieving the enlightened state of the super you, there would be nothing to do and nowhere to go, you lament. Not true, you can join a group to ensure the inalienable rights of this hot new "you," and as for a place to go? Dr. Leary has an answer for that too — you can go to space.

My thanks to Dr. Leary for this interview, and for his courage, commitment and vision. Is he just another acid burn-out? That's left for you to decide, just don't let Billy Graham or the D.E.A. decide it for you.

V: For years you have been interested in internal consciousness expansion. Now you have changed your position to one more concerned with external expansion, for instance space migration. *consciousness expansion research?*

L: Yes, I am. As a scientist, a philosopher, and neurologist, I think the brain is the key to everything, both inner and outer. Your future, my future as an individual, plus the future of our society and our species, depends upon our ability to understand how our brain functions and to dial and tune our brain so it makes us feel good and successful and intelligent, so that we can be happier people and make a better world. Two ways in which to watch and control your brain are through drugs and a new development, electric stimulation. The only way you can deal with this enormous network, which is a bio-chemical and electric computer comprised of 100 billion cells, is to smarten up and learn about chemistry and electricity yourself. Then you are faced with the problem of your brain being all turned on, but the world outside is still all screwed up, and what are you going to do about it? The intelligent person is interested in improving the environment and goes about building up networks of other intelligent people who can work to solve the problems of poverty and warfare that are plaguing the human race. I am intensely involved in external activities and external space. I am debating G. Gordon Liddy

because I think he has got to be stopped. He's an out and out Fascist. He represents the military-macho police state that is taking over the White House, with Haig, Reagan and the weapons people. So, although my basic function is taking drugs and expanding my brain, I still have to come back down to earth and warn people against Fascists, and talk about space migration and higher frontiers. These are the external things that go along with the internal things.



RICHMOND JONES

V: It seems what is happening with external expansion is that it is the same old people, we're just going to end up with pigs in space and more territory for Mr. Rodgers' neighborhood. The power control addicts on one side and us on the other, it is the age old problem of separateness, which prevents any new era from taking place because that requires unity and we are still fighting one another.

L: Those of us who believe in the future, who believe in harmony and intelligence, in using scientific advances in a humanist way to improve things, are about one percent of the human race, the rest of the species is over there in Iran, Iraq, El Salvador and so forth fighting each other. We are a small minority, on the other hand we are growing. We can defeat the CIA. We can move faster and outwit them because we are smarter and freer. It is a conflict which has always been going on, Athens vs. Sparta, the Catholic Church vs. Galileo. I could spend the next hour listing the battles which have been fought between freedom and intelligence on the one hand and authoritarian control on the other. Sure the pigs are going to space, but we have to go there with them. Communicating information like this to alert people to smarten up and not be taken over by the powers that want to control and preach warfare.

V: What do you think is the most important issue facing us today?

L: I think the first responsibility of human beings is to continue to increase

our intelligence, be alert and not get trapped in old ways of thought. Keep changing, hang around with people that stimulate you to grow. Science is a key, not the old kind of impersonal weapons science, but humanist science. Getting into communication, sending out the word. That's the way evolution works, a few people send the message out to a few more, and if it's right and at the right time and it's time to backbone it, they'll backbone, if it's time to get off four feet on to two, or if it's time to get

off the earth and move forward into space, it's going to happen.

V: How do you see the move to space working? It would seem the establishment will use it as usual to milk us for as much as they can.

L: The problem is that the military and the people who control things don't want us to know that we have a right to go into space. We are encouraging people to form cooperatives, student groups. There are activists groups like the L-5 Society, Civilians for Space, and No Weapons in Space, who are trying to bring to the common consciousness, the fact we are being screwed out of the solar system.

V: Right. They take over and charge us. The whole social-economic structure is so sick now, it needs a major transfusion before anything is going to change whether we are in space or not.

L: Right, once we get power satellites and throw out the oil monopoly, which of course the Rockefellers don't want. It's a whole issue down here but it will be fought in space. There should be no weapons in space and it should be international, not divided between the Russians and Americans who will just continue to play their own game up there, and that is disastrous.

V: Well that goes back to the old monetary system, to use two sides to pay off the middle. What does a group like the L-5 Society suggest people do?

L: There was a treaty saying that only governments should control space. Now you know 90% of the world's govern-

ments are military dictatorships. The Society, about 5,000 people, got together and hired a lawyer and defeated this treaty. It's almost as if the second American revolution won it's first scrimmage, because we knocked down the monopolists.

The young people are all for space, kids under 13 spend 8 billion dollars a year on video arcade space games, more money than we spend on the NASA program. That shows how ridiculous our government is, spending trillions of dollars on battleships and tanks when the kids are spending more on space. If they're willing to spend their quarters now on space, you're not going to keep them down here clinging to the old planet when they're older. If we can just keep the old guys from blowing us up in the next couple of years, the 1988 election will be the first baby boom election, and we'll probably elect the first person born after 1945 and as everyone knows they are a different species, post-Hiroshima, electronic, who opened their minds with drugs and so forth. If we last until 1988 things will work out nicely.

V: What about Joanna? What's happened to her, and would you clarify the rumour about her working for a government agency?

L: Well Joanna's been out of my life for five years. I have a great deal of admiration for her because she's an adventuress... Did she work for the CIA or KGB? Well she probably would have for an hour or two, but she was working for her own independence and amusement. The FBI then and now to some extent was trying to make me talk about the weathermen. They have three top men being tried for burglarizing weathermen's homes. They felt if they could get me to testify that the weathermen were infiltrated and run by foreign agents it would justify the FBI blackbox jobs. So they put out a lot of rumours, put me in prison, tried to set me up several times to be killed. They leaked that I was exposing drug dealers. None of it was true, it is standard practice. The FBI and CIA have infiltrated all our organs of communication. The Washington Post is totally CIA and they bought the Washington Star. CBS and Paley work hand and glove with them.

V: How do you feel the debate went with former FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy?

L: Well I was disappointed with the first night. See Liddy is a prosecutor, and a very intelligent man. He is presenting a case to a jury, facts or truths aren't important. He uses the idea of little old ladies being beaten up to justify the need for a police state. I hate the whole legal process of disguising the truth. If it was a scientific contest I could run rings around him. He says, is it alright to break the law, if my wife is having a baby and I break the speed limit? What he is really saying is if you have a gun, you can break the law and if you don't, you can't.

V: That seems to sum up mankind's history up to the present, let's hope it won't be the same old future.

A video interview of Dr. Leary, made right after this, can be seen on Channel J. Check your cable listing.

"Want to be a girl with Dr. Leary?"



Report From Within A Vortex: The Leary-Liddy Debate.

by Chuck Keltwasser

A Marxist friend of mine and I were having these wild, absurd debates about Carl Pound's economic theories. Pound's economics? "I finally said, 'let's go to the horse's mouth' and I sent him Pound's ABC of Economics." He complained that the essay was written as if by a madman. "No connections between his thoughts. He just trails off."

But Pound, one of the few American Brains to immerse himself in the study of Chinese ideograms, replied, "Very well. I am not proceeding according to Aristotelian logic but according to the ideogramic method of first heaping together the necessary components of thought."

I didn't have a tape recorder on hand when I attended the Timothy Leary — G. Gordon Liddy Debate held at NYU and at the Beacon Theater on the 25th and 27th of March 1982, but having studied the Chinese language, I assume the position of silently stealing from Pound's ideogramic method.

I don't even have the resources of other publications in front of me. The *New York Times*, *New York Post*, the *Daily News*, all chose to ruthlessly ignore the spectacle. It was shown on TV, which of course gave us the most superficial aspects of the debate.

Each paragraph will be a modern day Chinese ideogram. The Future of American Civilization was teetering during the debates. Dr Leary — G. Gordon Liddy debates should become more prominent in the public's eye than the dull, opportunistic presidential debates. It will revive the spice of political parties. In the past, Leary has supported the candidacy of democrats George McGovern and Jerry Brown. Liddy was of course the Nixon man who engineered the Watergate break-in, and also is a friend of fellow Republicans John Connelly and Ronald Reagan.

Leary's name is associated with nothing more than drug-taking to many people, when in fact he is a futurist of considerable brilliance. He used to dine with Marshall McLuhan. In the summer of 1980 he debated the think-tanker Herman Kahn. His philosophy encompasses a comprehensive overview of history which fuses together Charles Darwin

with Lao-tse and the Greek Earth Mother Goddess Gaia, providing the juxtaposition the rest of society was screaming for in the great confusion surrounding the Creationism vs. Science-Evolution Debate down in Little Rock, Arkansas.

You can disagree with him, or disagree with Liddy. There's no problem with disagreeing but most people have the darndest time just sitting in their seats! At NYU, Leary or Liddy could never get past the first seven words of their sentences without having the audience jumping up & down, twitching & lurching about. Liddy's not my favorite philosopher by any means, but at least I intended to enjoy being able to hear him. The impatient Norman Normal just can't sit tight. Is this a condition from Adam & Eve's time, or a recent development of the tv-illiterate-rock'n roll generation?

People would ask Leary-Liddy questions. Notice the hyphen. It seemed as though Leary-Liddy was some kind of cosmic Siamese twin. Yin & yang. They were sitting together at the NYU debate when someone said: "I wish you two could retain your best qualities & fuse, merge them together."

Liddy: "That would be great but we can't agree which are the best parts."

The debate on Saturday at Beacon was a lot less jovial an affair. There were daggers of heated emotions flowing through the air. The audience was at least 10 years older & well versed in the strange madness of the Nixon years. Some of the questioners did time for selling L.S.D.

At one point at Beacon, Liddy said: "Well my Watergate crime may have been a crime, but far less weighing on my conscience than Leary's crime! If I had committed it/ of forcing our youth to destroy their brains by forcing them to abuse drugs."

Dr Tim bounced back. He was springy, energetic, wearing a pink sweater & grey pants with grey socks, white shoes with white hair. Liddy was wearing a blazer-blue lawyer suit.

"What do you mean! I never forced anyone to use a drug, but who did force & and subsequently injure harmless people with drugs but the CIA! And

not only that, but who planned to assassinate Jack Anderson by taping L.S.D. to his steering wheel. But GI GORDON (don't Liddy!)"

Whereupon Liddy very compassionately explained why he wanted columnist Jack Anderson killed, using his Aristotelian logic (Leary called it Jesuit logic) by first defending the role of the State as the supreme weapon against Soviet Agression & proceeding downwards into the strange scenario of a dead Jack Anderson hanging upside down dead, caught in some tree branches with his car wheels still spinning around. I saw more than a few fair maidens with their hands over their ears, on the verge of passing out... and was too much for a lot of people to take. But we should take it, because we keep voting for it! Isn't it a strange quality of sleep that pervades this country because the Nixonian-Haig-Reagan ideology of "might-is-right", "the ape-is-our-shape" keeps winning those elections. Leary was optimistic that by 1988 the baby-boomers would finally cast their deciding vote and keep the Paleolithic barbaric mentality out of politics.

Leary said he represented the way of the philosopher city-state Athens, whereas his partner Liddy represented the way of the militaristic city Sparta. Liddy was in total agreement on that one.

The Athens-Sparta debate is a little more peppery now than a few millennia ago, since today's Sparta has the capacity to level life right off the face of our fragile little planet.

Half the audience was right-wing Reagan Moral majority folk. The other half new age meditators, smokers, dopers, punks, artists. Almost like the two hemispheres of someone's brain.

Someone would say: "G. Gordon Liddy. I think you represent the hope of the continuity of Civilization."

Next guy at bat: "G. Gordon Liddy. I'm from England and I speak for all of Europe. We're totally terrified by you and your ilk."

The debate became most relevant when it moved away from the old drug-busting history of the late '60s & moved into a discussions of Reagan's policies.

When Tim talked about moving budget money out of the Pentagon & into the Peace Race, the audience laughed as if the old Doctor were high on drugs. Obviously few realized that Dr. Leary has become an articulate advocate of space migration, along with Carl Sagan, Dr Peter Vajk, Dr. Gerald O'Neill, Stewart Brand, Governor Brown & many others. More people wanted to hear about the demons of Watergate than about Leary's friend at U.C.L.A., Dr Roy Wolford, who is continuing genetic research regarding the possibility of a breakthrough in human longevity.

Dr.T.: "I feel like I just beamed down here from the 21st century into a pack a Paleolithic Barbarians. Next time I come to New York, I want to talk more about the possibilities in space, in the area of brain research, increased intelligence, the extending of the life span by centuries, rather than get bogged down in all this Mammalian politics."

It was pure Science Fiction. Liddy was going into a long detailed account of how he busted Leary in the 1960s when some people behind me, obviously stoned, started laughing their heads off. You had to pinch yourself to make sure the whole thing wasn't an elaborate daydream.

I smoked some strong reefer right before the Beacon debate, so I can offer an accurate right-hemispheric-brained account. Meditating with my eyes closed, I saw a huge dinosaur-like turtle crawling ever so slowly. Next thing I saw down Evolutionary Lane was a Wolverine. The Wolverine reached the bottom of a waterfall & desired to ascend to the top. The only way that could be accomplished was if the Wolverine could somehow mutate, evolve into a human being. And that took Love. As a species we know we must find a way to evolve away from the Wyatt Earp/Gordon Liddy Macho Paranoid "Bad Neighborhood." We need a lot intelligence and a lot of love. Somehow behind the especially weird and violent emotions of Saturday night's debate, you could sense that everyone felt it. We must become human beings or perish. But there was hope if you were there Thursday night. It was Divine Comedy at its best.



COLLAGE BY BRIAN COLEMAN

My dinner with Liddy and Leary

By David Colker
Herald Examiner staff writer

I got a great idea, C.B. Picture this: We get two guys with absolute opposite opinions about everything, Timothy Leary and Gordon Liddy. You know, the drug guru from the 1960s who told all those kids to "tune in, turn on, drop out." C'mon, C.B., you remember, you went on the marches. And Liddy was the guy who masterminded the Watergate break-in, the guy who would hold a hand over a candle flame to show that he wouldn't break, right? Well, times have changed, and I tell you they're naturals for show biz! Both do great on the lecture circuit — they've been doing a batch of debates all around the country. And here's the best part, C.B.: They've become friends, so we even got human interest. Heart!

I tell you what we're going to do: We sit 'em down for dinner and just let 'em talk — are you with me? What? ... Well, C.B., they pulled that same stunt with some out-of-work stage director and a writer/actor hardly nobody ever heard of, and out came "My Dinner With Andre." C.B., that little cheapie has been cleaning up, so we can't mess with my guys, box-office-wise.

Maybe you want a sample. I just happen to have some samples with me from dinner at a Japanese restaurant in the Strip while those two were in town to talk up their next set of debates, set for tomorrow and Friday night at the Wilshire Ebell Theatre.

All set, C.B.? Roll 'em!

FADE IN: Liddy and Leary enter restaurant as photographer Paul Chinn describes a painful incident earlier that day.

CHINN: Someone broke into the trunk of my car and took a lot of camera equipment.

LEARY (concerned): That's a shame. You must feel terrible.

LIDDY (also concerned): Yeah, maybe I could get a couple of Cubans together and we could go get them.

CUT TO: Leary and Liddy reminiscing about when Liddy was an assistant D.A. in Dutchess County, N.Y., in the days when Leary settled there with an entourage of hippies. Liddy's prosecution of Leary on drug charges led to Leary's banishment from the county.

LIDDY: We had there at that time a justice of the peace with criminal jurisdiction sufficient enough to put a person in jail for a year with no parole. He had his own machine gun which he used to use for target practice in his back yard three times a week. That was Dutchess County. Whatever possessed you to set up headquarters there, I'll never know.

LEARY: I was under the illusion that this is America and not just some banana republic.

LIDDY: Imprudent of you.

LEARY: I thought an American citizen had a right to go anywhere in this country and be protected under the laws. I wasn't looking to meet up with some prosecutor who was looking for a famous victim to



charge with a crime.

LIDDY: I had to go after the lawbreakers. You were just a job. If John Dillinger had come into town I would have.

LEARY (with mock outrage): John Dillinger! I was an internationally famous psychiatrist-philosopher!

CUT TO: Jailhouse memories. Liddy and Leary spent a combined total of eight years behind bars at a variety of prisons. For one brief

stretch they were both incarcerated at Terminal Island, off San Pedro.

LEARY: Gordon wanted to get in to see me, but I was locked up in solitary and he was a good boy.

LIDDY (puffing out chest): Good boy? Listen, I did 104 days in solitary, I'll have you know.

LEARY (ditto): Oh, I did more than that. That's just kids' stuff.

CUT TO: The Liddy-Leary debates, most of which have taken place on college campuses.

LEARY: It's not even a debate. It's a sincere attempt on the part of two species to communicate. I am a cheerleader, a gladiator for a new species on planet earth — those born after 1946, after Hiroshima, which totally negated all history. The destiny of our planet depends on the evolution of a society that prizes information and intelligence and communication. (Warming up.) Gordon's group represents Legionnaire's disease. It continues

to fight wars against imaginary enemies. And I don't know why they — the state — have any interest in what (my wife) Barbara and I do at home to change our mood, to enhance our creativity. It is not the function of them to judge what we do.

LIDDY (ratiocinatically): What he's speaking about is liberty. Edmund Burke said, before we cheer for someone's liberty, we have to first remember what lib-

erty means. If it means the ability to do what one pleases, we ought to first find out what it pleases one to do. Thus, I would not cheer if the newfound liberty gave license to the Hillside Strangler or

LEARY (peevishly): There he goes. Now I'm representing the Hillside Strangler in this case! I want to be very precise. You define liberty as doing what you please. I

Dinner/D-4, Col. 2

Squeeze

Continued from page D-3

lyrics, there's a lot I can relate to."

The problem, apparently, is that the average listener needs to gain access to the inside track shared by the pair. While the songs seem to involve thwarted love and sexual innuendo — reminiscent of Elvis Costello, a writer with whom Difford shares more than a passing similarity — it is often hard to sort through the wordplay and figure out what, precisely, is going on in any given song.

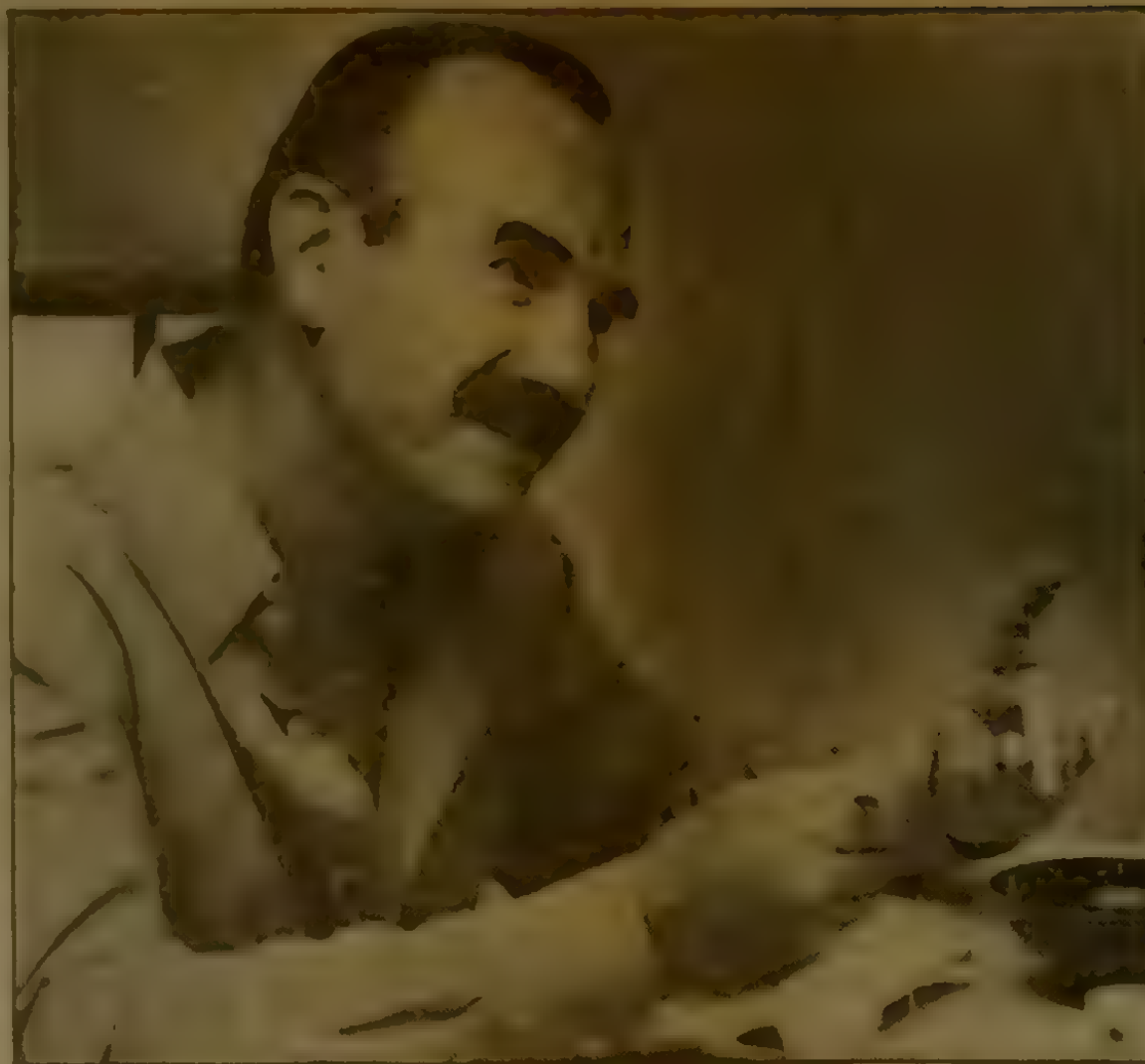
Tilbrook's melodies don't help. "I write the melodies to the words," he explains, "and while what Chris is saying often suggests a type of music to me, I'm apt to veer away from the obvious and try for something a little different." The result are tunes that wander widely, defying anyone to remember, much less hum or whistle, them.

The case of Squeeze seems to be one of critical convention outweighing the obvious. If one's job is listening to records all day, one might well have time to crack the impenetrable logic of Difford and Tilbrook's music. If, on the other hand, you're looking for three fast minutes on the car radio, Squeeze is apt to set you to dial-twirling.

Tilbrook, for one, holds no brief with the pedestrian desires of lumpen music fans or, for that matter, any artist catering to prevailing tastes. "Rock music is in a miserable state," he pronounces. "People are either too stupid or they don't care about writing good songs. There is some song on the radio now by that bloke Glen Frey, who used to be in the Eagles. It pretty much sums up the state of rock to me: utterly trivial and pointless. People like that are making music as a career. We enjoy what we're doing. That's what's important."

For Squeeze, what's important and what ultimately sells may be two ends of an irreconcilable equation.

Dawn Seay is a Los Angeles writer who is plugged into the rock scene.



Liddy: I have no apology to make for earning my bread from the sweat of my brow.



Leary: I think that our debates are the crucial interaction of the 20th century.

Dinner

Continued from page D-1

don't. My definition is that you are not barred from what you want to do as long as you are not hurting someone else. Somehow you believe that the state has the power to permit or allow pleasure... that pleasure comes from the state, from the paycheck or the sense of virtue because you have done what the leaders tell you to do.

LIDDY: It all depends on how you go about it. The state does not have the right under most circumstances to interfere with how you practice your religion. However, I suggest to you that when you begin practicing, say, the ancient rite of human sacrifice.

LEARY: Next he is going to accuse me of cannibalism!

CUT TO: Is Liddy a Red?

LEARY: There was one moment (on the debate trail) — I think it was in Austin — where I demonstrated with logic that Gordon was not only socialistic in his desire to have a strong centralized police state, but that he even believes we here should imitate the KGB and we should have as many tanks as the Russians.

LIDDY: I don't want as many tanks as the Russians. I want more tanks than the Russians. (Reprovingly.) If you're going to represent me, do me justice.

CUT TO: LSD, its pros and cons.

LEARY: How could you not want to experience something that...?

LIDDY: Look, a hell of a lot of people have

experienced suicide. That doesn't mean I would want to.

LEARY: I could give you a list of 100 of the most intelligent and influential people who have taken LSD.

LIDDY: And my contention is that to the extent that they have done so, they are less intelligent.

LEARY: Why even Dan Rather took drugs to get the experience.

LIDDY: I think anyone whose idea of how to increase his ability as a reporter consists of donning a

CUT TO: Why are they doing the debates?

LIDDY: The debates are quite important, in my opinion. Tim has a large constituency out there. I am doing the best I can to convince them of my way of thinking.

LEARY: I think that our debates are the crucial interaction of the 20th century.

LIDDY: Modest bastard.

LEARY: I'd be doing something else if I thought it was more important. Now, about money.

LIDDY: There is one problem Tim and I share with the rest of humanity, and that is that from time to time we are required to eat to sustain ourselves. It's rather difficult to argue effectively when one is faint from hunger. And so I have no apology whatsoever to make for earning my bread from the sweat of my brow. I have four kids in college. That comes to \$1 thou a year.

LEARY: The unusual thing about us is that we have chosen to cut ourselves off from the organizational, bureaucratic ways of living. We are lone operators. He has lost his license to practice law, and he has put himself in such a position that no public corporation would ever hire him. I've gladly done the same.

LIDDY: We don't have any program and practices department trying to screw up what we say.

LEARY: We have no boss, no tenure, no trustee to stop us from saying the most outlandish things.

LIDDY (annoyed): You're the one that says outlandish things.

LEARY: And you don't? I don't think Jack Anderson would agree.

CUT TO: Olden days.

LIDDY: Do I miss working for the FBI? It was really exciting and fulfilling work in those days. But never again could I go back to the old life in which the last thing in the world I ever wanted was for people to notice me. Now I can't sneak into Yankee Stadium in a crowd.

LEARY: You are being modest, which is not your nature. I think you always wanted to be an influential, famous, respected public figure.

LIDDY: Oh, you know I've been plagued by this shy, retiring personality since I was a child.

LEARY: Gordon has become almost a mythic person of our times, and I endorse this idealistic, intelligent person. Granted, he is of a primitive species whose values were imprinted before World War II...

LIDDY: There you go damning me with faint praise again.

LEARY: I knew from the time I was very young that I would become an influential philosopher. I've worked hard at it 24 hours a day ever since. Every morning I get up and have to deal with the problems of the galaxy, the Universe, the planets, the United States, the Dodger slump.

LIDDY (shaking his head): I wonder when he is going to marry 2,500 people in Madison Square Garden.

CUT TO: The finish. Liddy pauses on the way out to shake hands with the photographer.

LIDDY: May you find the people who took your cameras, may you get the cameras back, and may you be acquitted for whatever you do to them.

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ANALOG

WESTMINSTER

MATINEES DAILY AT MOST THEATRES



Psyche Unbound

Stephen Kessler

Calling the human brain "the taboo organ" of the times, Timothy Leary made a typically provocative appearance a few weeks ago at the Future of Consciousness colloquium on the UCSC campus.

Leary, looking remarkably like an adult Dennis the Menace, served as moderator for a panel discussion on "higher intelligence and creativity." Participants included UCSB psychology professor Frank Barron, writer Robert Anton Wilson, Dr. Walter Houston Clark (formerly of Harvard University and, like Leary, a pioneer in psychedelic research), New Age M.D. Andrew Weil (author of *The Natural Mind*), and the unstoppable prankster/journalist Paul Krassner.

Interesting as was the commentary of all these consciousness explorers—particularly Weil, whose political commitments made his remarks on drugs and placebo and the unifying powers of the mind all the more resonant—it was Leary who stood out as the truly radical comic spokesperson for the adventurous edges of awareness.

While his recent advocacy of space colonization may seem far removed from his earlier, earthier exhortations to tune in, close attention to Tim's current rap reveals the same rascal cagily at work to undermine an obsolete status quo—especially whatever inertia and complacency may conspire to inhibit the expansive possibilities of the mind.

Leary still advocates the use of drugs as tools for discovering the full potential of our consciousness. Noting that LSD and atomic fission appeared on the scientific scene at approximately the same time in history, he disclosed the ironic contrast between the development of these two breakthrough discoveries: while the military/scientific establishment has raced full-speed-ahead on the nuclear front, investigation of the positive uses of psychoactive substances has been prohibited for fear of the consequences.

The most officially fearsome consequence of such experimentation, according to Leary, is *change*. "How," he asked, "does a society deal with a new paradigm that's going to change everything?" The answer thus far, in the case of lysergic acid, has been to suppress it. But if, as Leary asserts, "there are more connections in the brain than there are atoms in the universe," it may not be so easy to put a lid on the heads of thinkers like him and his colleagues.

The brain—infinite and mysterious as its powers are—is an "instrument" whose function is "to fabricate reality." Psychoactives, as Leary propounds them, can be of assistance in tuning that instrument toward its highest possible performance. Any tool or substance can be abused in the wrong hands, but no one has outlawed sugar, alcohol, tobacco, caffeine or the other dubious additives consumed in such devastating quantities in our already drug-crazed culture.

In Judeo-Christian mythology, Leary observes, the first controlled substance was the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. God forbade Adam to taste this fruit because its information would make man too godlike for the Father's comfort, threatening the power structure of a patriarchic

consciousness (including such censored knowledge), Eve opened the can of worms we're still in the early phases of comprehending. In Leary's argument, LSD might further help us understand ourselves, continuing our efforts to "control our own brains" and thereby direct our respective destinies.

In the early '60s, when Leary was experimenting illegally with LSD on the most intractable prisoners in Massachusetts penitentiary, he discovered that under the drug's influence many of these "hardened criminals" became strangely similar in their outlook and behavior. Something about the "tune" in the brain to consciousness under which it was administered "revealed to these men the center of their universe, the center of their being."

Without suggesting that our more belligerent political and military kingpins begin dropping acid indiscriminately, I'd

like to imagine the prospect of their coming to their senses as suddenly as these convicts did—waking up to the fact that aggression is not the path to power, much less to peace.

And while I find plenty to disagree with in Leary's analysis of the current state of affairs, his formulation of language is a force for growth in a principle that will prove crucial to our evolution.

By one means or another, the forces of our own machinery, Leary, like every philosopher worth his psychoactive Socrates, challenges us to know ourselves and thereby become the best of what we are. Opening the mind without surrendering the self to psychic forces, to passivity, to a profound and creative loss of identity, is a delicate balance. Access to these inner resources, a sense of the mind as a tool, a transcendental, beautiful, historic, much larger tool, is the key to our evolution.



TIME IS RUNNING OUT...

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is now poised, with its licensing process "streamlined" by the Reagan administration, to grant PG&E a license for the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant.

When PG&E is given the go-ahead to start the plant, the Abalone Alliance, a statewide anti-nuclear network, will begin a nonviolent blockade/encampment to try and prevent the plant from becoming radioactive.

Years of public education, rallies, legal intervention in the regulatory process, and nonviolent civil disobedience have sown roots of opposition to Diablo that run firm and deep. More and more citizens throughout California are recognizing that a nuclear Diablo Canyon will be costly, unnecessary and dangerous.

But the NRC has ignored public concern about Diablo. That's why thousands of people have signed up to join the blockade/encampment. And they need your help.

All participants in the action must attend a "nonviolent preparation"

session. Local preparations are being given by People for a Nuclear Free Future, 425-1275, the Action Community on Diablo Canyon, 423-0964, and preparations for women are being given by Women Opposed to Nuclear Technology, 425-5211.

As Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "We are faced with the fact that tomorrow is today. We are confronted with the urgency of now."

Your help can make a difference. Join the Blockade/Encampment.

I want to help. I want to:

- ☐ participate in the blockade/encampment,
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- ☐ give my name as an endorsement,
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Downward Mobility

Future's Not What It Used to Be in U.S.

By DOYLE McMANUS,
Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—A little more than a century ago, a young Irishman named Daniel Hanlon landed in America with only two assets: his willingness to work long hours as a laborer and his burning desire to get ahead.

Three generations later, the Hanlons seem to be a classic example of the American dream: Daniel's great-grandson Edward is a successful corporate executive, lives in an affluent New Jersey suburb and has sent four children to college. But, suddenly, he is worried about their future.

"I have a nagging sense—no, a strong sense—that our kids aren't going to find the same opportunities we did," Hanlon, 54, said. "It's tougher for them to get started, and it's going to stay tough for the next 10 years."

Daughter Closing Firm

By most standards, Hanlon's children have turned out well—only not quite as well as the youngsters themselves expected. One son is a middle manager in a supply firm; his career has stopped advancing during the recession. A daughter ran her own automotive-parts business for nine years but is closing it because of mounting debts. Another son, Peter, 21, has an engineering degree but is working as a hospital technician.

"I don't think we're ever going to see the kind of increase in income and standards of living that my parents had in the '50s and '60s," Peter said. "In the short run, people my age are having a tough time."

Peter considers himself an optimist. "In the long run, I think we're heading into a period of growth," he said. But he has become resigned to a future of shrinking horizons. "I don't think most of us are going to advance very far," he admitted.

To Peter Hanlon and other children of the upper middle class, the American dream has become much more elusive than they had thought it would be. They expect the last decades of this century to be a time

Last of a series

of economic struggle rather than easy affluence. Their faith in the inevitability of upward mobility—the assumption that each generation will do better than the last—has been replaced by fears of downward mobility.

Many parents share their apprehensions. Recent polls by the research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly & White have found that 64% of Americans believe that "we can no longer take it for granted that our children will do better" and 83% view the 1980s as a time when everyone will make "downward changes in the way we live."

Americans have weathered periods of pessimism before, of course, but the main current of American thought has been optimistic—a belief in what Alexis de Tocqueville, the 19th-Century French traveler, called "the indefinite perfectibility of man." During the great economic boom that followed World War II, Harvard sociologist Daniel Bell observed that the belief in continued growth had become our "secular religion," our basic "political cement."

Please see FUTURE, Page 10



Set piece—Worker moving Rodin's "The Thinker" to the new museum in Pasadena.

Electric for 1st

By TOM REDBURN

For the first time since World War II, the peak demand for electricity in the United States is expected to exceed the country's generating capacity this year, leaving utilities scrambling to find ways to meet the demand, according to an industry report released Wednesday.

The Edison Electric Institute, a Washington-based organization representing the nation's privately owned electric utilities, said the peak demand this summer will exceed the country's generating capacity by the summer of 1980. The production of electricity is expected to increase 2.1% for the first 11 years of the century from the same level in 1970.

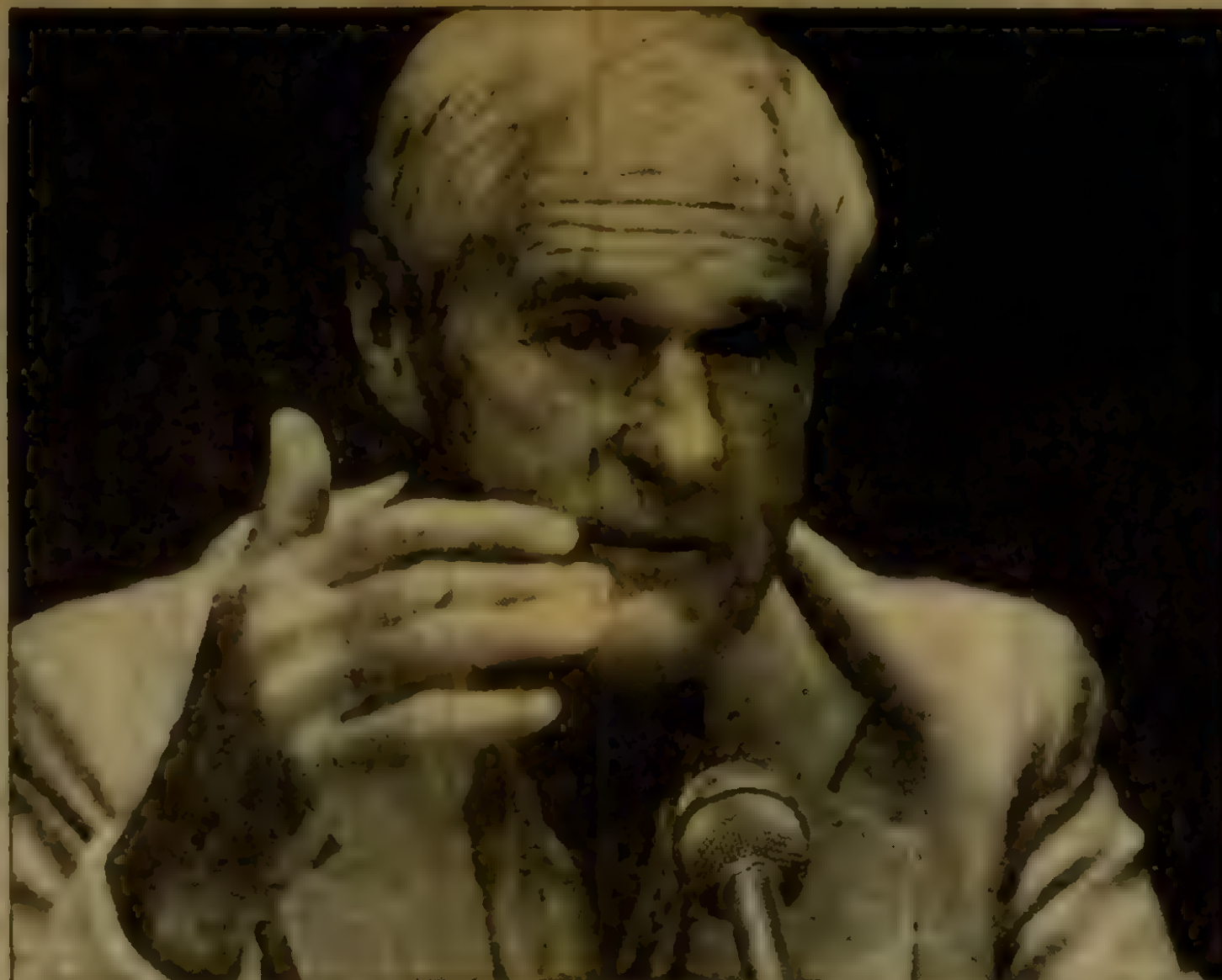
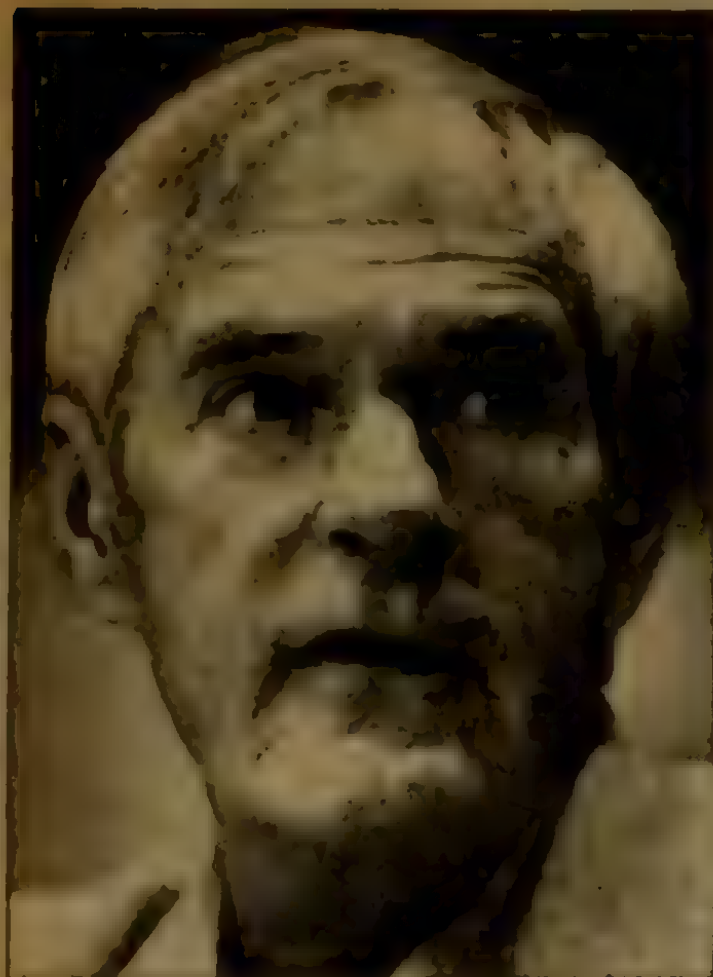
In California, the peak demand for electricity fell 5% from the record demand of 1973. The utilities experienced in 1973 when the Southern California Edison Co. and the San Diego Gas & Electric Co. both reported a demand slump this year. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power had an increase in demand.

Demand Had Increased

Before 1973, when demand for electricity increased by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the demand for electricity had increased steadily in the average of about 7% a year. Then, the demand for electricity increased at a much slower rate until this year it has begun to climb.

The industry group expects a decline on the recession and a favorable weather during the summer, which moderates the demand for air conditioning and cooling waves.

Peak demand, which occurs on blistering hot days when air conditioners are running, is the most significant



Staff Photos by Donald Black

Timothy Leary was in the Twin Cities to promote his autobiography.

'High priest of LSD' still preaching in favor of drugs

By Jeff Strickler
Staff Writer

Sorry, skeptics, but Timothy Leary doesn't sit in a corner and brood. Nor does he wander around in a void or babble incomprehensibly. He's just as healthy, coherent and rational as ever, and a lot of people hate him for it.

"My health causes a lot of enmity," said the man who 20 years ago was hailed as the "high priest of LSD," the Harvard psychologist turned fugitive who urged the world to "turn on, tune in and drop out." His detractors had hoped that by now his brain would have been fried by the drugs he used — and still uses — in an attempt to explore the farthest reaches of his consciousness. But it hasn't worked out that way; the world's first "neuronaut" is still blasting off.

He's been interviewed on a few radio shows where the host is a real nonbeliever who is

that I'm still erect and not frothing at the mouth. It's like 'How dare you be healthy and alert!'

"Older people, especially, seem to hate me ('Older people' in this case means over 35.) They hate that I flouted the laws and thumbed my nose at tradition and not only survived, but somehow even had a good time. It's like I cheated all the rules and it's not fair that I got away with it."

But he didn't get away with it, he insists. He spent nearly four years in various prisons and another two years running all over Europe to avoid being put back in prison. He also was harassed and harangued for two decades. He was fired from his job, chased from his home and alienated from his family. And all because of one word: drugs.

"It's a bad word," he said while in Minneapolis Monday to promote his autobiography.

anything else you have to say. There is no drug problem and there never has been. It's a people problem."

Leary, 63, leapt to prominence in 1960 when he started experimenting with drugs as a means of raising consciousness. A Harvard instructor who had at one time attended West Point, he was anything but radical. In fact, he says now, his problem was that he was too naive.

"I was from the ivory tower," he said. "You can be a Harvard professor and not know how to cross the street. That was me."

In his naivete, he figured he had built a better psychological mousetrap and the world was going to beat a path to his doorway. Drugs were going to provide positive social change, he believed. They were going to make us all better people living in a better world. But instead of

chagrin.

"I'm seen as the person who caused all this, and I didn't," he insisted. "I'm seen as the Pied Piper who led a whole generation off to ruin. But I'm not a guru. I've never been a guru. I'm a scientist."

Leary likes to envision himself as Tom Sawyer (one of his childhood heroes) sailing off with Huck Finn to fight the system.

"It infuriates my critics that not only can I hold my own (in an argument) but I'm more American than they are," he said. "I'm advocating the conservatives' opinion that we should try to get the government off our backs. I've avoided being imprisoned by the System with a capital S. I've entered and made my mark, but always as an outsider."

He also says that his ideology was

INTERVIEW

Timothy Leary Drops In and Turns On

BY MICHAEL ROBERTSON

Never ever — no matter how many jokes he cracks or how many books he writes — will some people give up the idea that Dr. Timothy Leary's brain, like the nation's system of roads and bridges, is crumbling at its foundations, worn out by neural vibrations from the passage of too many convoys of powerful brain chemicals.

Talking with the good doctor is indeed a little like playing baseball in the fog. *Zip!* comes the ball out of nowhere, strong if not always straight, more often than not from left field. Yet he has an answer for every question. In fact, he continues to have answers long after you have run out of questions.

Here among the plump furniture and plush carpet of a San Francisco hotel lobby, Dr. Timothy Leary holds on, holds forth, holds out. Last week, he says, he was on TV with Jane Pauley on the "Today" show, flogging "Flashbacks," his recent autobiography. "She mugged me," he complains. Pauley kept interrupting, trying to nail him with responsibility for 5 million drug casualties, he says.

Ask Leary about drugs and his spiel is pat. Pure LSD never hurt anybody, he insists, not if the trip is supervised by "qualified" drug guides. Anyway, there hasn't been any pure LSD on the street for 15 years, and he is totally against bootleg drugs. His famous phrase "turn on, tune in, drop out," was misunderstood, he says. Using drugs as an end in themselves is stupid, he adds.

He knows there have been casualties from drugs other than pure LSD and he deplors it, but he says he is not responsible for those casualties and if Congress — notably Ted Kennedy — had followed his recommendations about licensing and regulating psychedelics in the mid-'60s, things might have been very different.

He still turns on. In addition to the "familiar psychoactive drugs," he has found some legal psychedelics that satisfy his pharmacological needs. When he gets criticized, the source is the older generation, Leary says, "who are projecting their envy on me. In their mind I'm screwing their daughters and breaking all their laws."

He wants to explain he is actually a hard worker on behalf of his dare-to-be-great philosophy of brain evolu-

Drug casualties? He says he's not responsible for them

tion and space migration. But he does not like the word "work," a "verf-alave word." Day and night he devotes himself to his new mission, thinking all the time.

But how to describe those labors? "What word do we want?" he asks. It's a new language we need, a language with its roots in the electronic game arcades where Leary spends time with his 9-year-old stepson and his 10-year-old grandson.

What would that new language be like? No more "either/or," Leary says. No more rhetorical "polarity," an open-ended language for the new open-ended age.

Onward, he says. Upward. Change is coming, won-



By Susan Gilbert

derful, worldwide change. Evolution is about to speed-shift into a higher gear. And Leary's not just indulging in chemical polemics! The children of the post-war baby boom, like a wave, are poised to crash down and sweep away. Joy in the morning! Make way for the new hive filled with more than just drones and workers. Using industrial robots, 5 percent of the population can support the other 95 percent, just the way things are in agriculture right now, Leary explains.

But that doesn't mean 5 percent of us will be on top and 95 percent on the bottom. We'll be continually trading places, the five and the 95! Time to wander in the fields! To smell the flowers! To suck the psychotropic juices out of those flowers! "My message is that we're great, that human nature is great, that there's no original sin, that we're all so intelligent!" Leary says.

"Ron (Reagan) and Tip (O'Neill) are victims of adolescent imprinting — Teddy Roosevelt! It explains their Caribbean fever, Teddy Roosevelt charging up San Juan Hill. That's why Ron gets frothy at the mouth thinking about all those dark-complexioned Latins.

"But the children of the Baby Boom are imprinted with Kennedy, with Martin Luther King, with Ralph Nader and John Lennon and a little bit of me and Alan

Ginsberg. We're really in the Golden Age of Civilization right now. Between 10 and 40 million Americans are reasonably enlightened. Certainly there's pollution and poverty. A hundred years ago such things were ignored. The fact we're aware of them means it's the Golden Age. And we're Going Platinum in '88, when the Baby Boom generation takes over!"

The reporter laughs. "I'll get a million people to laugh at that in the next three months," Leary says. "Sure, it's a bumper sticker, but it's better than 'Red is Dead.'"

Once Leary was just another hotshot Berkeley Ph.D. in psychology whose wildest idea was a conviction that therapists should involve themselves in the therapeutic encounter with their clients. Then came the suicide of his first wife in 1965, followed by a time of wandering and emptiness. Then came the job at the Center for Personality Research at Harvard. Then came magic mushrooms and LSD. Then came his conviction that psychedelics popped the brain wide open for newer, truer ways of looking at the multiple reality we like to call the world.

Leary says his drug experiments were rigorous and scientific and that university politics were responsible for his getting canned by Harvard in 1963. After that

came more experiments, his promotion to guruhood by the '60s generation, eager for a rationale as it dumped this and that into its brains.

In 1966 Assistant District Attorney G. Gordon Liddy led a raid on Leary's Castalia Foundation in Dutchess County, N.Y. Leary laughed.

In 1968 Leary decided to run for governor of California. The voters laughed.

Later that year he was busted for possession of marijuana in Southern California. The laughter stopped.

Doesn't every schoolchild know what happened next? Somewhere, in Marin maybe, isn't there a first-grade primer explaining it all? "See Timmy go to jail

Talking with the LSD guru is like playing baseball in the fog

See Timmy break out. See Timmy on the lam in Algeria. See Eldridge Cleaver give Timmy a hard time. See Timmy kidnapped in Afghanistan by the U.S. government. See Timmy back in the slammer. See Timmy maybe (or maybe not) cooperate with the government and get paroled. See Timmy back on the campus lecture trail, debating G. Gordon Liddy in a sort of Laurel-and-Hardy reprise of their previous dealings."

Soap opera? Dope opera?

The reporter wants to know about pain. Where in Leary's undeniably lively and readable autobiography are the anger and the suffering some of us think naturally accompany the destruction of a career, the exit of wives and lovers, the harassment, the years in jail?

Leary is taken aback. He stops and thinks. He leafs through his book, looking for the footnote (in very fine print) in which he discusses his gloom. Sure, there was pain when marriages broke up and his family was disrupted. "I've felt deep pain and suffering. I look at it I flip the dial. I don't make a career of it. I tend to be optimistic and positive."

He admits he has sometimes coped with anger or depression simply by turning his back, by walking out. But this is getting to be a little much, this morbid reporter who wouldn't know a good time if it bit him on the brain stem. "Why should I feel bad?" Leary says. "I'm one of the luckiest people alive. I'm totally bored with the Woody Allen lifestyle."

Also, Leary adds, he is Irish — fey, lyrical, intoxicated. It's in the genes, he says.

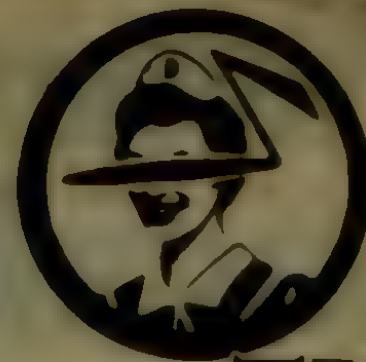
The reporter suggests that, given Leary's vision of himself, he would have raised hell and got himself in trouble even if he had never met the magic mushroom.

"Yessir!" Leary says. When you come down to it, re-juvenilization — becoming a child again — is his true gospel, Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn his role models — "let's add Alice in Wonderland for the ladies."

Huck Finn! "Ain't gonna put shoes on him, Aunt Polly!" Leary roars with delight.

Timothy Leary as he sees himself in his 64th year, a barefoot boy with plenty of cheek.

MEANWHILE BACK IN NEW YORK CITY...



TIMOTHY LEARY:

by Stephen Saban

TL: Hello.

SS: Hello Dr. Leary.

This is Stephen Saban calling from New York.

TL: Hi, Stephen. Sorry the line was tied up; someone else was using the phone.

SS: That's all right. How are you?

TL: Good.

SS: I have your autobiography, *Flashbacks*, and I've been reading it. It's well written and very funny, too. What are you up to when you're not promoting the book?

TL: Well, I'm writing a new book.

SS: A sequel to this one?

TL: Yeah. And I'm learning personal computers and designing educational video games.

SS: Can you explain them to me?

TL: There are a lot of scientists and teachers who are now realizing that the way to teach chemistry and physics and biology and botany is not through printed words on a page or formulas on a blackboard, but in the language of the processes themselves. So instead of Asteroids, you'd have hydrogen, atoms, electrons, and protons. Here comes oxygen, and hydrogen and oxygen hit, and you see the way that the atomic structures intersect and create water. And don't let that beam of electrons hit the uranium or you lose the game and your quarter. Get the picture?

SS: Yes, I do. Do you see these in an article on the chess forum?

TL: In a classroom, in a home.

SS: Has a video game company picked these up yet? Like Atari?

TL: I'm working with a group of people called Neuro Linguistic Programming, and they've had two educational video games sold to Atari. One is called Typing Mastery, and the other's called Word Man. It's a spelling game. You have to type the letters correctly, and you can't slow down or miss a letter because you're being chased.

SS: I haven't finished reading your book yet, but I know you mention your experiences with Cary Grant and Marilyn Monroe. I wonder if you could tell me about that.

TL: Well, Cary Grant had been taking LSD administered by a Hollywood doctor in the 1950s. He had always been a very shy person, but after the experiences he became very outgoing and gave many interviews praising the effects of LSD. He was the first prominent LSD enthusiast.

SS: And then you met him.

TL: Yeah, I met him. And Richard Alpert met him a couple of times. And we met the researchers he was involved with. Another person—I don't know whether you've gotten

to that in the book—who was a leading advocate of LSD before I came along, was Henry Luce, as well as his wife, Claire Booth Luce. They had many experiences in their mansion down in Arizona. He came to the board of editors of *Life* Magazine and urged them to do an article or devote an issue to LSD. And that resulted in the famous 1966 cover story, which probably did more to stir up interest in LSD than anything else. Of course, they were using pure LSD and they were doing it for serious purposes, for personal growth. The problem was, in the late '60s and the early '70s, suddenly a million people were taking something that was not LSD, simply because there wasn't any pure LSD around after 1966.

SS: Is there pure LSD now?

TL: Yes, I'm told. I just got a book in the mail on psychedelics written by two Harvard professors, and they say that LSD use is quite high now, but it's done thoughtfully by intelligent people who know what they're doing.

SS: Do you recommend LSD use?

TL: I don't recommend anything. Except that everyone should try to get more intelligent.

SS: Do you know how we can do that?

TL: They have to figure it out themselves.

SS: How do you think the world has changed in 15 years?

TL: The main change that has taken place in America—let's not talk about the world—is the baby boom, the seventy-six million people born between the years 1946 and 1964. The '60s was all about this enormous group, forty million more than we expected, hitting high school and college and changing every aspect of American culture as they moved through it. This group is now getting into their twenties and thirties. In the year

2000, the baby boomers will be between the ages of—my God!—36 and 54. Thirty-six million of you between the ages of 36 and 54. Totally a changed America; there won't be any of the older generation around. Your generation's going to make it a much better world.

SS: You really think so?

TL: Oh yeah. Your generation is the first post-Hiroshima generation, the first generation to have been brought up on television, and learning how to change realities. Because of Dr. Spock, you're the first generation to be brought up to believe your job was to improve yourself and that you can go all the way, this is your world, and don't take no for an answer. That's what happened in the '60s. When your generation hit high school and college, you changed the war, you wanted different music, you wanted more intelligent and more realistic sexual relations. The key to your generation is realism. You're going to totally change American society when you're at the age when you can do it.

SS: But do you think we'll be around in 15 years?

TL: Yes. What do you think?

SS: I don't count on the future. I live from day to day.

TL: A lot depends on whether Reagan is re-elected in '84. It's a big issue, isn't it?

SS: It's frightening.

TL: Yeah. It's looking more and more as if he will be re-elected. That's a disastrous situation because the men behind Reagan—I've watched them for many years—are mean, cold, cruel, cynical, greedy men. They really are not nice people.

SS: What do you think of the current cocaine usage?

TL: Well, cocaine is kind of a dumb energizer. You have to pay

...AT DANCETERIA & CONGO BILL.

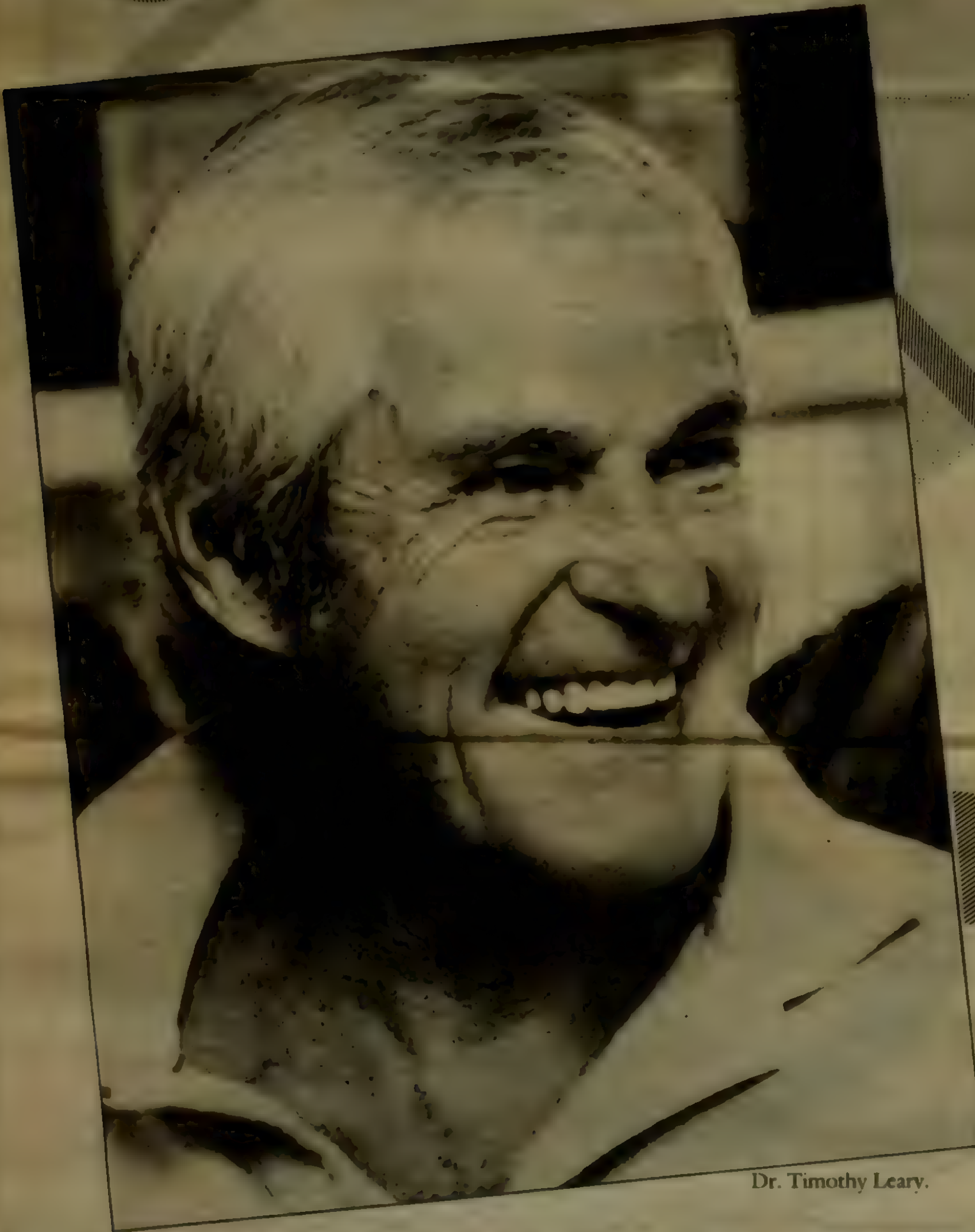


Photo courtesy: Ron Ruffalo

Dr. Timothy Leary.

the energy back. It tends to go with the period now because it gives you immediate self-confidence, a self-enhancing drug. It's certainly less dangerous than alcohol. If it were legalized and prescribed by a doctor as an appetite suppressant or an aphrodisiac, no one would pay much attention to it! It's been glamorized now. As soon as the baby boom generation takes over—probably 1988—I think we'll have

a different drug policy because the baby boomers are realistic and they know it's unrealistic to have a \$90 billion underground drug business in this country which benefits only the liquor lobby and Bolivian generals. They will legalize and put into prescription all currently illegal drugs.

SS: How would you like to be remembered many years from now?

TL: I belong to a long line of phi-

losophers dedicated to individual freedom. I think I'll be seen in the 21st century as a philosopher from the ancient, primitive 20th century who forecasted and predicted and encouraged the great blossoming of human freedom that's going to take place in the 21st century.

SS: And is that how you want to be remembered?

TL: I don't care.

SS: Okay, thanks. I'll let you go,

because I know you have to be somewhere.

TL: I'm just going over to Burbank. How is it in the Hamptons?

SS: I actually haven't been there yet this summer. But it seems as if everyone in Manhattan eventually ends up there.

TL: Well, it's a little bit of heaven on earth. I might go there myself.

Goodbye.

Ø

LEARY'S THEORIES



LIZ SMITH

The cheerleader for the drug culture

'NO PRICE IS SET on the lavish summer; June may be had by the poorest corner," wrote James Russell Lowell.

Starting the month with a bang is Dakin Williams, the brother of the late Tennessee. Just as this column reported recently, Dakin is indeed suing to break the will of the great playwright and he has tapped one of America's finest trial lawyers to help him—Florida's Murray Sams. "We are not going to go after these people with a peashooter," says Dakin. (He means Tennessee's attorney John Eastman and the Southeast Miami Bank, which controls the estate.)

Dakin, oblivious to criticism, seems very happy over the success of the book he has authored with Shepherd Mead, "Tennessee Williams: An Intimate Biography."

He says that, to his knowledge, there is no play or fragment of his late brother's work waiting to be completed by any other writer. In fact, Dakin says Tennessee's will specifically forbids anyone to "touch his stuff."

Hmmm, well, Tennessee's will said a



Elaine Princi: entering a new stage lot of things that people still living seem perfectly willing to overlook.

NOW WHEN young blond Christopher Atkins begins to appear on the TV series "Dallas" on a limited basis, I hope you will remember that you read it here first! But of course, you won't. In any case, "Dallas" regulars are in for a treat with the "Blue Lagoon" boy.

THE BRAND new autobiography of Dr. Timothy Leary, titled "Flashbacks," is an extraordinary memoir, even if one disapproves of the pro-drug stance of this seminal figure of the '60s.

(Most fascinating part of it all are the adventures Leary recounts in about 38 different jails and prisons which he inhabited during his years against the Establishment.)

Typical is a story of meeting Aldous Huxley, the famed English author, who also favored the use of mind-bending drugs. Huxley told Leary:

"Your role is quite simple. Become a cheerleader for evolution. That's what I did and my grandfather before me. These brain-drugs, mass-produced in the laboratories, will bring about vast changes in society. This will happen with or without you or me. All we can do is spread the word. The obstacle



Dr. Timothy Leary: tales from the jails to this evolution, Timothy, is the Bible."

Leary said he didn't recall any brain-change drugs in the Bible. Huxley exclaimed, "Have you forgotten the very first chapters of Genesis? Jehovah says to Adam and Eve, 'I've built you this wonderful resort eastward of Eden. You can do anything you want, except you are forbidden to eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.'"

Leary decided that this fruit was "the first controlled substance." Huxley said, "Exactly. The Bible begins with Food and Drug prohibitions." Leary countered, "So the Fall and Original Sin were caused by the taking of illegal drugs."

SOAP OPERA'S Elaine Princi is known to fans of "As the World Turns," but she will also be seen after today starring in Off Broadway's play "Thirteen" at the Sargent Theater. The drama was written by Lynda Myles, one of the regular writers for the soap.

Was close friendship involved in Elaine's getting the role? Everybody says no. Elaine had to audition three times for director Nell Robinson and producer Ruth Ann Morris before they decided she was right.

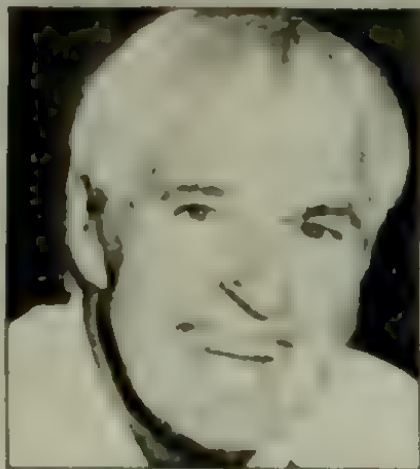
THE VILLAIN in the piece of Suzanne Somers' ongoing controversial career continues to be her husband-manager, Alan Hamel. (He's used to playing the heavy. Alan was blamed for outrageous salary demands that pushed Suzanne right out of her choice role in "Three's Company.") Well, now they say in Las Vegas that Suzanne's contract will not be picked up by the Hilton's "Moulin Rouge" show in which she is currently starring. Again, Alan wants too much money and everything else to keep Suzy going in this SRO entertainment. So when June ends, that's that!

INS WHO ARE OUT—Cafe Central on Amsterdam Ave. is getting them, night after night—Cher celebrated her birthday there recently with Meryl Streep and Bruce McGill (of "My One and Only" on B'way) as well as Paul Stanley from Kiss. John Travolta was with Carly Simon. And lamp these other names who are on tap—Mikhail Baryshnikov, Harry Hamlin, Chris Reeve, Chris Walken, Gina Lollobrigida, Ronee Blakely, Elizabeth Ashley, Tyne Daly. This is definitely the West Side's version of Elaine's on the East Side.

INQUIRY

The Topic: The 1960s

Timothy Leary, 63, was known as the "Messiah of LSD" in the 1960s because of his experiments with mind-altering drugs. A college professor, Leary became a kind of cult leader to rebellious, adventuresome young people who called him "Uncle Tim." Leary is the author of a new book, *Flashbacks*. He was interviewed by USA TODAY's Barbara Reynolds.



Timothy Leary

'Turn on, tune in, and take charge'

USA TODAY: Are you still using drugs?

LEARY: Sometimes, I use new drugs which are neither legal nor illegal and which are produced by scientists to find out how they can be used to improve mental functioning.

USA TODAY: Are you using LSD?

LEARY: No, I don't use that. The ones I use are improved drugs, which increase intelligence and improve memory.

USA TODAY: In the '60s, many young people died or injured themselves on drugs. As the guru of drugs, don't you share some responsibility for that?

LEARY: I never said anyone should take a drug. In the early '60s, we reported our scientific studies which demonstrated that LSD could help people. By 1968, when millions of people wanted to take LSD, there was no legal LSD. So the so-called LSD used was bad and did cause many people to have what you call bad trips. When we found that out, we told people not to do it.

USA TODAY: Since many young people listened to you, don't you feel you could have acted more responsibly?

LEARY: I did. I wrote seven books talking about sex, and urging people not to take street drugs or bad drugs. What I said then was the so-called psychedelic drugs, marijuana, LSD, the mushroom are by far the safest drugs of all, including prescription drugs.

USA TODAY: Are you really saying that marijuana and LSD are safe drugs?

LEARY: The problem is you can't get pure stuff. So I tell everyone not to use street drugs because you don't know what you are getting.

USA TODAY: In the 1960s, there were civil rights marches, flower children, riots, and Vietnam protests. Do you find this decade boring?

LEARY: No. I think that this age is much more exciting than the '60s. The seeds that were planted then are just now blossoming in the '80s.

USA TODAY: What do you mean?

LEARY: The 1960s was the period when the baby boom generation — 76 million strong — hit high school and college. So they were full of utopian hopes. They were Dr. Spock babies, demanding feeding, expecting the best government.

They didn't want a lousy war. They wanted to change American culture in almost every way. So that was a very explosive decade. Now, in the 1980s, the same generation has buckled down to self-improvement, families, jobs, careers, pursuit of excellence.

USA TODAY: What about the '80s?

LEARY: You had that tremendous boom in physical growth and the '80s are going to be the time when the baby boom generation takes over control of this country. In 1988, for example, they will be between 24 and 42 — 76 million of them. The motto of the '60s was "Turn on, Tune in," and then "Drop out." The motto of the '80s is going to be "Turn on, tune in, and take charge."

USA TODAY: How do you describe this "take charge" group?

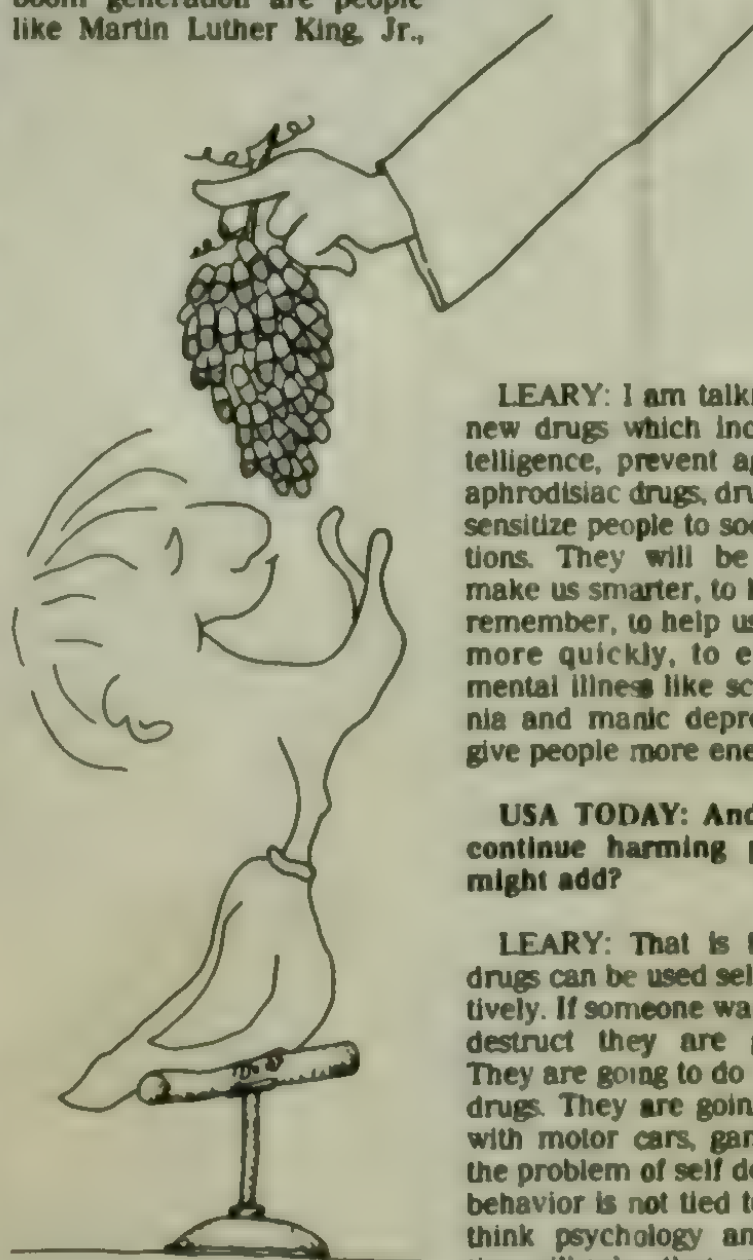
LEARY: They are very different. The hero of Tip O'Neill and Ronald Reagan's adolescence was Teddy Roosevelt, who was very macho and stormed around with a big stick. The heroes of the baby boom generation are people like Martin Luther King, Jr.,

Ralph Nader, John Lennon, people that were giving a very different picture of how the world should be run. The baby boomers are more intelligent, more sophisticated, more skeptical, and liberal. They are ten times better educated than Tip O'Neill's generation, the Ronald Reagan generation and they have a tremendous self-confidence. When they take over they are going to make a much better country.

USA TODAY: In your book, *Flashbacks*, are you saying that without mind-expanding drugs, we can't cope with this technological age?

LEARY: The illegal drug traffic in the United States is \$90 billion a year. People will continue to use drugs in the future. There will be better drugs. There are drugs coming out of the laboratories right now which are third generation. They are much more effective, safer and precise than the drugs of the past. Drug use to enhance your mind will continue.

USA TODAY: What kind of drugs?



LEARY: I am talking about new drugs which increase intelligence, prevent aging, and aphrodisiac drugs, drugs which sensitize people to social situations. They will be used to make us smarter, to help us to remember, to help us to learn more quickly, to eliminate mental illness like schizophrenia and manic depression, to give people more energy.

USA TODAY: And, also to continue harming people, I might add?

LEARY: That is true. The drugs can be used self destructively. If someone wants to self destruct they are going to. They are going to do it without drugs. They are going to do it with motor cars, gambling — the problem of self destructive behavior is not tied to drugs. I think psychology and education will solve that problem.



Illustrations by Tom Gibson

USA TODAY: Do you think marijuana should be legalized?

LEARY: All drugs will be legalized within ten years and made available by prescription. They will be licensed just like you license a motor car or a plane. Government supervision of drugs is the next step and is going to happen as soon as the baby boom generation gets to power.

USA TODAY: Do you think heroin should be legal?

LEARY: It should be under prescription. If there are some people who are going to addict themselves they should be doing it with medical supervision. We have to eliminate the \$90 billion gangster drug trade through intelligent legalization.

USA TODAY: How do you want to be remembered?

LEARY: I'm not a guru. I am a scientist, an American and an Irishman. As I said, Irishmen don't believe in gurus and they don't want to be gurus. My aim is to start people to learn how to use their own heads. My name has never been associated with heroin, or opium, or cocaine, or hard liquor — which is the most dangerous drug of all. I am not now, nor never was a drug guru.

USA TODAY: How do you reconcile your Catholicism with your book, *Starting Your Own Religion*, which appears to be sacrilegious?

LEARY: I hope it is sacrilegious. As a philosopher it is my duty to be a heretic and to encourage questioning of authority, including spiritual authority. I am definitely opposed to

organized religion. I am a pantheist. I believe with God but I am against any religion that sets up one group of people against another. I am very religious and totally dedicated to higher intelligence and getting to know her better.

USA TODAY: Her?

LEARY: Her. Oh yeah.

USA TODAY: How can you make light of such things?

LEARY: I think that the Divine Spirit is good natured and funny. One thing we know about God is that she has a good sense of humor and she wants us to think positively.

USA TODAY: Are you deliberately trying to be a non-conformist?

LEARY: I am an Irish druid, Celtic philosopher. It is my social role to question authority. Intelligent irreverence to authority is the way to improve society. Any country that doesn't have dissent and intelligent questioning of authority is in trouble. You know a country by its dissenters and I am proud to play this role in America, a free country that doesn't suppress my ideas.

USA TODAY: In your book *Flashbacks*, you said you were disappointed with Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver. Why?

LEARY: I met Eldridge Cleaver just last week in Berkeley.

We spent three hours together having a wonderful reunion. He is now a born-again Christian and he is a very right-wing Republican. We still disagree and argue but we really like each other.

USA TODAY: Why are you running around with G. Gordon Liddy these days?

LEARY: I have had wonderful reconciliations with many of my old rivals, including Liddy. Liddy and I are so popular in the college circuit because this is such a bland period. Not enough people are standing up face to face, eyeball to eyeball, and arguing it out.

USA TODAY: What is to be gained from reading your book?

LEARY: I believe that human nature is basically good and that we have within us the seeds of glory and the possibilities of divinity. I encourage everyone to look within, and to activate their higher circuits and to continue to live a life of change and development. Learn not to be afraid to be yourself is my philosophy.

USA TODAY: Has your long drug use harmed your health?

LEARY: No. I am 63 years old and I have never been healthier. I have used drugs intelligently as part of a life plan for self improvement. Moderation, prudence and knowledge are the keys.

TIMELINE: Leary

- 1920:** Born in Springfield, Mass., son of a U.S. Army captain.
- 1938:** Began college at Jesuit-run Holy Cross College, a year later went to West Point, spent half of his time in isolation for breaking rules. Left 18 months later to study elsewhere, earning a doctorate in clinical psychology.
- 1960:** First took psychedelic drugs — "seven of the sacred mushrooms" during a trip in Mexico.
- 1963:** Fired from Harvard University, where he had taught since 1959, for experimenting with mind-altering drugs. Moved to California, started a haven for psychedelic-oriented followers.
- 1969:** Appealed a drug charge to U.S. Supreme Court, which said a marijuana tax law required self-incrimination, therefore was unconstitutional.
- 1970:** Sentenced to 10 years in prison for possession of marijuana, escaped six months later and fled to Algeria.
- 1973:** Re-arrested in Afghanistan by federal agents and returned to U.S. prison.
- 1982:** Paroled, and joined the lecture circuit.
- 1983:** Twenty years after dismissal from Harvard, he lectured to a full house of cheering students, who were infants in his heyday, that the "intelligent" use of drugs such as LSD can improve the quality of their lives.

Timothy Leary is lookin' back and feelin' groovy

LEARY, from 1-C
in need of a haircut." The narcs finally got hip to him and busted him.

He drew big time, but skipped the country. Eventually they caught up with him in Afghanistan and he went to jail. But he got out when he squealed on the hippie underground or something.

Keep the fate, baby.

Like it was. A brilliant psychology professor (tested to genius), an up and going scholar in his field. Some of his work (specifically on group interaction and personality diagnosis) is still considered classic resource material.

But in the late '50s he became disillusioned with the efficacy of psychotherapy, disturbed by studies indicating that people who talked things over with their bartender fared about the same as treatment under trained psychologists. His theories on existential transaction — where in the therapist comes off his high horse and becomes an equal partner in possible change with his patient — got him a spot at the Harvard Center for Personality Research.

But his disenchantment at changing thought and behavioral patterns through conventional methodology continued. They seemed stuck in the neurological system. This led him to experiment on himself, colleagues, graduate students and convicts with drugs such as peyote, psilocybin and LSD — psychedelics or mind-alterers — as a way of loosening up these patterns.

But the unorthodoxy of it all, drug research in psychology at the nation's most hallowed temple to what went before, finally forced Leary to leave Harvard in 1963. For two more years, he continued the experiments with his associates at a private foundation in Millbrook, N.Y., where the research took on a decided Eastern or subjective turn.

There, a steady stream of assorted loonies, luminaries, hindus and hippies came attracted by the research. This attracted media attention, which attracted the drug police. At a time of increasing drug use (legal and illegal) generally in the land, Leary became the media-ordained national drug minister. Eventually, he was convicted of illegal drug possession and served almost four years in prison. Leary denies snitching on those who helped him — the Weatherman, among others. He says the story was put out to discredit him and to freak out the undergrounders.

The Philly tour de force.

After Jane Pauley, Dr. Tim felt in safe hands with Hank Sperka at Channel 6. He seemed to like Hank's white hair, called him an "old pro" and they talked about marathon dances, flag-pole sitters and other Great Depression subjects. Hank hadn't read the book. Said the studio copy was stolen. This delighted Leary. He heard stolen copies are a sure harbinger of a best seller.

Before the camera rolled Sperka wanted to know what the book was

all about. Leary said, "It's the most obscene, disgusting, hands-on book you'll ever read." Sperka admired the dust jacket. Said it looked expensive. But wondered if the package was worth \$15.95. Leary assured him it had a beginning, middle and end and that when he presented a copy to Ringo Starr, the former Beatle drummer weighed it carefully in his hands and declared: "That's a heavy book, man."

Dr. Tim loved Ruth Weisberg at WPEN. She's 27, a former beauty queen with an easy, welcoming way. After he was through with her he predicted to agreeing nods that she's would be heard from on a national electronic level and very soon if not sooner.

He praised her on how she handled her college-student apprentice. "You didn't say don't do this or don't do that. You taught by showing mistakes you made in the past. That's better." When Ruth said his picture on the book looked like Steve Martin he went through a quick, spastic Martin routine with fingers making arrows through his head and his arms flaying about like balloons.

Weisberg thought Martin should play him if they made a movie of the book. Leary took serious objection. "There's only one person who can play me." And he stood up to his highest height, threw out his chest, flexed both arms. "Christopher Reeve." And everybody laughed.

Cartoon in, taciturn out.

He's fun. Always that let's-party smile. And he waves. To everybody. On or off microphone or camera. On the street. Wave, wave, wave. Smile, smile and smile. And sometimes he'll catch you with a wink — an intimate wave — like this is between you and me, right?

Women go crazy for him. Irish charm? Up to the McGills. Has this spontaneity about him. The ability to put himself totally into the moment, get absorbed in your concern with no reference to the immediate past or future and who else is on the scene. "What books you read lately? What movies you've seen you like?" And really interested in and responsive to your answers. Always sensoring.

Example. Over prime ribs and tequila at the Marriott. He notices his black waitress is not speaking North Philly. Claudette is from Jamaica. What a coincidence, he's going there late July. Lucky for him, that's Sun Splash Festival time. Tell him about it. She does. Before you know it she's swaying and singing Jimmy McGriff songs ("You are ... my rub-a-dub dancer") while Leary smiles, nods and claps encouragement. Right there in the middle of the restaurant.

Example. During a commercial break on WCAU-AM's Maxine Schnall Show, her engineer rushes into the studio and he and Leary greet like long losts. And for just the length of the break they speed-talk about computer research, neurolinguistics and the novels of Philip K.

Dick (Bladerunner). After her interview, Schnall schmoozes some. Gets him to autograph her *Flashbacks*. Calls him Timmy. "Isn't he cute."

The West Ghost.

Since his release from prison in 1976, Leary has lived in Laurel Canyon. He's big on L.A. Feels the 4,000-year western movement by the muse of innovation is now camped in the Hollywood Hills. Sees Los Angeles as the media capital of the world, the center of a global network that will influence human consciousness for years to come.

He lives there with his fourth wife, Barbara (28 years his junior), who's in the movie business. He rents his house and drives a 9-year-old Mercedes. The Hollywood palaces are the next zip code over. He's not that friendly with money. He supports himself with his writing, college appearances (including his roadshow debates with G. Gordon Liddy). He wants to design educational programs for video machines, which he thinks are replacing books. He sees his stints as disc jockey and nightclub comic as part of "my George Plimpton phase. I'd also like to play the outfield for the Dodgers for one game."

Leary is the honorary father of his 10-year-old stepson's Little League baseball team and an awkward ward of his grandchildren (10 and 11), who are teaching him how to use computers and play video games. When a lady on his Philly tour said she wouldn't know how to talk to children like that, he said: "You don't talk. You listen." He has a good relationship with his daughter, Susan, 36, a so-so one with son, Jack, 34. Their mother, Dr. Tim's first wife, killed herself in 1955.

He associates mostly with movie people — producers, directors, writers. He sees himself fitting into Hollywood in the manner of William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Aldous Huxley. A tradition that welcomes the seeding, pruning and watering of cinematic ideas by acknowledged thinkers and linear lyricists.

Sex, drugs, & rock 'n' roll.

Flashbacks is the 1960s as filtered through one of its prominent cultural figures. After 24 books, Leary's first cast at a "mainline" audience. His shot at righting his public image.

The gang's all here. Allen Ginsburg, Marilyn Monroe, G. Gordon Liddy and his peat-moss posse, the Kennedys, Jimi Hendrix, Maynard Ferguson, Cary Grant (an early user of LSD), William Burroughs, Jack Kerouac, Charlie Mingus, John Lennon and Yoko, Eldridge Cleaver, Ken Kesey and his merry Pranksters, Aldous Huxley, Alan Watts, Marshall McLuhan, Edie Sedgwick, R.D. "Ronnie" Laing, all passing through Leary on their way to someplace else.

His New England, lace-curtain Irish, female-dominated, Roman Catholic upbringing. His academic careers at Holy Cross College (where he befriended the son of a mafia don and with him ran a bookmaking

ring), West Point (where he was thrown out after his first year for getting himself and some upperclassmen drunk after an Army-Navy football game here) and Alabama where he finally got a degree after surviving expulsion for spending the night in a female dorm.

His first drug bust in Laredo, Texas, in 1965 and first jailing in California in 1970. The next six years — either in jail or on the lam (Europe, North Africa and Southwest Asia) after escaping from the California prison eight months after he entered.

In fine, Grade B movie style he details his dangerous escape complete with diagrams. Leary says he's by nature nonpolitical, but getting 10 years for possessing two marijuana butts at the age of 49 temporarily politicized him.

His final capture in Afghanistan. A three-year stretch in Folsom Prison where he had a cell next to Charlie Manson (who lent Dr. Tim his copy of *The Teachings of the Compassionate Buddha*) and making nice with the Folsom social cliques, which included Hell's Angels, Mexican mafia, Nazis and Black Muslims.

A prison tale. When he was being processed through the California Prison system, Leary was able to manipulate personality tests that got him into the minimum security prison from which he later escaped because he had devised the very tests years before.

The cat's brain fried?

Leary says drugs were never his chief interest. The brain and neurological system are. How it works and how to change its programs. He sees the brain as 40 to 60 million microcomputers of which most are not tapped during normal consciousness. He thinks psychedelic drugs may be an access code to unused microcomputers, which when plugged into reveal levels of awareness beyond our imaginings and will rocket human intelligence to advanced evolutionary states.

"The brain is perfect. Unfortunately, it's been badly programmed by parents and education."

He said he always deplored casual drug use and is against drugs whose effects were to escape and to callous sensibilities — speed, heroin, PCP, barbituates, alcohol. He advocated experimentation with just the small body of psychedelics and then only under trained supervision and government licensing.

He's a nut on computers and talks about them constantly. At first he thought they were just another way for Big Business to sell and control. But then those Apple Whiz Kids came up with the personal computer in their garage and he changed his mind. He sees them as a liberating influence. They'll get us out of passive TV watching and into playing games of our own making by linking our brain waves with video terminals.

He sees new mythologies evolving out of future generations of comput-

er games, noting Donkey Kong and its humanistic emphasis on rescue instead of destruction. "Also you never win these games, you improve."

The best rap around.

Leary is without bitterness over his jail-exile time despite being chased by U.S. agents for two years over four continents at an estimated cost to American taxpayers of \$2 million. He can't attribute such zeal to his possession of a half-ounce of marijuana and two roaches, the only crimes (besides prison escape) he's ever been convicted of and for which he was sentenced to 40 years. So he cheerily views himself as a hounded symbol taking his pace with honored troublemakers who made a difference.

"It's the occupational hazard of being a successful philosopher. Anyone who goes around talking seriously about changing things is going to get into trouble with the establishment. Copernicus, Socrates, Voltaire, Rousseau — they were all seen as dissidents and dangerous." He was ever a leader, he insists, but "a cheerleader for change; I surfed the wave of the 60s. All I was about was self-improvement, improving the species' gene pool. We got some of that in the 70s — the humanistic movement, born-again Christians, est Jane Fonda, do-it-yourself."

He believes ardently in the "generation born" since 1946. There are 76 million of them — 40 million more than demographers predicted — and in 1988 they'll be between 24 and 42, ready to take over. That's when the spirit of the '60s will blossom. A command by DNA to undo the damage by the pre-1946 generations. He told them to drop out in the '60s because they were powerless and that's all they could do then. Now it's, "Tune in, turn on, take charge."

He believes human beings never shake childhood imprinting and sees this group (because of the pill America's first chosen generation) as imprinted with the values played in the '60s — tolerance, coopeation,

peace-making.

"They know there's no place in this world for partisan politics. Being on this earth now is like being up in a 747. We can't afford to have the pilots fighting among themselves about how it should be flown. Unlike the pre-1946 generations, the post-Hiroshima, multireality generation is programmed to write their own life scripts." He sees them letting go of the Calvinistic work imperative. Giving slavish work to machines. Moving on to the only job worth man's dignity — "associating with people who pleasure us and activate us from within to grow; evolving into a higher intelligence and becoming virtuous."

Hey, man, ya holdin'.

Yes, Dr. Tim is still living better through chemistry. But quietly now. "My wife and I break the law constantly in our home. I don't grant the government the right to regulate my moods or my nervous system." He's in contact with a network of research chemists who give him experimental mind drugs to try out. "After about a thousand LSD trips I'm regarded as sort of a test pilot. They know I'm courageous about such things and will give them good information on how the drugs work. Dangerous? Oxygen is poisonous. The first fish that left water died until one of them yelled, 'Hey man, cut it with a little nitrogen and you can handle it.'"

On to Splitsville.

It's not until the end of day that Leary encounters the closest thing to unreconstituted hippies. A team from an "alternative" newspaper. She's kinky blond, wide-eyed and wants to talk about body dematerialization. He's hairy, sandaled, wears mauve and orange in honor of his Indian guru.

Leary hitches a ride with them to the airport. As he settles into the car he turns down the offer of a hit on a joint. "I don't do street drugs." Then fixes the disciple with a serious stare. "Now tell me what your guru's movement is all about."

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THE HARVARD INDEPENDENT

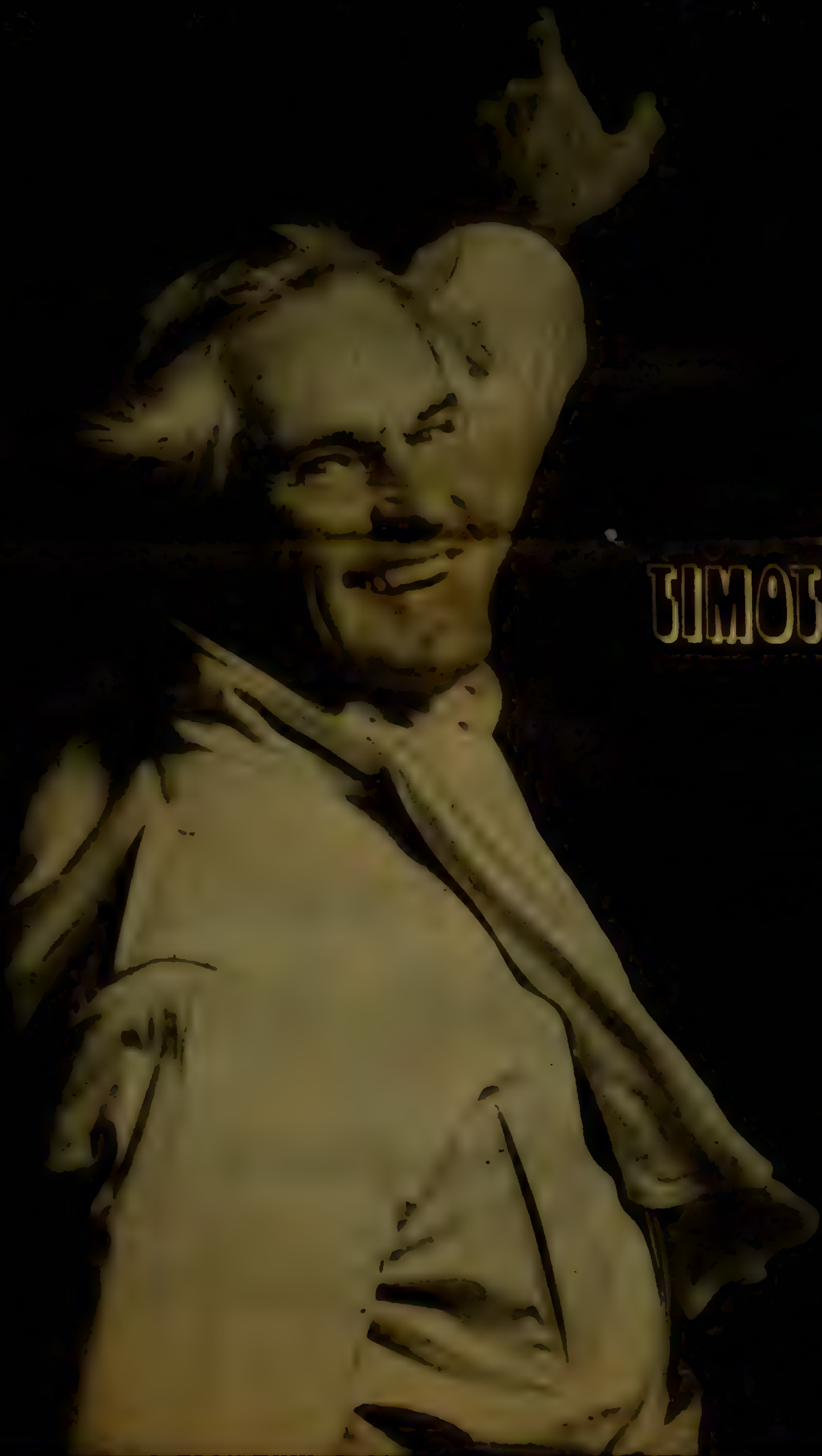
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THE
STRANGE
WORLD
OF DR.
TIMOTHY LEARY

LEARY LIVES!

by Tanyo Ravicz

"Timothy Leary's dead.

No, no no no, he's outside, looking in."

—The Moody Blues, "The Legend of the Mind"

No, Dr. Timothy Leary is certainly not dead. At 60 years of age, he's as energetic and inquisitive as ever and still denies the often-heard charge of brain damage. Yes, as a former Harvard lecturer, acid guru of the 1960s, and current parolee, Leary has been on the "outside," looking at life from sundry otherworldly perspectives. Today, he continues to challenge Americans to open their minds to the possibilities of the future.

A Phi Beta Kappa Ph.D. in clinical psychology, Leary came to Harvard in 1961 as Director of a Psychedelic Research Project at the Center for the Study of Personality. But he and colleague Dr. Richard Alpert broke agreements with the University and were dismissed in 1963. Sent to prison twice in the late '60s for possession of marijuana, Leary now writes and tours nightclubs and colleges as a comic "stand-up philosopher." He lives with his wife, Barbara, (whose sister is Tanya Roberts, Charlie's newest "angel") and son in an unostentatious Beverly Hills home, where Tanyo Ravicz spoke with him.

"I sincerely feel deep pity and compassion for any intelligent person who wants to grow and develop who has not thoroughly explored the yoga of LSD," says Leary in a re-affirmation of what he's been saying for almost 20 years. "Just at the level of erotic fusion, lovemaking—anyone who's never made love under LSD simply doesn't know what physical, neurological, and sexual fusion between two people can be...LSD is an aphrodisiac of such incredible power. On the other hand, most people don't want to become good lovers and have no concept of fusion, opening up, and sharing."

Basically, Leary today is an *au courant* version of yesterday's Leary. His "function," he asserts, has always been "to shock, scandalize, stimulate, electrify, annoy, irritate, amuse, entertain." But he no longer runs around spouting "Turn-on, Tune-in, Drop-out," his world-famous 1966 credo. In one of his typical neuromystical, incantatory formulations, Leary explains: "Slogans are of tremendous importance. They're almost poetic, medicated darts thrown into the nervous system of the populace, but slogans outlive their time, lose their charge. Every intelligent person now knows enough to use drugs to put their head where they want their head to be put, or not to."

Leary still believes, however, in the essential applicability of that slogan: "That's the Socratic maxim," he claims today. "Go within, discover yourself, and tune it back into the marketplace." Now, though, Leary replaces Socrates' notion of self-knowledge with that of intelligence, which he deems the key to happiness. "Intelligence," pipes Leary, "is the ultimate aphrodisiac."

Leary believes that the important thinkers of the next few decades will be the "hip scientists, the outsider scientists." He explains the origin of this new movement in science as a derivative of the energy which he helped set loose in the '60s: "Because of this incredible endorsement of individuality and singularity and self-confidence which has never been matched in human history, because of this liberation of the '60s, we now have in the '80s a new generation of scientists who are breaking through to new concepts which will dramatically change our picture of human nature."

"The key hip, acid scientists are the computer people. Computers are going to be to the '80s what acid was to the '60s, with the incredibly liberating potentials of computer thinking." Among the other revolutionary sciences, Leary includes sociobiology, recombinant DNA, immunization and inoculation ("What's done in the name of medicine today is absolutely brutal") and the space movement.

"Any good research can't stay officially sanctioned very long," says Leary, pointing out that many researchers in these fields are currently under attack. "It's the function of the sanctioners to make sure that nothing comes out of the laboratory that's going to

change the system." Leary giggles as he observes that Harvard's Edward Wilson "is being attacked by militant leftists because he has the nerve to say that people are genetically different."

Leary's thinking has clearly evolved since the '60s, when, as "high priest" of the LSD cult, he attacked what he calls the "sacred cows" of western society. Since his birth in Massachusetts, he has touched down in numerous roles; having studied the games-playing nature of human behavior, he himself has learned the rules to many of these games.

After a one-year experimental stint at West Point, Leary earned degrees at the University of Alabama and Washington State University, and ended up, naturally, at the University of California at Berkeley, where he received his Ph.D. In the '50s Dr. Leary's original and noteworthy research made him a key figure in the rise of the humanistic psychology movement.

Yeah, man, but what about the drugs? Leary had his first psychedelic experience in 1960 in Mexico—a center for drug research in the late '50s and '60s because of the ritual use of hallucinogenic plants by various native Indian groups. Shortly thereafter, Leary arrived at Harvard.

"When I went to Harvard, I went on a two-year contract. I had no intention," chuckles Leary, "of spending much time at any institution where people sit around at committee meetings, select graduate students, give examinations, and pass on cant knowledge. It was a step in my growth and learning process, so I was very curious to find out what Harvard was all about."

As Lecturer in Clinical Psychology at Harvard, Dr. Leary started the Concord Prison Project, a rehabilitation program which combined therapy with the use of psilocybin, a powerful extract from Mexican mushrooms. The result of this project,

according to Future Presentations, the Los-Angeles-based firm which today represents Leary and other entertainers and lecturers, was a "prison return rate cut by 90 percent." With his close associate, Dr. Richard Alpert, another Harvard psychologist, Leary also did hallucinogenic drug research using several hundred volunteer subjects, primarily Harvard graduate students. Before long, the two professors were advocating LSD as the chemical key to wisdom and creativity, love and happiness. It was also the key to their exit from Harvard. In 1963, Harvard's Pusey Administration fired them amidst highly publicized controversy.

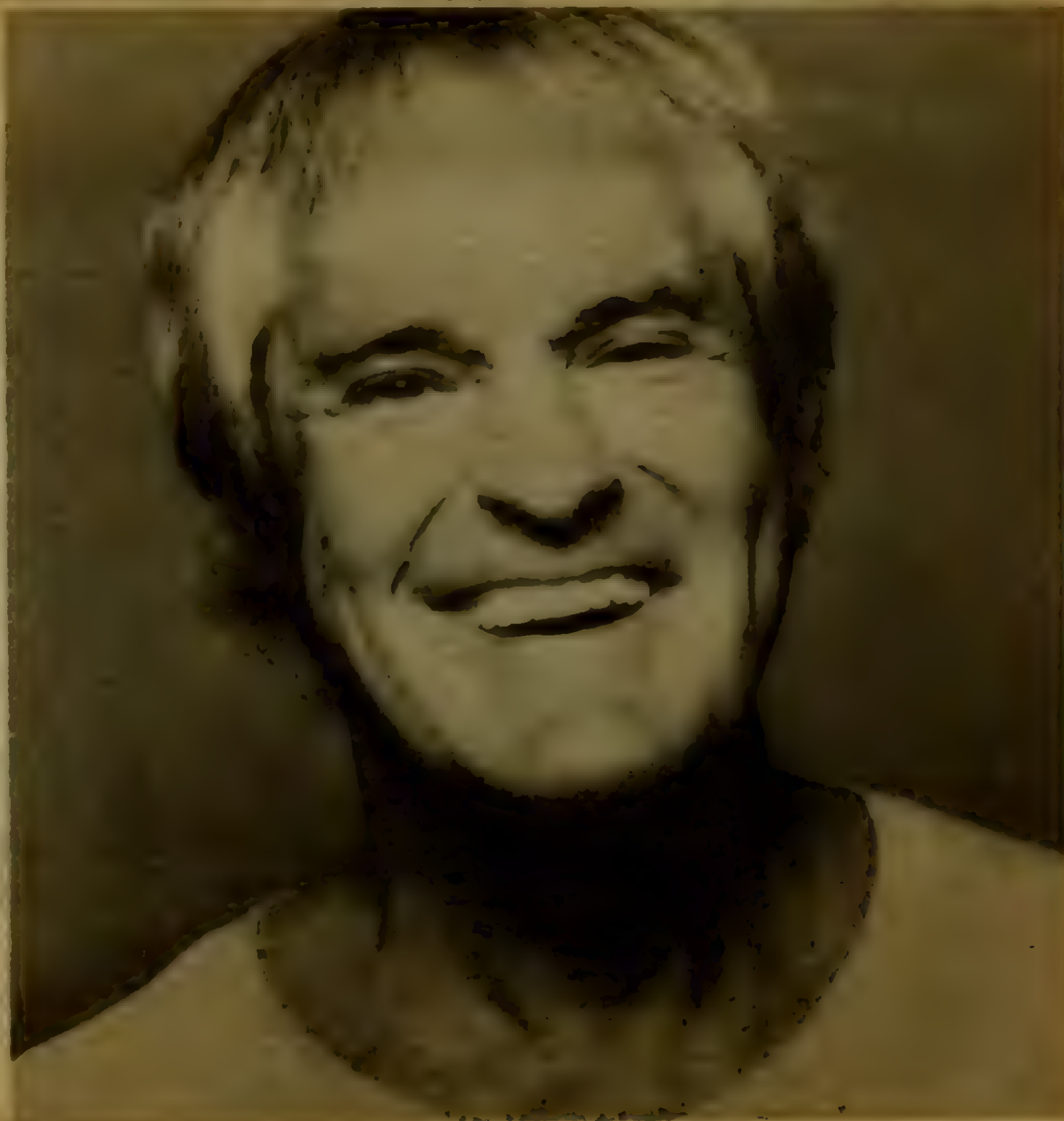
Leary had been "offered tenure at Harvard three times plus the post of Chief Psychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital if drug research was played down," according to Future Presentations. Today Leary charges that "the professors that end up with tenure at Harvard are the best politicians, because it's such an academic monopoly game." The future-oriented Leary further believes that all

"Computers are going to be to the '80s what acid was to the '60s..."

institutions, particularly educational institutions, function "to slow down evolution, to instill in young people productive stupidity."

"By definition you can't, you simply can't honestly commit yourself to an institution if your function is to dissolve, improve, change, radically explode the institution. Occasionally you can make a guerilla raid on an institution and use the leverage: when I was at Harvard," he says, "I used the leverage of the word 'Harvard' to get into the prisons, to do a lot of my research, and to get a lot of drugs."

No solitary doped crusader, though, Leary had some like-minded buddies during these Cambridge days: Alpert, Aldous Huxley, Alan Watts, Ralph



Metzner, Walter Houston Clark, and the poet Allen Ginsberg. Sometimes up in the clouds, these men were all instrumental in setting the stormy intellectual and social climate of the '60s.

"The interesting thing about the group that we assembled at Harvard," remembers Leary, betraying a slight trace of nostalgia, "was that we were basically gentlemen scholars—we could have had tenure but none of us wanted it. A university is not the place to perform the activist research and philosophy that we were performing."

So in 1963 Leary and company formed the International Federation for Internal Freedom, a center for serious training in drug use and consciousness-expansion. They also put out a scientific journal, the *Psychodelic Review*. In 1965, Leary went to India to study with some mystics, after which he wrote a book of psychedelic prayers. Leary has always thought of himself as a "frontiersman"; indeed, during the volatile '60s he was something of a Johnny Appleseed, dispersing drugs and ideas in any soil, hoping they would take root.

But Mexican soil isn't always conducive to that kind of growth. Busted at the border for under a half ounce of pot, Leary was freed on bail in 1966. By that year, drugs had become a major political and legal issue, and Leary fought unsuccessfully for the rights of medical doctors and scientists to have access to LSD. He also announced the formation of a new quasi-religion called the League for Spiritual Discovery (LSD), which centered on the sacramental use of hallucinogenic drugs.

In December of '68, Leary was again arrested, this time for two joints. While awaiting trial, he entered California's gubernatorial race. He travelled around the country giving speeches and was instrumental in getting the Federal marijuana law declared unconstitutional. He didn't make the governorship though; Ronald Reagan did.

Instead, Dr. Leary made it to jail in 1970. He was given two consecutive ten-year sentences in California for his two arrests. He played prisoner for seven months, doing yoga and office work. But, in accord with his belief that one should take control of one's life, and having had enough of this stage in his "learning process," Leary escaped from prison in September of 1970. With help from the Weathermen, a group of radical activists, he fled to Algeria, where he joined Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver. But

"I used the leverage of the word 'Harvard' to get into the prisons, to do a lot of my research, and to get a lot of drugs."

these were rebels with different causes, and Cleaver soon put him under "house arrest" over an "ideological split." Future Presentations explains that "Cleaver called for armed revolution, Leary for neurological revolution."

Moving to Switzerland, Leary wrote and lectured for 18 months under political asylum. In January of 1973, he took off for Afghanistan, where, reports Future Presentations, "Dr. Leary was illegally kidnapped by American agents (there exists no extradition treaty between Afghanistan and the United States) and forcibly returned to the United States."

He was welcomed home with a three and one-half year sojourn in the slammer and a record bail for an American citizen—\$5,000,000. Put in solitary confinement for some 19 months, Leary took advantage of the privacy to write several books. As one who hates to vegetate, though, he wanted out. "All the philosophers and all the men that I think have really liberated humanity," he told the *New Yorker* on December 3, 1973, "have done their time on the outside...I want to get back in. I think I belong in American society. I think that a society that imprisons its philosophers is playing with very bad magic. You can't imprison ideas...It's a scandal, a national scandal, that I'm here." In April of 1976, Leary was released on parole.

Since then, he has worked as a DJ and has toured the night club and college circuit. Before audiences,

he is often satirical, rambunctious, and wildly gesticulative; in conversation, he is warm, witty, and avowedly manipulative. He's always a polyglot, speaking the languages of biology, drugs, genetics, psychology, eroticism, and physics.

Most recently, Dr. Leary has portrayed himself in Cheech and Chong's "Third Movie," an "incredibly educational and inspiring experience. I'm a tremendous admirer and supporter of Cheech and Chong," he says. "I'm convinced that humor is one of the key tactics of the evolutionary process. Humor always implies that you're outside of the system, looking at it and pointing out how it can be improved in a very gentle way. You just laugh at the inefficiencies and static aspects that are going to become survival-endangering." Rattling off a list of humorists who have had a real effect upon the species, he includes Socrates, Lao-tse, Swift, Samuel Clemens, and Lenny Bruce.

Dr. Leary, who has total faith in human evolution, urges the supplementing of Darwin's theory with the technique of humor for stimulating individuals and cultures "to improve their act." He adds, "Of course, humor is sexually selective too." Of course. "Among many species, it may be the fiercest male that attracts or is selected by the intelligent female, but certainly in the human species...any intelligent female is going to respond to a person who's going to make her laugh." He laughs innocently. "I make fun of Darwin," he continues, "because it's obviously a male, macho, competitive, 19th-century, playing-fields-of-Eton concept of how a tidy little Protestant universe should be run."

Leary is optimistic about America's ultimate future: "Everything will get more complex and extreme. There are going to be more stupid people, starving people, and dictators, but also more free people, intelligent people, and advanced, almost mutating, individuals...The space movement is a key to the future. As soon as the shuttle starts to fly, there'll be a tremendous resurgence in space enthusiasm and space migration."

"The American economy will continue to go downhill until there's a resurgence in confident expansion, and the only way that can happen is in a war or space—it's got to be space. Once we start homesteading and migrating to the next frontier, the next ecological niche, space, then the violence in the ghettos and the malaise of the working class will be eliminated." Sounding somewhat like an army

recruiter, Leary continues: "There will be new places to go, new jobs, and thrilling adventures, and high pay."

"Basically, America's morale problems will disappear. America is an expansive, confident, outgoing, outgrowing, frontier country—that's our genius." Is Leary some kind of futurist patriot? "Oh, the rest of the world is totally moribund, dead, suicidal. Americans are as different from any other country as we are from baboons and chimpanzees...We take for granted the reckless, swashbuckling individuality of the American."

But there's one more key to the future in Leary's vision: geography. "Where you are," explains Dr. Leary, "will determine the level of reality that you build and inhabit. Hang around East Coast institutions, it's not gonna be much fun." Leary equates "East" with the past. He refers to the nation's capital, for instance, as "Washington, B.C."

"America is going to fragment and differentiate," he continues, "and it's the West Coast of America that will sponsor, support, protect, and direct the next movement...If I were to run for public office, I'd run for governor of California on the platform that California should secede from the Union. We simply don't need the rest of it, don't want to be bogged down in partisan politics and an antiquated social system."

Politics? "Finished," contends Leary. "America is ungovernable; the centralized government is clearly becoming unmanageable...The election was of less

relevancy than the Superbowl, because the Superbowl is very, very interesting in the play of demographic forces..."

Far from frazzled, Dr. Leary has preserved that peculiarly youthful commitment to curiosity and activity; he abhors what he labels "terminal adulthood." But he expresses no regrets about his past. Indeed, Leary is basically leary about the past, which he views as one of man's more circumscriptive "straight-jackets."

The futuristic flavor of his thought is illustrated by the titles of some of his recent books: *Exam-Psychology*, *Intelligence Agents*, and *Neuropolitics*. Believing in man's constant evolutionary progress, Leary has no doubt that scientists will synthesize life-extension and immortality pills when man is ready for them.



To some, Leary will always be a psychotic acid-brain; to others, perhaps, a son of Faustus; to yet others, a prophetic pundit. To most, however, he hovers somewhere at the interface between "reality" and fantasy, which is perhaps another way of saying that he's got one foot mired in the present and one kicking about in the future.

But of course there are always new trips to take, new experiences to see and hear and feel. "There are a lot of new 'alegal' brain-activating drugs coming out of the laboratories," Dr. Leary notes. "They're not being publicized because they'll be abused by the unprepared and persecuted by the authorities. But they exist." How does he know? "My wife and I regularly use new model drugs. We test fly them."

More than a pilot, however, Leary thinks of himself as a modern counterpart of Socrates, an "intellectual gadfly, scientific troublemaker, or cultural humorist. This is one of many important roles in an evolving society...Basically I was always totally confident in the ability of my mind to help reduce human suffering and stupidity. My main function has always been methodological. I'm not trying to develop new theories by themselves, but to develop methods which will allow anyone and everyone to expand their consciousness, increase their intelligence, increase their input of information, and to make more effective their output."

In the '60s these methods included drugs, diet, dance, and archery. Today, they include new drugs, love, intelligence, and Futuristic science. But has Dr. Leary kept one methodological card up his sleeve? Maybe the alluringly yellow-green eyes of his sleek black cat, which prowls about the Leary living room, keeping watch over the many books and albums, have seen that card. Perhaps those feline ears have heard his wonted whispers of years gone by: "You can be anyone, this time around."

Perhaps Dr. Leary has received a few inimations of immortality himself. His mark on American history will remain, particularly in connection with the '60s, to him the decade of "neurological consumerism." His mark is here today, too, in lectures, books, the Cheech and Chong film, and his unquestionable echoed presence in the recent movie "Altered States."

No, Leary isn't worried about his future: "In the last analysis, there's a good chance that Harvard, if it's remembered at all, may be remembered simply because they fired me—if they're lucky. Cultural humorists simply last throughout ages, because they carry on the signal. And particularly to have my name associated with brain activation, consciousness expansion, intelligence increase by the use of chemicals—wow, is that a ticket to immortality!"

New slogans from Leary

A fascinating foray into the mind of a Superguru

Flashbacks: An Autobiography

Timothy Leary

(J.P. Tarcher, Inc., \$15.95)

By Peter Ross

To today's generation, immersed in video games, home computer terminals and personal stereo, the slogan "Tune In, Turn On, Drop Out" would be a mystery. The first two instructions are clear enough, but what to make of the last? According to Timothy Leary, the ex-Harvard psychologist who coined the phrase, even the children of the '60s misinterpreted his message.

In the nearly 400 pages of his autobiography, Leary explains that he never meant to encourage wanton drug-taking, never mind personal dissolution and social disillusionment. Attempting to reestablish his role as spokesman and spiritual father for the most vocal and violent youth



PHOTO BY LARRY KAPLAN

TIMOTHY LEARY: A taste for onomatopoeia and slogans.

Review/Books

movement in history, he clarifies his purposes and methods and offers insights into his formation and character. All of which makes for an exacting portrait of his life and times.

NOT SURPRISINGLY, it's a strange story. Using a non-chronological format, Leary begins not with his birth but with his conception, then weaves back and forth through his life — darting from family background to his stint at West Point, to his first wife's suicide, to his expulsion from college. He travels from his first, excruciatingly academic experiments with psychedelic drugs to his years of incarceration and exile. He cites, with quotation if not always with smooth transition, the influence of the writers and thinkers he admires.

His cast of characters is a virtual Who's Who of the '60s. From Marilyn Monroe and Cary Grant to Abbie Hoffman and Eldridge Cleaver, from Jack Kerouac to R.D. Laing, from John and Yoko to Jimi Hendrix, Leary recounts his friendships and alliances, his experiments successful and failed.

The story he tells — the transformation of a brilliant researcher, safely ensconced at Harvard, to a prison-seasoned prophet of "Inner Technology" — is a fascinating chronicle. Leary carefully documents the development of the drug culture and of its formulators, crediting not only actual participants but important forerunners. Each of his chapters is headed by a capsule biography of an important innovator, from medieval philosophers to contemporary psychologists.

The author: Timothy Leary, a former Harvard professor, was one of the pre-eminent gurus of the youth/drug culture of the 1960s.

The book: His autobiography.

The reviewer: Peter Ross is a Detroitter who frequently reviews movies and other cultural manifestations for The News.

THERE ARE PLENTY of shocks here, too. Leary tells of his clandestine partnership with an alleged mistress of John F. Kennedy, herself murdered some time after the president, and implies that she had introduced JFK to the wonders of LSD — thus causing the government to remove him. He deals unflatteringly with Eldridge Cleaver, who he claims held him a prisoner in Algeria, and as unflatteringly with Ted Kennedy. He recalls an early arrest at the hands of G. Gordon Liddy, with whom he has of late been making a lecture tour.

Continued on Page 3F

Exploring the mind of a Superguru

Continued from Page 1F

Along with his acute, candid portraits and his social analysis, Leary tosses in unnumbered examples of his painfully fecund prose, his dry sense of humor and his taste for onomatopoeia and slogans. Describing his meeting with his third wife-to-be (he's now on the fourth), he writes: "A cloud of pheromones floating from her body awakened my lazy off-duty hormones." Warned by Marshall McLuhan that "You're ahead of your time. They'll attempt to destroy your credibility," he says, "It's incredible I'm after."

His penchant for scientific jargon and for words and phrases of his own coinage make portions of the book slow going. And when Leary adds a mass-market style sex scene and recalls a tryst with a prison secretary — "her naked body was moist as hot octopus" — well, what is one to do? We're not all scientist-explorers as intrepid as Leary, and I

didn't feel compelled to check the metaphor by rushing to an aquarium with a thermometer.

SUCH STYLISTIC quibbles aside, *Flashbacks* is an interesting and involving look both at history in the making and at a vital, unorthodox mind. If Leary's precision is at times discomforting — as it is in his detailed description, complete with diagrams, of his escape from prison — his optimism and honesty are soothing. And despite the changes that time and experience have wrought, Leary leaves us with new predictions, a careful new analysis of the future and even a new slogan.

To the new generation on which he pins his hopes, the "Whiz Kids" born post-1964, he urges, "Turn On, Tune In, and Take Charge," the last referring to the course of human evolution. If that sounds like psychedelia yoked to basic business management, so be it: If anyone knows the future, it may well be Timothy Leary.

JUL 17 1983

BURRELLE'S

Take a trip with Tim down memory lane

Reviewed by
L. VINGTON

With Timothy Leary as a sort of hand-holding trip guide, it's insightful to look back over the 1960s and '70s. Leary's a mellow 63 now, imbued with great hindsight into that particular past.

He was 40 when in 1960 he took his first journey to Mexico and was promptly introduced to an old Aztec cultural item, *teonanacatl*, that great Indian civilization's sacred mushroom, by anthropologist Gerhart Braun Leary's first voyage into the supra-conscious lasted about four hours, and he returned from what since has come to be called psychedelic experience a different man.

Later that same year he discovered, through a colleague, the visionary experiential writings of William James, in which James himself had publicized his findings after ingesting peyote and nitrous oxide (laughing gas). James thereby had obtained intense metaphysical illumination, and urged others to try it.

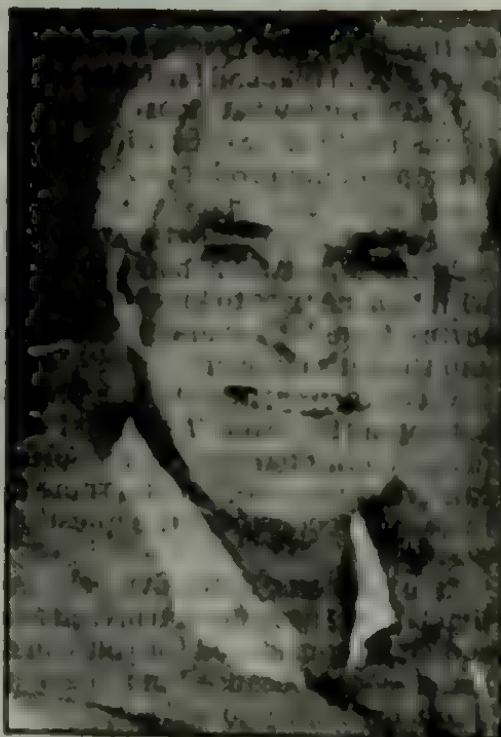
Leary, having gone the mushroom route, soon would meet others — at first, for the most part, scholar-scientists — deeply interested in obtaining experiences of a transcendental/scientific-like nature through mind-altering drugs. Among those was Aldous Huxley, who already had written on mescaline and LSD, the lysergic acid diethylamide drug derived from ergot, of which the Soviet bloc was believed, by certain circles, to possess an abundant supply.

Huxley, convinced such drugs offered mankind new hope, urged Leary to promote research into their usage and become, as journalists would say, a flak for what he perceived as stepped-up evolutionary change. Leary, soon to pick Marshall McLuhan's brain, got the message, as McLuhan would say.

LEARY'S PATH TO all of that had been neither facile nor fast. Only in 1960, too, had he gotten to Harvard, by way of a chance encounter in Italy, to which he had drifted the year before after 16 years of itinerantly laboring in the fruitful psychological vineyards of California. By then, having chucked it all, he had no job, little money, two published books, two children and painful memories of the suicide of their mother, his late wife.

At Harvard, he was signed up to give a seminar in psychotherapy. Down the hall from his office was that of Richard Alpert, 10 years Leary's junior but already an assistant professor of psychology. Alpert, an academically ambitious, homosexual Jew, favored, like Leary, keeping office hours at night. That they should become fast friends — Leary sees it as a Tom Sawyer-Huck Finn/Butch Cassidy-Sundance Kid relationship — was inevitable.

As word spread of the experimentation (involving students, yet — that was the thing) at the nation's prestigious center of higher learning, visitations to Leary from sundry personages spread. So did Leary's notoriety — and in short order his misfortunes and misadventures, ultimately driving him in-



Timothy Leary

FLASHBACKS

By Timothy Leary

Tarcher/Houghton Mifflin, \$14.95

to a sort of tertiary career as professional outlaw.

Although Alpert eventually would drift into Hindu mysticism to emerge as Baba Ram Dass (few seem to question the conveyed sounds, to English speakers, of that assumed name), Leary at age 56 had, by his own count, done time in 40 jails and prisons, including both Folsom and the infamous TI (Terminal Island). For 15 years or so he had been the government's primal scapegoat in its accelerating drug war via the CIA which, Leary claims, deserves the credit for initiating the '60s drug culture.

It's Leary's story all the way, told never with rancor, frequently with humor, always with optimism and his engaging Celtic touch for the finely crafted tale. All of which ranges from his numerous escapes — not only from West Point, where he was a cadet, and prison but even from Eldridge Cleaver and his four-man Black Panther army in Algiers — to meetings, conferences and social engagements with a litany of well-known names from academia to Woodstock, from guru-dom to CIA bureaucrats.

IS IT ALL TRUE? From the autobiographer's perspective, indeed it is. Leary's, like, say, Jean Genet's, has been a baffling but fascinating, even instructive, life. Certainly his impact on the subsumed right to alter one's nervous system, with or without a view toward enhancing one's supra-conscious state, is undeniable.

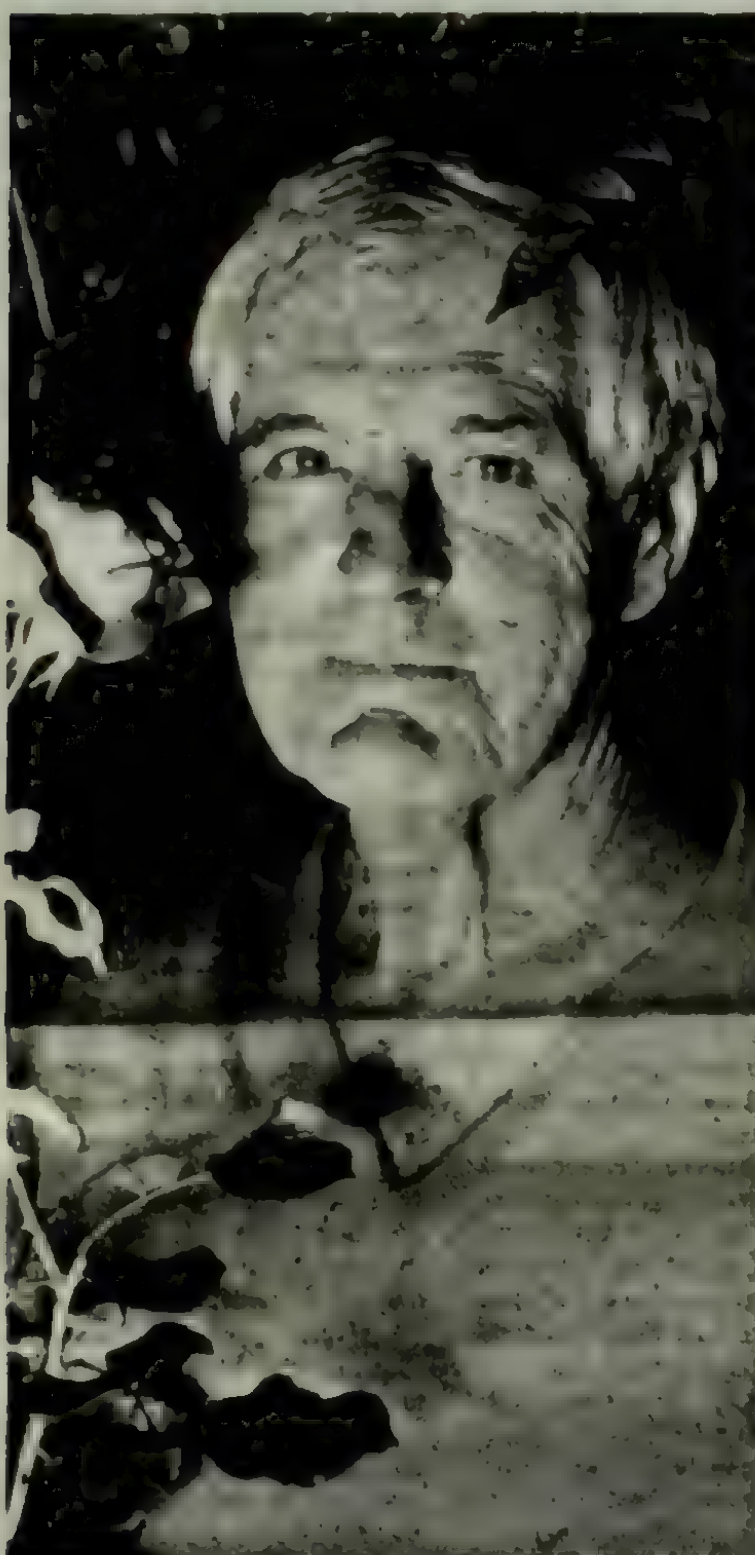
For Leary, that remains the most significant issue in America today — politically, culturally, economically. Reported gross drug sales for 1980 in the United States were almost \$79 billion, and it has been estimated on good authority that illegal drug trade in New York alone runs to about \$45 billion a year.

Considering that anyone now can simply dial toll-free 800-COCAINE for help, one might well wonder why Leary's and Alpert's controlled research was not aided rather than hindered at every step.

(L. Vington is a free-lance reviewer in Fort Worth.)

JUN 24 1983

HOT TYPE



Timothy Leary

Flashing Back With Timothy Leary

When Timothy Leary came through town last week, it was only natural that we discuss with him our theory that he is among the most important people of the 20th century—in this country, and in the world. He didn't seem to mind.

Our theory starts from the premise that the planet's future lies in the meeting of East and West; specifically, we're talking about the tempering of the rambunctious American spirit with the inward-looking philosophy of India and the Orient. There's no doubt this is happening. A sizable chunk of the population has adopted what used to be called "alternative life-styles," most of which involve a rejection of America's hell-bent-for-leather past. Meditation has found its way into America's corporate boardrooms (where it's called the "relaxation technique"). The Japanese, having copied and refined our industrialism, have returned the favor by teaching us you can run a business without

pitting labor against management: Nissan Motors has opened a Japanese-style plant in Tennessee, and the workers there say the United Auto Workers just won't be needed.

So how did this happen? Well (goes our theory), Americans became interested in the inner universe as well as outer space; we learned there were valuable lessons locked inside. We turned to cultures that had known this for millennia, and suddenly the East was more than merely a source of exotic (if flaky) customs; it was a serious fountain of valuable philosophical thought. (*Damn! Those guys were right!*) The people who first got us looking inward were the ones who set this process in motion, and one of the best known was Timothy Leary.

How does that sound?

"Well," said the man who was monogrammed "LSD" by the 60s, "you first have to ask 'Did this happen?' and then what effect did I have. Of course it happened. The generation that grew up between 1946 and '64, the baby boom, was the first generation of Spock babies. They were brought up on demand feeding, and they expected better sex, better education, better wars—it was inevitable that there would be a going into their selves for improvement. They had been told from the beginning, 'You're an individual.' That is also the essence of Oriental philosophy—'God is within you'—that life is a path of discipline, enlightenment, and revelation."

"Previously, there was Schopenhauer, the German Romantics, Yeats, Aldous Huxley; Emerson was a great student of Oriental philosophy. At Harvard, when we started the drug program [in the 50s], we looked for textbooks and there weren't any, so we wrote some. The first, *The Psychedelic Experience*, was based on the *Tibetan Book of the Dead*; the second, *Psychedelic Prayers*, was based on the *Tao Te Ching*. There was also Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac, the Dharma Bums, engaged in the inner search. But suddenly the Beatles were rushing off to see the Maharishi; the boom was on."

"My part has been the carrying on of this long chain, this bucket brigade—just part of the flow. I'm a scholar, and I'm extremely well read; I'm a good writer, a good learner, a transmitter. That's a very important role in history, more important than president or general; I believe culture is more important than politics."

Still, politics is on Leary's mind a great deal these days, because it is in that arena that he sees the past becoming the present. "Those baby boomers are in their 30s now," he told us calmly; "this is the first year a baby boomer could have been president, constitutionally. I'm saying, 'Wake up, you've got the country in your hands. There are 76 million of you.' Reagan, and Tip O'Neill, are from the generation that has Teddy Roosevelt as a model; no wonder he wants to ride down and fight Cuba. But for the boomers, their fix is Vietnam."

Leary, who was in town to promote his engrossing autobiography *Flashbacks*, is nearly 63, and he wasn't looking the part of world-beater. (He never did.) His snowy white hair only enhanced his patrician mien, which was set off by his casual dress and sneakers. As we talked, he would often address questions by starting off in the distance and circling around to his point; sometimes it was connected to the question, sometimes it wasn't, and sometimes he would just gaze off. But even if he hadn't, we could hardly have avoided asking him about drugs.

"I don't bring the subject up, but I have to answer honestly if you ask. I got a bad rap on drugs: I have never been associated with narcotics, but only with one class of plant derivatives. And yes, I've continued to use them. It is my right as an American, in the privacy of my own terrain, to change my consciousness, to alter my nervous system. I still use LSD, and it is always very ceremonial, very special. I'm waiting around, just like my parents did during Prohibition, for the boomers to make it legal."

FLASHBACKS



Timothy Leary's Sixty-Three Year Love-In.



FLASHBACKS stays with you because of the charismatic power of its author. While it is, in itself, a thoroughly fascinating book because of its unique perspective on the events that shaped America through the last three decades, it is the character of Timothy Leary which makes **Flashbacks** important book. His message of optimism, positive action and love of people overpowers the interest he generates about events and personalities.

He is unquestionably a creative genius, reminding me of descriptions I read of Pablo Picasso who had stacks of plates and bowls of paint on the floor next to him in his dining room. He would paint the plates while he ate and talked. In the evening assistants would walk through the house picking up the plates to be sent off to the kilns for firing.

Leary's impact on Western psychology has yet to be fully assessed, but, it is great. The reverberations of his impact on American culture haven't yet faded despite his being much less in the public eye these last few years. Leary and the maelstrom of energy, events and people around him have permanently changed the face of America, if not the world.

Leary is the living metaphor of the Tarot Fool. He remains relatively pure as events pass through him. he is Mind at Play, open, accepting, never grasping, never demanding, never claiming his right to another person or their power. He seems to have reached one of the goals of magical development. Leary claims that magic is an archaic technology, that it is unscientific. Yet, he has all the characteristics of a true magician—he accepts experience over objective knowledge he's receptive to the miraculous, he questions everything including his own assumptions, he directly applies his gains in knowledge to the everyday world. While he may disclaim magical techniques, which all magicians know are illusions anyway, what he has become and what he has done for other people have marked him as a magician without equal.

I can't dredge up memories of the Sixties and Seventies without feeling a great deal of anger. The assassinations, the atrocity of Vietnam, the murders at Kent State, police violence, student violence—a lot happened in those days which no one can be proud of. Leary suffered incredible wrongs at the hands of various government agencies and personnel. His academic career was purposely destroyed by them. His family members suffered under the stress of harassment. He lost friends to death and to phoney scandals created by the government and the press. Many of the people who called him a hero were made to believe he had betrayed them because of information released by the FBI, all of it false or grossly distorted for the purpose of isolating him and destroying his effectiveness as a leader in the counter-culture, something he never tried to be or wanted to be.

If any one should be angry about what happened in the Sixties, it is Timothy Leary. But, he's not. Instead he is good friends with the man who built his career out of busting Leary—G. Gordon Liddy. He is also friends with the man who imprisoned him in Algeria, Eldridge Cleaver. He testified, voluntarily, for the defense in a trial involving two of the FBI men who were his pursuers and keepers for a time.

Walt World Photos

After reading the book, I remembered a story Robert Anton Wilson told about his daughter, Luna, in the **COSMIC TRIGGER**. She had been beaten and robbed by a gang of black kids one day after school. Wilson's anger overcame his spiritual understanding and he began struggling with the problem of why a beautiful kid like Luna, whom everyone loved, should be the target of such an assault. He blamed it on racism and repression against the blacks which has been one of the ugliest features of this society since its inception. He believed it was our national karma, that whites should suffer in backlash, but he couldn't accept that someone like Luna should be the target! It wasn't fair, in any way. It didn't make sense.

Luna was back to her old self the day after the attack. Wilson was astonished that she had never gotten angry, never said a word against her attackers while all the time he was seething with unfocused hatred over the incident. He asked her why. "I stopped the wheel of Karma. All the bad energy is with the kids who beat me up. I'm not holding any of it."

I guess I feel about Leary the way Wilson felt about his thirteen year old daughter that day. I am filled with awe and admiration and a kind of love that is difficult to acknowledge because in expressing it I have to admit to my failure to love, my limitations and hang-ups. It hurts to see how imprisoned by misplaced emotions I can be. At the same time, I feel a kind of release that comes from being freed from the negative, from being shown the way out of a personally and socially destructive paradigm.

In one place in **FLASHBACKS**, Leary wonders why it is that everyone calls him "Timmy". even his FBI captors, often men young enough to be his sons, called him Timmy. I think the clue to the answer is in the Christian aphorism about no one being able to come to God who doesn't approach him as would a child. I don't think they are referring to a child's innocence in that parable or to a child's naivete. I think it refers more to that quality of the ego Melita Denning talks about in her interview of this issue. She talks about the ego being constructed to be used to receive information about the world. It results in the openness that Luna showed her father, which he called "the final secret of the Illuminati", and which Timmy is trying to show us by the way he loves his life.

Magic often finds it difficult to survive in the dying days of the Twentieth Century. These are hard times for miracles and miracle makers. Practitioners of the art are caught in archaic languages and rites and they try to speak to old gods who hardly come around much any more. many people have struggled to create a contemporary magical system, one that speaks the language and deals with the realities of today. Few have had success. Leary's path has few rules and rituals, but it definitely seems to have worked—at least for him. He would be the last to say it would work for all. We are a very privileged people to have him with us. It is evident after reading **FLASHBACKS**, that he feels that way about us.

FLASHBACKS

Timothy Leary

087477-177-3, hardcover,

\$ 15.95



LLEWELLYN/17

There have been rumors circulating for the last few years that '60s psychedelic guru Timothy Leary had lost it, that he'd taken that irremovable step over the Deep End. It probably occurred after ingesting some unholy, illicit concoction that finally blew a main fuse in his neuro-transmitting circuitry. Since then, the rumor goes, he's been traipsing around the country with G. Gordon Liddy, ranting incomprehensible gibberish about the psychology of space travel and Lord only knows what else.

Timothy Leary was in town last week to promote his new autobiography, *Flashbacks* (Tarcher/Houghton Mifflin). I rode to the airport with him early one morning and spoke with him as he waited for his flight. A mental or physical meltdown did not appear to be imminent.

In fact, the 63-year-old Leary radiates energy and vitality. Even though his Ben Hur haircut is white and there are a few wrinkles around his eyes and mouth, Leary comes across as a youthful, alert, and intelligent man.

The ex-Harvard psychiatry professor was decked out in a pair of white beachcomber slacks, a pink shirt, and a pair of worn white sneakers. Sipping white coffee out of a quart mayonnaise jar and smoking an occasional cigarette, Leary ended most of his statements with a laugh or a wide smile.

In *Flashbacks*, Marshall McLuhan offered these words of advice to Leary:

To dispel fear you must use your public image. You are the basic product on display. Whenever you are photographed, smile. Wave reassuringly. Radiate courage. Never complain or appear angry . . . a confident attitude is the best advertisement. You must be known for your smile.

McLuhan's name pops up frequently in Leary's reminiscences, and the injunction to tend to his public image has taken hold with Leary. Before he left Minneapolis, Leary had a chance to critique his appearance on KSTP's *Good Company*. Leary appeared right after the *apocalypse* where Leary and Sharon showed the audience what he took for a look like King of the Bees.

"I watched myself on TV," Leary said, "and I was very pleased, objectively pleased, by the fact that I presented a good model of what I stand for. A 63-year-old person who has taken every sort of drug available for 23 years. I felt that in every way . . . I was a good model of whatever everyone would like their dad to be or even themselves to be, at the age of 63. My message, as I think I made clear even in that program, was 'Don't follow me, follow yourself. Discover yourself. Activate your own individuality. Be special.'"

Leary taught at Harvard from 1960 to 1963. It was during those years that he first took psilocybin and LSD. With selected graduate students he held drug-training sessions, emphasizing the importance of an experienced navigator and a congenial setting when ingesting hallucinogens.

According to Leary, trouble came from a number of sources. Other professors were jealous of his syphoning off of the best and the brightest of the graduate students. But the worst problems, Leary writes, "arose from the chronic tendency of students to tell everyone everything. Dozens of bright youths phoned home to announce that they'd found God and discovered the secret of the universe. The deans became edgy about complaints from parents."

Leary was drummed out of Harvard on the bogus charge of failing to show up for classes. It hardly mattered—Leary was ready to move



Between 1963 and 1976, Leary moved from Mexico to New York to California to Folsom Prison, with some minor stops in between.

In 1971, while traveling through Switzerland, Leary met the discoverer of LSD, Albert Hofmann. In his book *LSD: My Problem Child*, he recalls the meeting—"I objected to the great publicity that Leary sought for his LSD and psilocybin investigations. Emphasis was thereby placed on publicity rather than on objective information."

When asked about the passage, Leary said:

"Number one, I have the deepest affection and respect for Dr. Hofmann. Number two, he of course is one of the great organic chemists and alchemists of all time. Number three, I don't think he understands the behavioral and historical movement of the last 25 years. He doesn't understand that we're moving from an industrial society to a communications society."

"Communication is important as long as what you communicate is accurate, as long as you're reasonably intelligent about the effect of your communication. I never back away or apologize when people call me an entertainer. I think a philosopher today has got to be an entertainer. If Buddha were alive today, she'd have a talk show."

Perhaps the most incongruous and disturbing character in Leary's autobiography is Mary Pinchot Meyer. Meyer had been an intimate friend to both Jacqueline and John Kennedy. Of course, regular readers of the *National Enquirer* are already aware of her friendship with the former president.

In the spring of 1962 Meyer approached Leary and asked him to teach her how to run an LSD

"The guys who run things," Meyer tells Leary in *Flashbacks*, "I mean the guys who really run things in Washington—are very interested in psychology, and drugs in particular." Later in the book Leary writes:

I could hardly understand her. She was either drunk or drugged or over-whelmed with grief. Or all three. "This," he couldn't control him any more. He was changing too fast.

Long pause. Hysterical crying. I spoke reassurance. She sobbed. "They've covered up everything. I gotta see you. I'm afraid. Be careful."

Mary Pinchot Meyer was found shot to death on Oct. 13, 1964. Her brother-in-law, Ben Bradlee, then *Newsweek* Washington bureau chief, identified the body. Her husband was Cord Meyer, a government official.

My head was spinning with ominous thoughts. A close friend of the Kennedy family had been murdered in broad daylight with no apparent motive. And there had been so little publicity. No outcry. No call for further investigation. I felt that same vague fear that came when we heard about JFK's assassination.

I asked Leary about Mary Meyer.

"That's the most important stuff in the book," Leary said. "You're going to hear a lot about Mary Meyer. And the cover-up has been pervasive. As you know, my strategy in this book has been to raise these questions and demand more facts. I'm getting the facts now. It's one of the most explosive things . . . because she was married to Cord Meyer, who turns out to be much more important in the CIA than I'd realized. He's Mr. CIA. He's called Mr. Chips. He's the only person that three times



has won, excuse the expression, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal.

Leary wanted to use material from a book by Debra Davis in the footnotes on Mary Meyer. His lawyers advised against it, Leary says, because Davis' publisher, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, had shredded the 25,000 copies of the book.

"So, if it seems a little elliptical and funny," Leary said, "I was forced by my lawyers to take out a whole page of notes (from Davis' book). My lawyers are simply afraid that I'm having enough troubles—don't stir up that hornets' nest."

Hellerstedt: At the end of Tom Wolfe's *Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*, Ken Kesey and Ken Babbs improvise a song whose refrain is "We blew it." At the end of *Easy Rider*, Peter Fonda tells Dennis Hopper that "we blew it."

In *Flashbacks* you write—"That's the way we were, always involved in one joyous pagan ceremony or another, whirling in religious ecstasies and heroic adventures. For us the planet was without Original Sin, designed for our sacramental pleasure. We were not alone. Millions were out there with us, the pageantry of those days! Where did it go?"

Leary: Then I answer the question later by saying that it remained quiescent, ready to blossom again. I don't think that you get the feeling from my book that we blew it, or that you blew it. Do you?

No. In fact, there's very little bitterness in the book. I'm surprised because I considered, considering some of the things that have happened to you, that you would be very bitter.

But we won! It was like the Super Bowl. You know, that's a very interesting question—that little, poetic, rhetorical question: "Ah, the joys of childhood, where have they gone?"

It was kind of tongue-in-cheek. It was like I wasn't saying, "Oh, shit!" It's like, boy, we'll never exactly get that quality of being junior prom again. You know, those carefree days

think the other two were basically pessimistic.

What about the movie you made with your old nemesis, G. Gordon Liddy. Return Engagement? (Liddy, then with the FBI, arrested Leary for "possession of illegal narcotics" in 1966. The "narcotics" that Liddy hauled in as evidence turned out to be peat moss.)

Liddy and I have had 20 debates at colleges. It's a very popular item because we're both very intelligent, articulate, and colorful people who really are 180 degrees opposed. And we really make people think. They followed Liddy and me around for five or six days. Top movie crew from LA—filming our

Feminist Fairy Tales: it's not the same old story

by Jeremiah Creedon

The art of storytelling may suffer from official neglect, but in less visible circles the old form remains quite healthy. In recent weeks a program sponsored by Third Century Poetry and Prose, among other local groups, has been turning this interest into a full-blown revival with a program called "Stories for a Summer Night."

Last Wednesday the series drew an enthusiastic crowd for an evening of "Feminist Fairy Tales" told by Maren Hinderlie, from Minneapolis, and Nebraska-based Sharon Grady. Both women presented us with revised folk stories and myths, including a version of Persephone's abduction to the Greek underworld and an upbeat rendering of "The Wife of Bath."

The weekly events are becoming more and more popular, which means that the storytelling had to be moved from Willey Hall's intimate Fireplace Room into a larger auditorium next door. Those interested in this new use of the world's oldest literary genre should check out Wednesday's program, "Tales of Countin' Life," at 8 p.m. It's the final session, and despite some reservations about the event last week, I'm intrigued enough by the series to be planning another visit.

contrasting lifestyles.

It's a surprisingly entertaining movie, and I think it's rather superficial. It doesn't really get to the heart of the issues, but it's certainly a wonderful 90 minutes. Both entertaining and mildly educational. And unusual enough, these days, that it might do pretty well.

Until recently it seems that legalizing LSD has been as pressing an issue as established a nine-digit zip code. Lately, though, there have been reports in the press that LSD use is on the rise.

The press, in its thrashing around for a story,

has rediscovered LSD. Full-page, front-page headline in LA about a week ago said: "Psychedelic drugs booming again," and seizures have gone up about 3,000 percent.

There's no question that there is more LSD being used. LSD is better—it's better and it's packaged in a more moderate form. So that a tab now is about 40 or 50 micrograms, instead of 300 or 400. So that when thoughtless kids use it, they're not flipped out. When thoughtful, philosophically minded people use it there are no problems.

LSD use is quietly increasing. Nobody's concerned about legalization. I wrote an article in

"My main message these days is to encourage, activate, and stimulate the postwar generation. Everything in the media and the capitalist system is geared to make you feel helpless, ill-equipped in a world that doesn't want you because there are too many of you. The economic pressure is so great because there are 40 million more of you than had been expected. And nobody gives a damn. That's why you have Ph.D.s making sandals."

Timothy Leary

a recent scientific book, and I said the last thing in the world we want is to have licensing and control of LSD. Nobody cares about licensing because those who want it can get it.

The thing about LSD is that there's never been any money in it, because one batch makes several million doses. It's not like cocaine—you can't cut it. The beautiful thing about it is that it resists the gangster, the Bolivian general, or the crooked Coast Guard official.

Do you feel that people may have reacted negatively towards you because they saw you as a hedonist, a "Dr. Feelgood"?

Well, look at me on television! If you're a dutiful 60-year-old person who's sacrificed all the way through, punched the clock, and not done anything you ever wanted to do—and I come bouncing in, smiling, having taken every drug and fucked your daughter or probably your wife. . . . This is classic throughout human history. It's the heated, feverish fantasies of those who don't feel good—that some how I'm breaking all the rules and all the laws, thumbing my nose at authority and getting away with it.

And it's plain jealousy, based upon fevered imagination. You know the old joke about the Ford cars which no longer drive—how, someone is having a good time.

(The airport P.A. announced first-class seating for Leary's flight. There was time for one last gasp.)

How are the Dodgers going to do?

They're all right, only two games behind. It's the Angels that I'm worried about.

I don't really care who wins. Anything that's anti-establishment I'm interested in. Anything that encourages irreverence to someone like Tex Schram and Tom Landry, who looks like the pope.

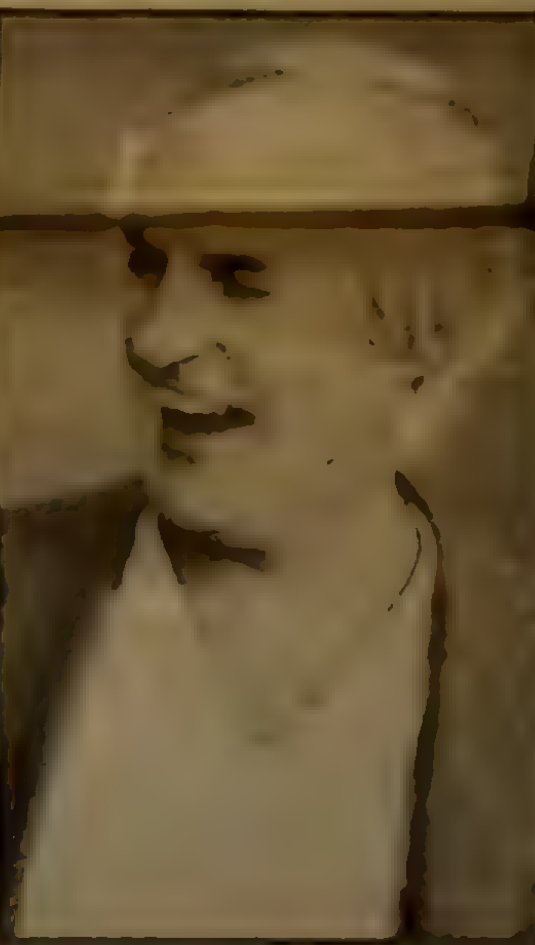
Next time you see him, think of it; put a fedora on the pope and it's Landry on the side line with his computer.

Leary excused himself and boarded his flight to New York for another encounter with the media—national exposure this time.

Leary is still on the case, and there is something quixotically sad about the whole thing. Most of those who were identified as opposing, or at least questioning, the established order in the '60s were taken back into its fold in the '70s. Dylan turned to Jesus, and Ed-dridge Cleaver became a Moonie and a hard-line supporter of Ronald Reagan. Jerry Rubin chose to worship his new-found God in the temple at Wall Street. It must be getting lonesome out there on the fringe—or, to use Leary's term, the frontier.

He didn't blow it—and until Leary makes that public statement of contrition (Forgive me, Father, for I blew it) his re-entry into the mainstream is improbable.

So be it. Leary is perfectly content to remain a trickster, romping like a mad leprechaun through the consciousness of America.



count of the Trojan war. That literary experience is threatened for others by those who would tamper, say, with Helen and what she signifies. To make political prisoners of the Homeric gods and heroes is a violation of both their dead culture and a living child's imagination.

But what does Helen represent that is so worth protecting? In the spirit of all true myth, her complex role defies rational explanation. She is at once a passive beauty and the cause of monumental actions, a shaper of history and its victim. Helen becomes the rationale for a great war and the center of a greater poem that recounts it. In Homer's embellishment we see all that is wondrous in human endeavor. But in the story itself we also find the ultimate contradiction. What makes Helen more than a queen ant within her own species, a species just as helpless when confronted with its animal impulses? Nothing, nothing but the idea that Helen as a symbol is part of an attempt to recognize the imperfect nature of our being, a being whose contradictions, at least, are more perfectly portrayed in art and myth.

To others who attended and enjoyed this session, my reservations will seem overblown. The stories were, after all, meant to be good fun. For me, the potential in such a program failed to be realized by Hinderlie and Grady, whether others were entertained or not. But at least that provides one person interested in a well-told story with the incentive to try again next week.

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HOW TO SURVIVE 101's "ROCK OF THE EIGHTIES" (p. 13)

The Washington Tribune

July 21, 1983 VOLUME 7 NUMBER 24 WASHINGTON'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FREE

Juju Jamboree
(p. 12)



Aid to Apartheid

Your Tax Dollars at Work; DC Investments Support Racist Regime

By Victoria Lessin

Should public funds from this predominantly Black city in this land of democracy be used to finance racial oppression and white minority rule elsewhere in the world? That is a key question being asked downtown as councilmembers consider Bill 5-189, a proposal which, if enacted, would force the withdrawal of all city investments in banks, financial institutions, and corporations doing business in or with the Republic of South Africa or Namibia and prohibit any future investments of that kind. The city would have two years in which to complete the divestiture.

According to current City Council estimates, the bill would affect more than \$63 million in pension funds invested in 31 corporations such as General Motors, Bristol Meyers, and Westinghouse as well as approximately \$4.2 million deposited in two banks, American Security and Riggs National.

The proposed legislation is directed against the South African policy of apartheid which is, in the words of the bill's sponsor, Councilmember John Ray (D-at large), "a modern day form of slavery that we, as a free nation, should not tolerate."

Apartheid is a system of racial segregation which promotes social, political, and economic injustice. Blacks, who comprise 72% of the South African population, take home 26% of all wages paid in the country, while whites, who comprise 16% of the population, earn

64%. Blacks are denied the right to vote or otherwise participate in the government of South Africa and consequently have been relegated to a substandard lifestyle with high infant mortality and illiteracy rates.

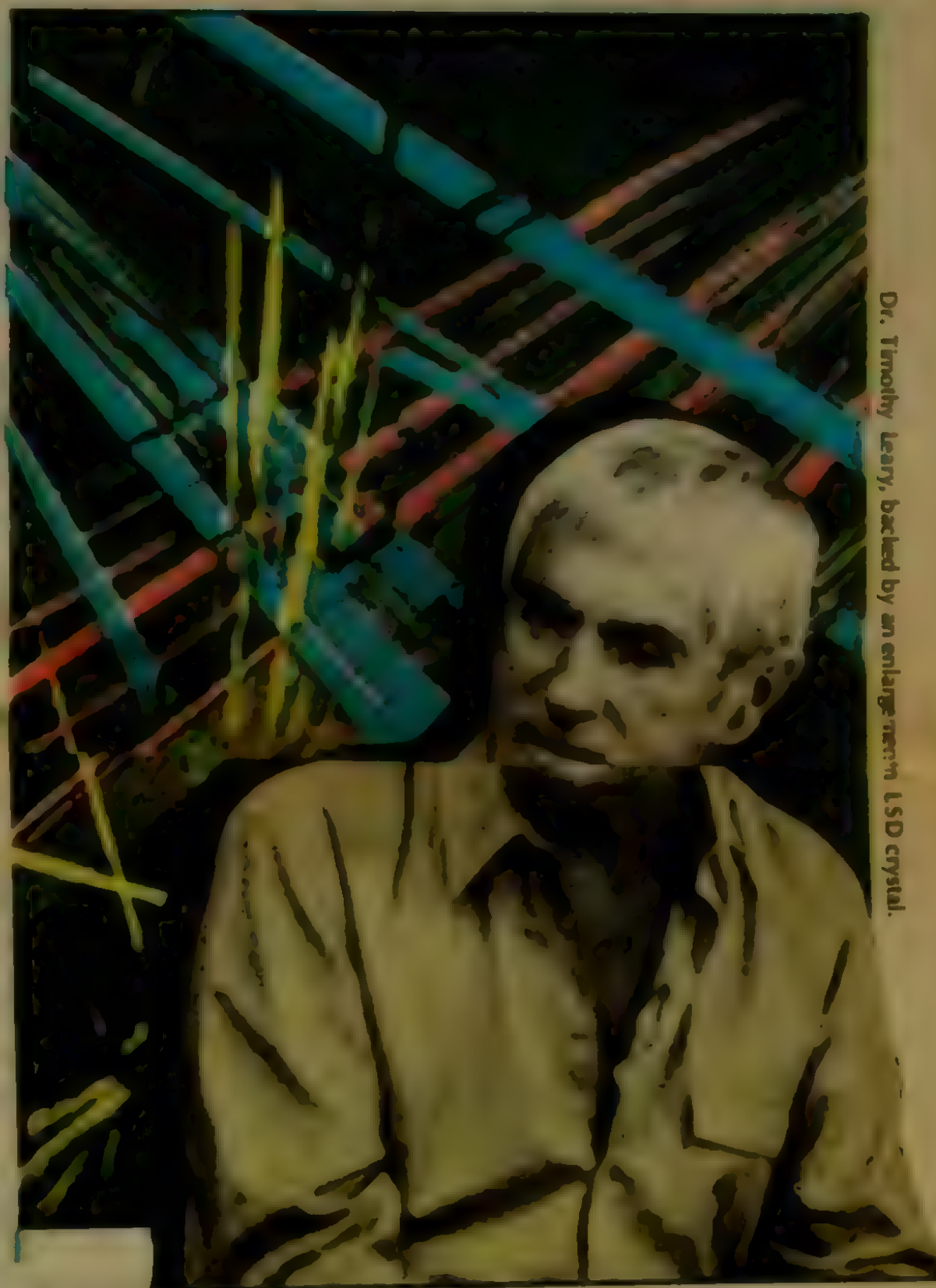
Although it is generally agreed that the system must be changed, there is heated debate among policy makers concerning the role that the U.S. should play.

On one side of the debate are those who call for the removal of all U.S. support from South Africa. Divestiture advocates believe that U.S. investments in South Africa, totaling \$2.6 billion, and U.S. banking loans, representing \$1.5 billion, bolster the repressive apartheid regime by providing capital and technology in crucial sectors of the country's economy.

In a letter addressed to Councilmember Ray, Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.) Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa, stated, "I am convinced that the South African Government is keenly sensitive to international pressure and public opinion. A divestiture proposal...represents one means of applying pressure on the South African regime to begin taking seriously the need for meaningful political reform."

The Reagan Administration, which maintains full diplomatic relations with Pretoria under a policy known as "constructive engagement", claims that investment can

Continued on p. 4



Dr. Timothy Leary, backed by an enlargement of LSD crystal.

Return of the Redeye

Dr. Leary's Back, and He Hasn't Changed

By Karen Jaehne

On April 19, 1943, a 37-year-old Swiss chemist took the first LSD trip. It was not, of course, to be known as a "trip" for some twenty years, until Ken Kesey would visit Timothy Leary at the "Castalia Foundation"

in Millbrook, New York, in the summer of 1964. By that time, the battle lines had been drawn between the psychedelic scientists and the trippers, and the territory was being carved up into even more focused states of influence: the Yippies, the Kesey Pranksters, psychotherapists, mystics, botanists, ethnobotanists, and religious anthropologists in Mexico, and—never far behind—the hedonists (like Cary Grant). What lingers on in the public mind twenty years later is the certainty that psychedelic euphoria is illegal, if not downright dangerous.

With everyone out on parole, however, it seemed time to sharpen our hindsight. In order to battle the mythic misconceptions about bad trips and satanic psychedelia, three major figures of the drug sub-culture have published books this summer. Is this renaissance or nostalgia? Or simply history?

Continued on p. 3



DC Councilmember John Ray (left), testifying before the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

started Walden I was offered a job teaching at Georgetown. Weirdly enough, in the field of psychology. I had never studied any psychology. But at that time, psychology was under the philosophy faculty. I'd taken a lot of philosophy courses. They asked me if I could teach a psychology course and I said, yes I could. So I was an instructor at Georgetown for two summers while I was doing Walden School. In those days psychology was taught as it was in most Catholic colleges, as an empirical discipline. Which was right up my alley. But I was never a professor at Georgetown. I went back to school in 1968, after Walden, and got my Doctor's degree."

I know two Walden graduates of some distinction, both writers—Floyd Davis and Raymond Avrutis. The school existed from September, 1963 through May, 1968. How many students attended? "I'd say, 75 kids went through Walden," Alex said. "Almost everybody was there for two years, with very rare exceptions. That's how long we asked them to be there. When I started the school I had no idea I would have as many students as I did. I had totally different notions. It was like this Teutonic attachment. I was gonna have these bright kids and I was gonna teach them the truth! To be there, you had to be bright, you had to be creative in some art form, you had to be over 16 and you had to have been kicked out of public high school. We had some extraordinarily creative kids. A lot of them were disturbed, but that was not my intent at the start. I should have known better."

The Washington Tribune

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in the Washington metropolitan area. Guaranteed
mail delivery rates: \$10 per year (10 issues).

TRIPPING

From p. 1

The purpose of all these men—the discoverer Hoffmann, the missionary Leary and the categorizer Stafford—is not just to set the record straight, but to expand human knowledge into those self-transcendent visionary and creative paths. Their first hurdle is to help the public mind distinguish hallucinogens from "drugs", which Aldous Huxley predicted would be a problem. Huxley himself went right to the top when he introduced psychedelic drugs to the world.

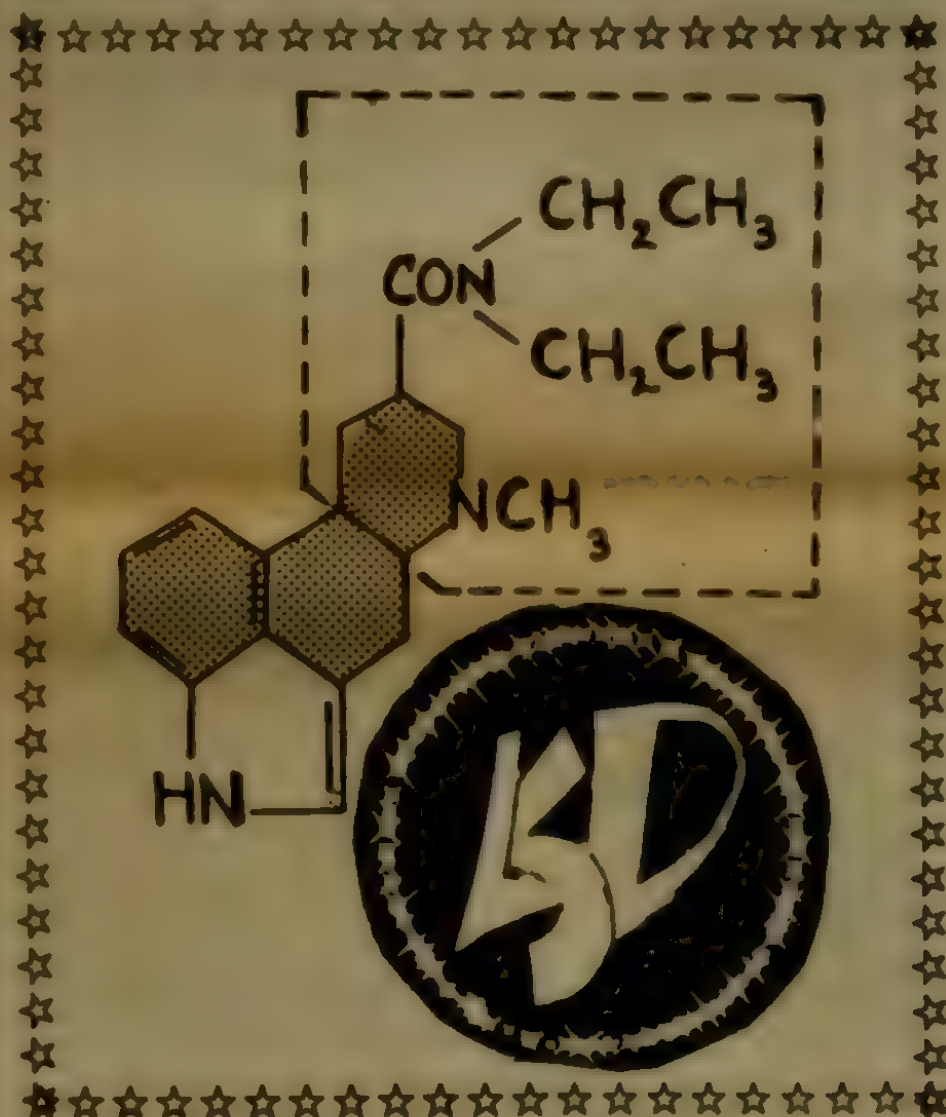
At the annual convention of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences in Stockholm in 1963, where the most competent specialists consider the world's problems in a forum free of ideological and religious pressures, Huxley called for the application of "human resources," such as expanded consciousness and the spiritual capacities psychedelic experiences could endow toward a "greater understanding of, and better consideration for, the biological and material foundations of life on this earth," as reported by Hoffman, who was there—along with Dr. Humphrey

first firing in 300 years of Harvard history. "They had already forgotten about Ralph Waldo Emerson," quips Leary philosophically.

Having already seen Leary at Cannes in May, I found myself meeting him once again on a very different trip (in an airport lounge, awaiting return to the U.S.). Passports & boarding passes: we discuss the strange necessity of uniformed personnel to insure confidence that they will get us where we are going. I ask him about the guidance they provided in the experimental sessions at Harvard.

"When we were working with the prisoners, we had about one Harvard psychologist to two prisoners. The results were good. We got them paroled and used the buddy-system and 24-hour telephone emergency line to get them to maintain their newly imprinted patterns," he explains quickly.

"You were tripping with convicts?" My surprise reflects my own limited West Coast experience where nobody wanted to even know about drugs in prison, much less use them for rehabilitation.



Osmond, who created the term psychedelic (*psyche* equals spirit or mind; *delein* equal to reveal or make manifest).

The WAAS Conference of 1963 was an event whose time had come: it was the era of JFK, new frontiers and great expectations. Psychedelic drugs were legal. A certain Harvard professor, Dr. Leary was in Mexico trying to convince it to become the new Switzerland. Mexico City was surrounded by American and Swiss pharmaceutical firms manufacturing amphetamines, narcotics, and even the new and controversial contraception pill. The first sign that such progress was not going to advance unimpeded was Leary's getting fired, as Harvard cracked down on his brain-change project. The media seized onto this as the

Leary lunges into an explanation of the theory of imprinting, first introduced by Conrad Lorenz, the German sociologist. Imprinting is a form of permanent learning assimilated in one flash of a pattern, as opposed to step-by-step reinforcement conditioning, which traditional psychologists believe to be the basis of change. Imprinting is a form of immediate learning available shortly after birth or metamorphosis, according to Leary, and the metamorphosis or rebirth that occurs with the psychedelic experience renders a person malleable for a new imprint.

The dramatic changes that occurred with the prisoner-rehabilitation can be explained by the "imprinting" theories of letting go of old habits and replacing them

Continued on p. 6

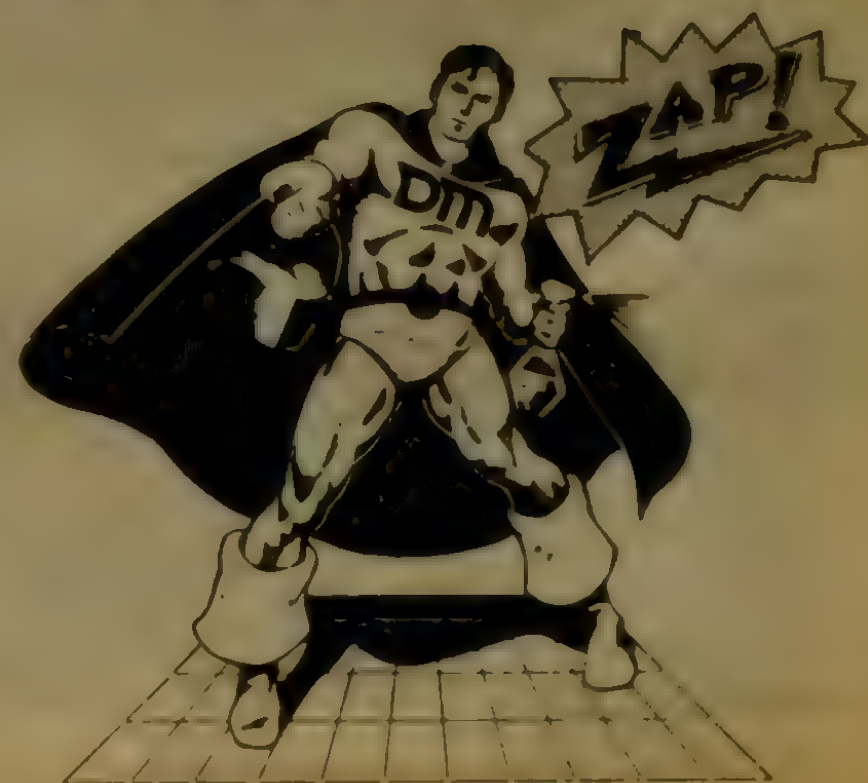
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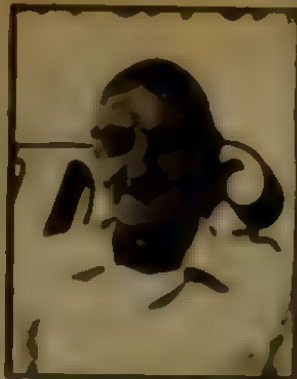
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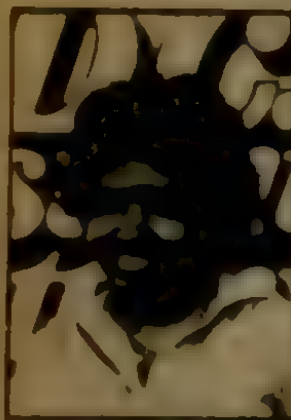
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EASY TO PLAY • EASY TO WIN

From p. 3

with new, positive imprints in a supportive environment. But Peter Stafford avoids the theory and lets the facts speak for themselves: two psilocybin experiences during six weeks of bi-weekly meetings for thirty-two subjects produced a phenomenal change in the Massachusetts Correctional Institution's "re-tread" expectations. Records indicated that 64% of the men would return to prison within six months after parole. In fact, only 25% returned, six for technical parole violations and only two for new offenses.

The results were extensively reported in Leary's 1968 book, *High Priest*, but, in a time of mounting concern over prison reform at any cost, perhaps authorities should rethink their priorities. Most of the bad publicity resulting in public panic can be traced back to CIA and Army experiments in which control groups were given hallucinogens without their knowledge and with no preparation. Drugs were picked up as an explanation for any form of weird behavior.

Nothing could be more controversial than a call to revive experimentation with mind-altering drugs. Even concerned conservatives should worry about an area where the Ruskies are way ahead. Leaving no controversy unstirred, all three authors also address the options such drugs open in the face of death—virtual euthanasia.

Leary himself confronted the most bizarre and publicized exploiter of mind-control when Leary entered Folsom Prison in January, 1973, facing twenty five years. In another cell sat Charles Manson, eager to know why Leary "blew it," when "you could have led the people anywhere you wanted," reports Leary.

"What I had in mind," Leary told him, "was to teach people to avoid leaders and direct their own lives." Here was a translation of Leary's old adage "turn on, tune in, drop out"—an obviously naive dictum falling on the deaf ears of a control freak.

Manson reported to Leary across the cellblock, "When I got out of prison in '65, I was amazed. Thousand of kids just waiting to be programmed. Give them acid and they'd do anything."

"Charles," called Leary, "have you ever been interviewed by psychologists or experts about how you did it?" The answer was negative.

Leary is to this day astonished that Manson did what every intelligence agency in the world dreams of doing—programming people for assassination missions—and was never "debriefed." Perhaps it strikes Leary as all the more incongruous in relation to the time, money and manpower spent trying to elicit from him some supposed confessions on foreign agents behind the Weathermen.

Even after Leary was released from prison, he was warned by federal marshals that his life was "in danger," or, as he finally discovered, unless Leary testified to foreign influence, several FBI burglars would go to jail for illegal break-ins of homes of Weathermen friends and relatives. The constant shuffling from jail to jail under

assumed names gave the impression that the government had to protect Leary from people he was "naming." "As far as I know now or knew then, the North Vietnamese government was not interested in helping a dozen campus crazies bomb ROTC buildings," says Leary, shaking his short-cropped, greying head. Nevertheless, what Leary suffered at the hands of the feds, he lays out quite clearly in *Flashbacks* as this government sponsored defamation of character resulted in his own stock sinking to an unprecedented low among leftists and paranoid drug-users; in other words, any friends he had ever had.

Eyebrows went even higher when Leary began appearing in tandem with G. Gordon Liddy on the college debate circuit. Liddy had been Leary's nemesis since 1966, when Liddy arrested Leary in Dutchess County, New York for possession of peat moss, according to Leary, for the people living at Millbrook had been warned about the impending bust. In *Will*, Liddy's description of the event is, as would be expected, quite different. An example of "cop prose, typical cop prose!" says Leary, "He gets off on phrases like 'diaphanous gowned Rosemary,' referring to Leary's female partner, who not only saw him through his first busts and legal harassment, but also spent the rather unpleasant exile period with him after making the arrangements for his prison escape.

Women have been very important in Leary's life and he gives credit where credit is due and seems to harbor no ill will. This is an area where his new autobiography, *Flashbacks*, seems to lean in the direction of panegyrics from an all-forgiving, all-embracing Zenned-out Leary. In all fairness, however, perhaps he has expanded his emotional range along with his mind and gone beyond jealousy or vindictiveness.

He certainly demonstrates no desire for revenge as far as the FBI is concerned, which he explains as "it would be just too negative. I've always found ways to learn from any situation I was in. You can't imagine how much I've learned just in prison. And that all started back in at West Point. Did I ever tell you how I toughed it out at the Academy? Even Liddy's got to admire that as a demonstration of will!" And he laughs with a glowing face, mouth open to let out the chortles before closing down on the next series of words, phrases, ideas—logorhea. His wife groans at Liddy's name.

Timothy Leary's easy, trusting style is not the kind of laid-back and mellow incoherence usually associated with burned-out minds. Leary is now and always has been an intellectual—passionately interested in explaining, not just how the world works, but also why. He is first and foremost a psychologist, although "a DEA agent in Kabul once provided me with some papers that allowed me to be arrested and identified my profession as 'philosopher.' But they are not what I'd call categorical thinkers," Leary says with a noticeable absence of malice.

A nagging incident in Leary's life seems to demand attention: the case of Mary Pinchot Meyer, whose

supposed 1961 year love affair with John Kennedy also involved turning him on to what the subculture was doing. Mary Pinchot Meyer's story weaves through Leary's account like a harbinger of the times. After her initial appearance, informing Leary that those government institutions interested in LSD research could and would also benefit from taking it, he finds himself "being lured into a feminist plot to turn on the leaders of the United States government to the idea of world peace."

That plot was never hatched, because Mary's communication with Leary became paranoid, haunted by threats until she was murdered on the canal in Georgetown. As usual in the psychedelic saga, the fatalities are the product of the controllers of controlled substances. Leary does not provide a thorough account as to who Mary Pinchot Meyer really was beyond reporting on their meetings, but in conversation, he is quick to point out that someone else did the job, only to have her book suppressed.

For the better part of the flight between Paris and D.C., Leary talks about cultural evolution and computers and how computer games are providing kids the essential experience they will need to survive in the 21st century. I tell him that parents are not going to like hearing that. "I've never been popular with parents, even though I am one—a grandparent even!" he raises his beer in a toast to motherhood, as I offer similar sensibilities.

"I believe it was probably the parents of the Harvard students who exerted the most pressure there. They didn't want their kids going to Harvard to learn to expand their minds, or to wind up seeking wisdom in India! That's not a Harvard tradition!"

Leary's sense of humor and exaggerated style have surely caused him just as much trouble as they also saved him from. He does not exploit his own charismatic quality. His usual uniform is jeans and sneakers, as it always was, but he carries the style as if it were a vestige of collegiate athleticism rather than counter-culture hang-over. He is irrespressible, infamous, iconoclastic—all of which is known or suspected by everyone—but Leary is not ideosyncratic. His normality has the kind of boiled-down quality of someone who has gone beyond bizarre, who has seen it all—or most of it!—and approves for lack of the power to change it. But, for the record, Leary still advocated the legalization and control of psychedelics. He still considers himself "a cheerleader for evolution."

Timothy Leary's account of "my life as an apostle and martyr of mind-expansion" would have us believe that everybody we or *People* magazine remember from the 1960s was taking psychedelics. He names names, he describes scenes we'd love to see (again). *Flashbacks* is loose and evocative. Leary's tale is as expansive as his mind. He's going to need a lawyer if it's not all true. But, as the book tells us, Leary's always had a lawyer, always looked for truth—and he's probably telling it.

The truth of Albert Hofmann's account, *LSD: My Problem Child*, seems guaranteed. This



Leary & Liddy (Barbara & Frances, that is) from the film *Return Engagements*.

uninspired, but dutiful, scientific history of the search and research for psychedelic certainty, offers a lab technician's point-of-view about the responsibilities and dilemmas of psychedelic research.

Leary is not as hard on other people as they are on him. Albert Hofmann describes his meeting with Leary as pleasant enough, but seems to feel called upon ethically and morally to denounce Leary "for the seduction of immature persons to drug consumption," and for encouraging the publicity that has attended Leary's life.

Leary's trip was Hofmann's pilgrimage. Hofmann's progress never got him sent to jail, never witnessed, in fact, the great impact of his discovery in America, where it is reckoned between one and two million people took LSD in the late 1960s.

The contrasts in temperament, background and purpose could not be greater. Hofmann is a European, a laboratory scientist devoted to knowledge through experience. Leary is an egalitarian American, a social psychologist, devoted rather to experience through knowledge, preferably knowledge that takes one through uncharted and prohibited territory. Albert Hofmann's book is an excellent guide to the artistic and mystical traditions in Europe that surround hallucinogens. The seriousness of the matter may be touched by hedonism, but Hofmann would probably disapprove.

His analysis of the inebriant mania that swept the US reflects a distinctly European *Weltschmerz*: "it had deep-seated sociological causes: materialism, alienation from nature through industrialization and increasing urbanization, lack of satisfaction in professional employment in a mechanized, lifeless working world, ennui and purposelessness in a wealthy, saturated society, and lack of a religious, nurturing, and meaningful philosophical foundation of life."

Leary has been saying that all along, and Leary has had the experience to back it up. While Hofmann's book is a very useful and valuable point of view on hallucinogenic and mystical experiences,

Leary's book cuts across American society from Harvard Yard to "the Yard," from Otto Preminger to Allen Ginsberg, from some Marilyn Monroe-fantasy woman in Hollywood to Eldridge Cleaver in Algeria.

Perhaps the truest thing said about Leary came from a certain Mohammed, an Algerian bureaucrat: "Professor, naïveté is exactly the word I always use when I talk about you to my superiors. Well, if you have nothing to hide, perhaps naïveté is the best policy...You're a real Gary Cooper American, aren't you?" The FBI believed, however, that this Gary Cooper American was hobnobbing with foreign agents who were infesting American dissidents and possibly even funding them. Leary is quite clear about the funding: it seemed to come from criminal, not political activities.

Hofmann concludes his chapter on Leary by announcing that he is "now occupied with the psychological problems of space travel and with the exploration of cosmic relationships between the human nervous system and interstellar space—that is, with problems whose study would bring him no further difficulties on the part of governmental authorities." Correct analysis, Dr. Hofmann, but wrong conclusion.

Albert Hofmann's abiding ambivalence about drug use revolves around the question of whether the drugs under discussion simply open an additional window for perceptions, or whether the spectator himself and the core of his being undergoes alterations. Hofmann does not believe that the innermost psychic core should be changed. Leary believes that sooner or later it is changed.

Peter Stafford counts the ways.

Unknown to all but the cognoscenti is Peter Stafford, whose invaluable *Psychodelics Encyclopedia* is out in a revised edition. Anybody interested in doing more than reading about hallucinogenic drugs ought to have Stafford's reliable tour guide cum recipe book. Besides describing the effects and offering scientific analyses of this pharmacological group of hallucinogens, Stafford includes extensive

information on both toxic and non-toxic drugs to prevent abuse. Stafford's knowledge ranges from the molecular to the divine, and he has organized the data and the dreams like an Aristotle of the psychedelic world.

With all this interest in the re-emergence of major figures and factors of the drug scene, the movie *Return Engagement* will come—even in Washington!—as no surprise. In a few months this documentary will show Americans how G. Gordon Liddy and Timothy Leary matched up in their debates. It is a humorous scale on which to balance two ex-cons. "Between us," quips Leary, "we brought down the Nixon White House." Cute, but not true.

The film is the best illustration of why mind-expansion and power-expansion don't mix. What Leary wants to release, Liddy wants to control. In the power vacuum Liddy seizes control, and Leary does nothing but heckle him. Like *Flashbacks*, *Return Engagement* is an exercise in heckling. There is no focus on issues; the book and the film are full of vignettes as small celebrations of survival.

The cultural importance of psychedelic history, even as reflected in *Flashbacks* or Albert Hofmann's apologia, can be measured in part by the proprietary relationship developed by everyone who has taken psychedelic drugs. Leary touches on it, mentioning the impulse everyone has to tell him about their trip "whether it was a good trip or a bad trip or just a vacation," he says with a weary smile.

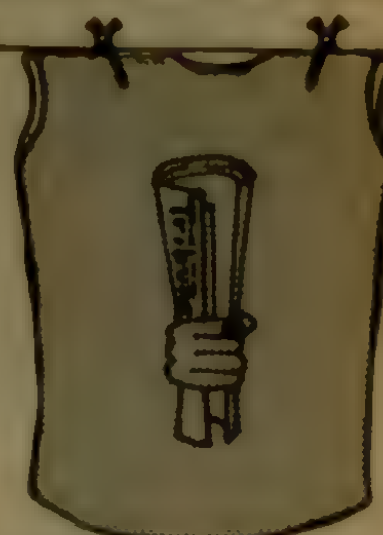
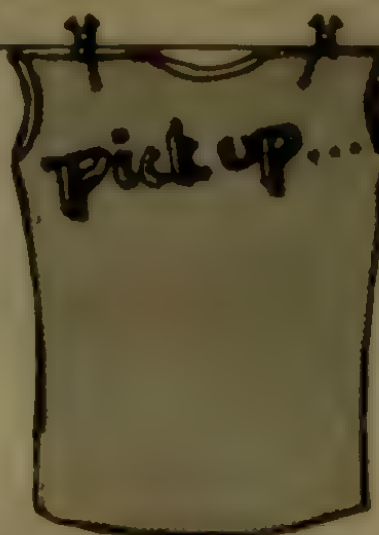
"Is it true that good people have good trips and bad people bad ones?" I ask Leary, remembering an old sixties-saw.

"Nope. Too many people have no trips at all," Leary is now clipped, nervous for the first time. The plane is landing and he dreads Customs. "I've never not been put through some kind of hassle," he says, pulling out his passport.

But this time, at Dulles, he and wife Barbara sail through. Perhaps the very young Customs official didn't recognize the name. Perhaps he did and didn't care. Perhaps there are worse dangers.

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Preceding page: 1921, West Point, N.Y. Abigail Leary and author, age three months.

Left: 1922, Springfield, Mass. Dr. Timothy Leary, Sr. and author, age two.

Right: 1923, Springfield, Mass. Grandparents Dennis and Sara Leary with author, age three, in front of their home at 54 Central Street.

Bottom: Fall 1931, Springfield, Mass. Author having fantasies about football heroics.

June 1941. Cadet Leary during period of West Point "silencing."

April 1944, Butler, Penn. Timothy and Marianne Leary after marriage at the post chapel.





Larry Schacter



Spring 1966, Laredo, Texas. Author beside codefendant Susan Leary, age eighteen, as he talks to lawyers.

Spring 1966, Washington, D.C. At Dodd-Kennedy Senate hearings on LSD, author urges licensed use of altered-states drugs by responsible adults, warning against large black market if prohibition is attempted.

November 1966, New York City. Allen Ginsberg, author, and Dr. Ralph Metzner prepare to perform in the psychedelic celebration "Illumination of the Buddha."

Spring 1966, Millbrook, N.Y. Sheriff Albert Traver watches as G. Gordon Liddy arrests Jack Leary after raid on the Big House.



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*Summer 1961, New York City.
Maynard and Flora Lu Ferguson.*



*Fall 1962, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor Richard Alpert monitors
reactions of Dr. Ralph Metzner,
who is using the Experiential
Typewriter to record imagery
during a drug session.*

*Spring 1963, San Francisco
Playboy Club. Allen Ginsberg,
Peggy Hitchcock, author, and
City Lights publisher Lawrence
Ferlinghetti planning the
psychedelic revolution.*



*November 1964, Sausalito, Calif. Alan and Jano
Watts with author in their houseboat discussing
Alan's The Glorious Cosmology.*

*January 1965, Calcutta. Timothy and Nanette Leary
in front of a licensed marijuana (ganja) shop. This
photo was introduced in evidence at the Laredo trial
as part of the campaign to legalize cannabis in the
United States.*



*Summer 1964, Millbrook, N.Y. Van Wolfe (left),
philosopher, and strategist of the drug-culture
conferring with Richard Alpert (Ram Dass).*





November 1967, Laguna Beach, Calif. Rosemary and Timothy Leary after marriage in Joshua Tree by American Indian shaman.

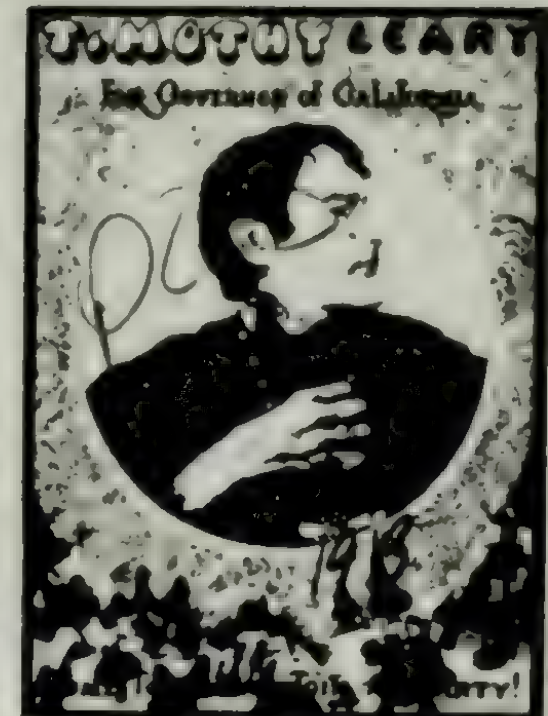
Summer 1967, Millbrook, N.Y. Maha Yantra (intertwined triangles) on chimney, symbolizing tantric fusion, painted by Rosemary and Timothy Leary.



John Loengard, Life Magazine © Time Inc.



Diana Dan Eisenstein



John Loengard, Life Magazine © Time Inc.

Top: December 1969, Hidden Valley Ranch, Calif. Author and Rosemary Leary in a solemn mood three weeks before his sentencing to twenty years' imprisonment.

Left: August 1967, Millbrook, N.Y. Author in autobiographical movie about Harvard professor who takes refuge on an Indian reservation to escape thought-police.

Right: Fall 1969. Poster for California gubernatorial campaign against incumbent Ronald Reagan, featuring the slogan "Come Together" (later publicized by supporter John Lennon)



August 1969, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal. Yoko and John during their Bed-In, recording the song "Give Peace a Chance" with Rosemary and Timothy on percussion and vocals, Tommy Smothers on guitar.

Summer 1970, New York City. Rosemary Leary at press conference announcing the Defense Fund Committee for her imprisoned husband. Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman were gagged and bound to dramatize the fate of the political prisoner.



October 1970, Cairo. Author visiting pyramids while en route to Amman, Jordan for a press conference with Jean Genet.

September 1970. Passport photo of the author as William McNellis, conservative businessman; hair styling by Bernadine Dohrn. (Photo courtesy of the Senate Committee Hearings on Passport Fraud, Congressional Record.)

October 1970, Algiers. Eldridge Cleaver, Information Minister of the Black Panthers' American Government in Exile, and author (cap hides shaved head).

Fall 1970. Cover of Paul Krassner's Realist magazine showing Eldridge and Kathleen Cleaver uneasily sharing bed with Rosemary and Timothy Leary, in a waggish take-off on the movie Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice.



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Roger Kessmeyer



Top: September 1979, Beverly Hills. Barbara and Timothy Leary celebrate the dropping of charges by the L.A. District Attorney after a midnight-bedroom police raid produced no illegal drugs.

Left: Summer 1979, Springfield, Oregon. Author, Ken Babbs, and Ken Kesey planning a flamboyant reunion celebration.

Right: Fall 1980. Susan Leary Martino and her children, Ashley and Dieadra.



Left: Fall 1982, Malibu. Dr. John Lilly, pioneer of inner space, and author.

Right: Summer 1982, Hollywood Hills. Loving reunion with Ram Dass just before he resumed some of his identity as Richard Alpert

Middle: May 1982, Hollywood. Zachary, son of Barbara Leary and step-son of the author, computer whiz-kid, video-game designer, and star second baseman

Bottom: July 1982, Los Angeles. Prior to one of their debates, G. Gordon Liddy and Leary square off during a press conference.



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Right: Spring 1982, Basel.
Author and Dr. Albert Hofmann,
discoverer of LSD and psilocybin,
who is describing his legendary
bicycle ride home after the
world's first deliberate ingestion
of LSD



Spring 1973, San Luis Obispo.
Author, shackled hand and foot,
being escorted back to San Luis
Obispo Prison after the escape
trial; more than twenty guards
(eight shown here) and five patrol
cars were used to transport the
dangerous escapee.



Top: January 1972, Montana-
Crans, Switzerland. Author
celebrating the Swiss
government's decision to refuse
extradition.

Left: Spring 1971, Lausanne.
Michel Hauchard, legendary
playboy, adventurer, and
smuggler, then a fugitive from
French authorities.





LEFT: INTERNATIONAL MODEL JOSEF ASTOR. TOP ROW, L. TO R.: PARIS' FIFTH AVENUE, RUE SAINT-HONORE; BEST ITALIAN FOOD IN PARIS, THE RESTAURANT CECCONI'S; LATEST ARTIST, MODEL AND PHOTOGRAPHER HANGOUT, LE BRISE MICHE. BOTTOM ROW, L. TO R.: GUERLAIN PARFUM ON THE RUE SAINT-HONORE; THE NEWLY-FINISHED ENTRANCE TO THE FORUM DES HALLES; FRENCH DEVO LOOK-ALIKE POSTER FOR THE "ODEURS."

Paris

AND PARIS by Christopher Makos



IN PARIS THE BEST COUNTRY COOKING IS AT THE AMI LOUIS (FRIENDLY LOUIE). LEFT: THE CHÉF AND OWNER, AMI LOUIS. TOP ROW, L. TO R.: FRENCH DANCER ANNE DE LESELEUC WITH PHOTOGRAPHER JEAN PAGLIUSO; 32 AMI LOUIS; AT THE DISCO CASTELS, MRS. LINDA TAUBAMN WITH FRENCH "VOGUE" EDITOR FLORENCE GRINDA. BOTTOM ROW, L. TO R.: AT AMI LOUIS, INVESTMENT BANKER TOM COHEN WITH BRIAN MCNALLY, PART-OWNER OF THE ODEON; 3-D FLOOR OF AMI LOUIS; AT CASTELS, OWNER OF THE CLOTHING STORE, HEMISPHERE, KIM D'ESTAINVILLE; IRITH LANDEAU.



TO CELEBRATE THE PUBLICATION OF TIMOTHY LEARY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY "FLASHBACKS," R. COURI HAY THREW A PARTY AT HIS UPPER WEST SIDE TOWNHOUSE. L. TO R.: ART PATRON ETHEL SCULL; DESIGNER MARY MCFADDEN WITH BANKER DAVID MITCHELL; SUSAN SARANDON WITH REX REED; PARTY HOST R. COURI HAY, PARTY HOSTESS ANDREA DI PORTAGO WITH AUTHOR TIMOTHY LEARY.

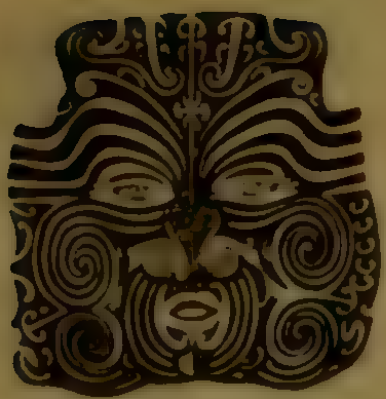
Timothy Leary



L. TO R.: ANTHONY PERKINS IN NYC PROMOTING "PSYCHO II"; STUDENT/MODEL TED ROCK; YALE STUDENT/ACTRESS JODIE FOSTER; PHOTOGRAPHER/ACTRESS BERRY BERENSON PERKINS.

More Around Town

FLASHBACKS



Timothy Leary's Sixty-Three Year Love-In.



FLASHBACKS stays with you because of the charismatic power of its author. While it is, in itself, a thoroughly fascinating book because of its unique perspective on the events that shaped America through the last three decades, it is the character of Timothy Leary which makes *Flashbacks* important book. His message of optimism, positive action and love of people overpowers the interest he generates about events and personalities.

He is unquestionably a creative genius, reminding me of descriptions I read of Pablo Picasso who had stacks of plates and bowls of paint on the floor next to him in his dining room. He would paint the plates while he ate and talked. In the evening assistants would walk through the house picking up the plates to be sent off to the kilns for firing.

Leary's impact on Western psychology has yet to be fully assessed, but, it is great. The reverberations of his impact on American culture haven't yet faded despite his being much less in the public eye these last few years. Leary and the maelstrom of energy, events and people around him have permanently changed the face of America, if not the world.

Leary is the living metaphor of the Tarot Fool. He remains relatively pure as events pass through him. he is Mind at Play, open, accepting, never grasping, never demanding, never claiming his right to another person or their power. He seems to have reached one of the goals of magical development. Leary claims that magic is an archaic technology, that it is unscientific. Yet, he has all the characteristics of a true magician—he accepts experience over objective knowledge he's receptive to the miraculous, he questions everything including his own assumptions, he directly applies his gains in knowledge to the everyday world. While he may disclaim magical techniques, which all magicians know are *illusions anyway, what he has become and what he has done for other people* have marked him as a magus without equal.

I can't dredge up memories of the Sixties and Seventies without feeling a great deal of anger. The assassinations, the atrocity of Vietnam, the murders at Kent State, police violence, student violence—a lot happened in those days which no one can be proud of. Leary suffered incredible wrongs at the hands of various government agencies and personnel. His academic career was purposely destroyed by them. His family members suffered under the stress of harassment. He lost friends to death and to phoney scandals created by the government and the press. Many of the people who called him a hero were made to believe he had betrayed them because of information released by the FBI, all of it false or grossly distorted for the purpose of isolating him and destroying his effectiveness as a leader in the counter-culture, something he never tried to be or wanted to be.

If any one should be angry about what happened in the Sixties, it is Timothy Leary. But, he's not. Instead he is good friends with the man who built his career out of busting Leary—G. Gordon Liddy. He is also friends with the man who imprisoned him in Algeria, Eldridge Cleaver. He testified, voluntarily, for the defense in a trial involving two of the FBI men who were his pursuers and keepers for a time.

Wide World Photos

After reading the book, I remembered a story Robert Anton Wilson told about his daughter, Luna, in the *COSMIC TRIGGER*. She had been beaten and robbed by a gang of black kids one day after school. Wilson's anger overcame his spiritual understanding and he began struggling with the problem of why a beautiful kid like Luna, whom everyone loved, should be the target of such an assault. He blamed it on racism and repression against the blacks which has been one of the ugliest features of this society since its inception. He believed it was our national karma, that whites should suffer in backlash, but he couldn't accept that someone like Luna should be the target! It wasn't fair, in any way. It didn't make sense.

Luna was back to her old self the day after the attack. Wilson was astonished that she had never gotten angry, never said a word against her attackers while all the time he was seething with unfocused hatred over the incident. He asked her why: "I stopped the wheel of Karma. All the bad energy is with the kids who beat me up. I'm not holding any of it."

I guess I feel about Leary the way Wilson felt about his thirteen year old daughter that day. I am filled with awe and admiration and a kind of love that is difficult to acknowledge because in expressing it I have to admit to my failure to love, my limitations and hang-ups. It hurts to see how imprisoned by misplaced emotions I can be. At the same time, I feel a kind of release that comes from being freed from the negative, from being shown the way out of a personally and socially destructive paradigm.

In one place in *FLASHBACKS*, Leary wonders why it is that everyone calls him "Timmy". even his FBI captors, often men young enough to be his sons, called him Timmy. I think the clue to the answer is in the Christian aphorism about no one being able to come to God who doesn't approach him as would a child. I don't think they are referring to a child's innocence in that parable or to a child's naivete. I think it refers more to that quality of the ego Melita Denning talks about in her interview of this issue. She talks about the ego being constructed to be used to receive information about the world. It results in the openness that Luna showed her father, which he called "the final secret of the Illuminati", and which Timmy is trying to show us by the way he loves his life.

Magic often finds it difficult to survive in the dying days of the Twentieth Century. These are hard times for miracles and miracle makers. Practitioners of the art are caught in archaic languages and rites and they try to speak to old gods who hardly come around much any more. many people have struggled to create a contemporary magical system, one that speaks the language and deals with the realities of today. Few have had success. Leary's path has few rules and rituals, but it definitely seems to have worked—at least for him. He would be the last to say it would work for all. We are a very priveleged people to have him with us. It is evident after reading *FLASHBACKS*, that he feels that way about us.

FLASHBACKS

Timothy Leary

087477-177-3, hardcover,

\$ 15.95



LLEWELLYN/17

7/10/83 Tribune
D. 758,255
Sun. 1/10/651

Sunday Tempo

An unrepentant Leary clings to his old values

By Robert Cross

BACK IN THE 1960s, he was known as the Pied Piper of LSD, the man who, more than anyone else, would blow minds right off the planet.

Timothy Leary came across as mystical. Pictures in the media made his eyes seem almost manically detached, his smile mocking, his hair flowing, his shirts and slacks formless.

Everyone knew his story: Leary was the Harvard psychologist who turned on colleagues and graduate students with a synthesis of the psychedelic mushrooms of Mexico and, later on, that little derivative of ergot fungus known as LSD. All in the name of science, you understand.

In 1963, Harvard fired him, and Timothy Leary, the "Turn on, Tune in, Drop out" man, was a glamorous outcast, a psychedelic scientist with scores of local, state and federal law enforcement agents twisting themselves into knots in their efforts to arrest him.

LEARY BECAME the center of a drug scene. He was convicted of marijuana possession—then a serious felony—in Texas and California, served some time and then, in 1970, escaped from a California prison with the aid of people from the radical Weather Underground. After nearly three years of exile in Algeria, Switzerland and, briefly, Afghanistan, he was brought back to the United States by federal authorities. FBI agents kept him in a series of prisons while they pumped him (unsuccessfully, he insists) for information concerning the radical fugitives who had helped him flee. In the mid-'70s, after a series of legal maneuvers that blur the exact date, Leary was released.

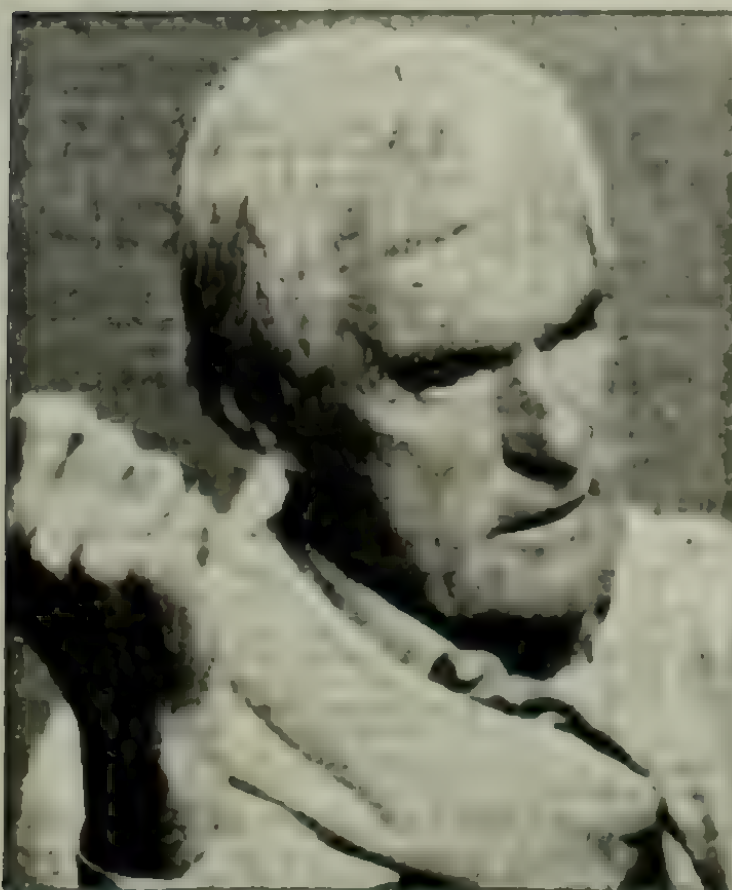
He was a philosopher recognized in his own time. An estate in Millbrook, N.Y., underwritten by wealthy followers, became his salon. Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters of "Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test" fame visited him. When John and Yoko bedded down publicly in a Montreal hotel to demonstrate for peace, Leary was there. He knew Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg, Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, William Burroughs, Eldridge Cleaver and a wide assortment of shrinks, scientists, gurus, county prosecutors, federal agents and prison guards.

Strangers might expect Leary, by now, to be a sort of charismatic zombie with a visionary stare, a mystic saint with wild mane and a sneer for the Establishment, a self-righteous, arrogant, zonked-out, aging hippie. He is expected to be floating on a carpet of macabre chemicals, emerging from a hashish mist, gliding from a past filled with paisley tents, hookahs and mantras.

Not quite. Picture, instead, a former lecturer in clinical psychology who has reached the age of 62 and has managed to sustain a certain intellectual *real*.

THAT'S HE WITH the light-blue sweater tied—preppy-style, around the shoulders of a sport shirt, the kind that men his age receive on Father's Day from tykes who call them "gramps." His hair is the

UU Continued on page 6



Tribune photo by Ron Bailey

Timothy Leary: Still "one of the rowdies."

Timothy Leary: Unrepentant clinging to his old views

Continued from first Tempo page
the smooth silver helmet commonly seen at faculty meetings. His blue eyes look as if they know a really good joke.

Among the half-dozen books Leary has written since his long scrape with the law is an autobiography called "Flashbacks." (Tarcher, \$15.95), and that, too, is surprisingly accessible. One needn't be conversant with clinical psychology, "The Tibetan Book of the Dead" or the I Ching to grasp Leary's version of his role in recent American history.

LEARY OF LATE has been schmoozing around Hollywood, making friends with members of the motion-picture colony, appearing in a Cheech and Chong opus. His motives, as always, go beyond mere dabbling, even though it might appear that Leary is just out for a good time.

"There's a long tradition in Hollywood of having eccentric writers and intellectual troublemakers around," Leary points out. "Aldous Huxley, Chris Isherwood, Thomas Mann, Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner—they all checked in."

So there's old Tim at the movie-circuit parties now, and he's still cast as "one of the rowdies." The rowdies, one is given to understand, come into a social gathering and find that no-smoking signs have been posted at the door and that the refreshments run toward cocaine, pot, champagne and health food. Leary—ever the iconoclast—will not do drugs publicly. He thinks champagne is too vinegary and would rather sip a martini. Whenever he and the other rowdies want to smoke one of their filter-tip cigarettes, they must huddle in a group off in a corner somewhere, giggling at their hellbent transgression.

In short, Leary clings to some old values. "I'm red-white-and-blue American," he insists. For example, he goes to Dodger games and eats hotdogs. His 9-year-old stepson, Zachary, wife Barbara's boy, is a Little Leaguer, and Leary is the "team father."

LEARY'S FATHER WAS a rakehell, booze-loving Army dentist from Springfield, Mass., who caused him to be conceived, Timothy imagines, the night of Jan. 17, 1920. "On the preceding day, alcohol had become an illegal drug," Leary writes in "Flashbacks," striking the first of many portentous notes.

Leary believes that when the baby-boomers who were born after 1946 start winning high office, they will feel more tolerant toward mind-bending chemicals and legislate repeals of their own. Some members of the Permissive Parent generation (Leary's generation) will be cheering. Those in the Old-Timer generation, born shortly after 1900, will either be dead or so defiantly alive that they'll be cheering too.

Finally, the Whiz-Kid generation, born after 1965, will be making new computer programs (thus expanding minds electrically) and launching the space stations where pioneers of the future will float in self-contained communities. Leary has drawn up a chart about this.

"I make this prediction with confidence and serenity," he declares. "The young ones are ready to turn on the higher circuits of their brains, tune in to the awesome strength of their numbers, and take charge of evolution."

NONE WILL HAVE to take the sort of old-fashioned linear route imposed on Leary, who had started a family and gathered academic credentials in the precincts of the

University of California at Berkeley before getting a job at Harvard in 1960.

He arrived on the campus with his children, Jack and Susan, suffering a sense of loss and pangs of guilt from the unexpected suicide of his wife, Marianne, back in California. Marianne, it seemed, had not been able to cope with a post-Hiroshima sense of paranoia, or she found the fast pace of liberal politics in Cold War America too much, or she feared her husband's magnetism, which drew unwanted women friends into the family orbit. She hadn't explained exactly why she wanted out, but clearly she did.

Leary, 39, was considered, in 1960, to be a potential faculty star. His papers, including "The Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality," were well-known darts thrown at the "monastic" Freudians.

During a fateful summer vacation in Mexico that year, Leary and his new Harvard friend Dick Alpert, an assistant professor, ingested hallucinogenic mushrooms. "I learned that the brain is an underutilized biocomputer, containing billions of unaccessed neurons," Leary reports.

Excited by their discovery, Leary and Alpert returned that fall to institute a study program, turning on graduate students and other subjects with a mushroom-derived drug called psilocybin. It wasn't long before friends were introducing them to the more powerful and even more interesting LSD. And soon after that, events began spinning out of control.

"Was I a drug messiah? Was I the leader of a drug culture?"

LEARY guesses not.

"I'm associated with drugs, but I have nothing to do with heroin, cocaine, PCB, valium, that whole list. I take a drink now and then, but I've never even been associated with advocating booze. My god, most male members of my Irish-Catholic family went down the tubes under alcohol.

"I've always been involved with this very small group of plant derivatives—marijuana, LSD, psilocybin. What we were saying about LSD was based on our results with pure LSD, administered for thoughtful purposes in very benign, protective surroundings. I was first interviewed about LSD at a time when 7 million young people were using impure LSD—God knows what they were taking—without any preparation. What I was talking about was something quite different, and it took time for people to catch on to that."

G. Gordon Liddy, then an assistant prosecutor in Dutchess County, N.Y., certainly hadn't caught on. In the summer of 1967, he staged a massive raid on Leary's and Alpert's

tant and still and values

Millbrook headquarters. To Liddy's discerning eye, the denizens looked like anything but serious researchers. There was Leary with a flower in his hair, and all manner of crazies were running around, playing Beatles records at full volume, making love—not war—all over the sprawling mansion.

In "Will," Liddy's best-selling memoir, the stoical mastermind of Watergate recalls that his darkest suspicions about the Millbrook scene were well-founded: "The word was that at Leary's lair the panties were dropping as fast as the acid. . . . We hadn't cleared more than 10 steps before my worst fears were realized. . . . Leary was wearing a Hathaway shirt. Period. Since the stairs were steep, and we were craning our necks upward as Leary bounced downward, our first view of the good doctor was, to say the least, revealing."

Recalling the episode, the good doctor hoots. "That's cop poetry," he says. "I love it. 'Leary's lair,' the sexual fantasies."

LEARY MAINTAINS that Liddy actually had broken into his bedroom ["I have 24 witnesses"] and that the substance troopers found on the premises ["obviously a high-grade brand of marijuana," Liddy surmised] was innocent peat moss.

Billions of brain cells have been expanded since those days. Liddy and Leary are now good friends. They have formed a two-man debating society, visiting campuses and arguing their radically different viewpoints.

"I am fond of Liddy," Leary says. "I disagree with him 100 percent. He's a totally authoritarian personality. But he's an individualist. He's intelligent, ruthlessly honest."

For his part, Liddy has been quoted as saying, just as affectionately, "[Leary] hasn't changed his ideas one bit. He's putting forth the same ideas to another generation, and God forbid he should succeed. . . . These ideas are very dangerous."

It's true that Leary still takes drugs, including some of the old favorites and a few newcomers to the lineup—such "neuro-transmitters" as Adam, XTC, ketamine and Intellex.

"I TAKE LEGAL and nonlegal and illegal drugs in the privacy of my own home or in quiet, secluded places as part of a life plan of growth and healthy entertainment," he says.

But he does seem reluctant to advocate such experimentation, and his eyes really light up futuristically only when he talks about the mind-twisters and brain expanders of this new age—the space hardware that



Leary in '68: "What I was talking about was something different, and it took time for people to catch on to that."

will liberate people from the damp, heavy crust of Earth; the computers that will zap the cerebral cortex in the privacy of our own homes. He is working with some psychologists even now on the design of educational computer programs.

"Many intellectuals and moralists denounce video games," he says before reluctantly shunning another beer and ordering a Sanka instead.

"I know the same criticism was prevalent when Gutenberg made the personal book available. I'm sure critics warned that when people had their own personal books, kids would be sitting around ruining their eyes reading, instead of getting out there

learning how to swordfight and pick. . . . I've got a 9-year-old stepson, a year-old grandson and an 11-year-old granddaughter who are teaching video games. I've come to the conclusion that the video arcades are . . . the epic story. I'm very very high on them."

And before he departs for his hotel, Leary reveals that he has been pushing—almost from the time he wore his last pair of handcuffs—a concept he labels Space Migration, Intelligence Increase and Life Extension.

In street parlance, as Liddy probably knows already, the handle for this dangerous idea is S.M.I.I.L.E.



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page 4

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"It was by the press that the
morals of this country have been
ruined, and it is by the press that
they shall be restored."

New



Nonpartisan National Newspaper of the A

Gen. Dan Graham and the guru of LSD Timothy
Leary—not so strange bedfellows.



Is Gen. Danny Graham Crackers?

Special to New Solidarity

Jan. 24 (NSIPS)—In a reference in the Jan. 29 Time Magazine article, "An E.S.P. Gap," Lt. Gen. Danny Graham (ret.) is quoted on the subject of psychic research: "I wouldn't be surprised if the intelligence community were following this. They would be remiss if they didn't."

Why is Graham endorsing "paranormality?" The answer to this question may have to do with Graham's good friends in the kooky "L-5 Society." The L-5 Society is aimed at undermining support for President Reagan's March 23, 1983 proposal to develop and deploy defensive weapons capable of rendering nuclear missiles obsolete.

What Is The L-5 Society?

The key to unraveling the mysterious relationship of Graham and L-5 lies with Carolyn Henson, the former Tucson-based editor of the L-5 Society magazine. "L-5 is part of the High Frontier Movement," she told one interviewer. High Frontier is the so-called Space Defense Plan of General Graham and the Heritage Foundation. High Frontier purports to be an anti-missile defense system but shuns the use of the most advanced laser and directed energy weapons, proposing instead to use rocket-powered vehicles with conventional explosives to intercept enemy ICBMs. Dr. Edward Teller, the leading weapons specialist in the U.S.A. and one of the main architects of President Reagan's beam weapons proposal, told Graham in a letter last December that there was one thing wrong with his High Frontier program—it just didn't work.

The L-5 Society was founded by Stewart Brand's "Co-evolution Quarterly," an Aquarian journal which promoted Gregory Bateson, mind-altering drugs, and environmentalism during the 1960s. This journal publishes the "Whole Earth Catalog." By promoting non-nuclear space colonization, and coining the term "High Frontier" in a book by L-5 Princeton scientist Gerard O'Neill, L-5 was set up to rope scientists into backing anti-nuclear schemes compatible with the Club of Rome's zero-growth thesis (solar space colonies for excess population). In the late 1970s, Carolyn Henson brought Princeton scientist Freeman Dyson and LSD guru Timothy Leary onto L-5's board. Others involved in L-5 include Robert Anton-Wilson, Ira Einhorn, the 1960s radical who murdered and shellacked his girlfriend in Philadelphia some years back, and Barbara Marx Hubbard of the World Futures Society.

Former L-5 president Randy Clemens identified Henson as having national "security clearance" at the EDI Corporation in Arlington, Va. She regularly advises General Graham at High Frontier's office, which she recommends for assessments of the administration's decisions on space-related defense systems. According to one source, Henson, the

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On Soviet C

Islam NATC

by Linda de Hoyos

Jan. 25 (NSIPS)—Nearly every Arab nation-state from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Gibraltar is now under siege by the Islamic terrorist apparatus of the Muslim Brotherhood. The aim of this campaign of destabilization is twofold: to destroy the Arab nation-states in the region and force their surrender to the irrationalist cult domination personified by the Ayatollah Khomeini, and, second, to force the strategic withdrawal of the United States and its allies from the entire Mediterranean basin.

The centers for this operation are in Assad's Syria, in Khomeini's Iran, and in Muammar Qaddafi's Libya. But no matter what ideology the Islamic terrorists themselves profess in justifying their atrocities, the so-called Islamintern is carrying out the on-the-ground dirty work of the Soviet Union in its gameplan for a strategic showdown with the United States.

The opening signal for the Soviet drive was delivered by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas Jan. 20. Bringing to an abrupt halt any illusions in the U.S. State Department that President Hafez Assad is willing to carry out meaningful negotiations to end the Lebanese crisis, Tlas warned that if the United States continues to involve itself militarily in the region, then Syria "has kamikaze pilots and non-pilots who will be willing to devote themselves to attacks on the U.S. fleets."

This is no idle threat. U.S. and British intelligence sources report that up to 2,000 small planes, suitable for only one pilot, have arrived in Lebanon to carry out such suicide missions. The planes were shipped in small parts from Iran across Syria, to the Iranian-terrorist-controlled Baalbek region of Lebanon where they are to be re-assembled and filled with explosives.

Tlas's declaration of war was echoed two days later by Lebanese Druse leader Walid Jumblatt. Returning from a trip to Moscow where he met with Soviet "Cominternist" Boris Ponomarev, Jumblatt detonated any hopes that he would come to terms with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to form a national unity government for the country, proclaiming that "if Lebanon is to avoid yet more killing and perhaps total destruction, then Gemayel must step down," and the United States must withdraw its peacekeeping forces. Immediately, Druse forces launched an artillery siege of the Lebanese presidential palace, killing two, and began the systematic bombardment of the Christian sections of Beirut.

Stretching Across the Mediterranean

Lebanon is the most intense point of a Soviet-Islamintern deployment that is fanning out across the entire southern rim of the Mediterranean. This month

organizations that disagree must go it alone" to represent farm and food policies in the national interest. Meanwhile the big organizations like the National Cattlemen and the American Farm Bureau Federation, whose conventions were this month, are trying to keep up a facade of "normalcy" in the face of crisis.

livestock problems related to the cold. Many are actively in bankruptcy proceedings, and have joined the LaRouche movement out of direct concern for the course of the nation. At the meeting, an area teacher, Dr. Peter Schuller, declared for U.S. Congress against incumbent Rep. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio).

Is Graham Crackers?

Continued from page 1

daughter of a NASA solar scientist, is close to another L-5 Society member and LSD popularizer, Timothy Leary, whom she brought onto L-5's board of directors.

Behind High Frontiers?

Phillip Chapman, the current president of L-5, who is employed as a researcher at the Arthur D. Little Company in Boston, professed shock at the Danny Graham statement in *Time*, and quipped "I certainly think there are more effective defense" policies than E.S.P. When asked whether Danny Graham's High Frontier organization grew out of the L-5 Society, Chapman revealed "What it grew out of is the Citizen's Advisory Committee on National Space Policy (CACNSP), of which I'm a member. And to some extent it [CACNSP] is sponsored by L-5. It was established in early 1981; in large part it was organized by Jerry Pournelle, because the Reagan administration had no adequate transitional policy to formulate space policy. Danny Graham was in parallel with that sort of thing."

The CACNSP, which Pournelle heads in Los Angeles, now includes in its meetings and discussions on space-related defense, people from all the major aerospace and defense companies, congressmen and others.

Jerry Pournelle is an L-5 leader who writes CACNSP "consensus reports" for the administration. He earns his living writing "science fiction," and is the co-author of a current bestseller, *Lucifer's Hammer*. According to Randy Clemens,

former L-5 president, several other of CACNSP's 50 members are also L-5. According to Pournelle, his role in these discussions is to work out "compromises" on space-related defense systems, overcoming "personality conflicts" between Teller's people, Graham's people, Hunter's from Wallop's office, and others."

In contrast to Graham's proposal for government funding, Pournelle favors private funding of investigation of the paranormal. Citing research done by the Stanford Research Institute, the Institute of Noetic Science, and Duke University, Pournelle says, "I would not die of shock if E.S.P. were proved to work." He believes "everyone has had at least one experience of psychic phenomena." His occurred when a book by Robert Morris fell off his bookshelf recently!

Although L-5 officials say there are different factions in the society—anti-nuclear, environmentalist freeze activists; proponents of space exploration without using nuclear science; those who oppose "militarization of space"; and even supporters of non-nuclear space defense systems such as Danny Graham's High Frontier—it appears L-5 runs a division of labor in a network with a great deal of influence over the U.S.'s space-related defense policy. It appears that most L-5ers agree on one thing, as does General Graham: that Dr. Edward Teller's proposal for the use of nuclear energy-pumped X-ray lasers for anti-ballistic missile defense should not be deployed. Randy Clemens says "perhaps we should accelerate research, but whether or not we build beam weapons, nothing should be deployed in the short term."

on three bombs in the Matamoros neighborhood in Lima, near the offices of the Club of Life. The bombs exploded in a four to seven block radius around the offices. Club of Life organizers were not injured, however, several adjacent buildings were damaged.

The Club of Life has emerged as the main opponent to the terrorist group in Peru, exposing its creation by the Nazi anthropologist Jacques Soustelle, the Society for Endangered Peoples, and the drug mafia in the Andean region of South America. On Jan. 12, Sendero Luminoso terrorists threatened the life of the newly-elected mayor of Paramonga, Peru who is a leading member of the Club of Life.

Trudeau, Mathias Attack Beam Policy

Jan. 23 (NSIPS)—Senator Charles Mathias (R Md.) has joined Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in denouncing President Reagan's March 23 beam defense policy and has embraced Trudeau's new role as the trusted confidant of Moscow.

"I have great respect and great admiration for the leadership that the prime minister has taken," said Mathias in an interview with the *Toronto Star* on Jan 21. "We talked about star wars and how you get into nuclear war in outer space and the whole new range of problems that will create." Mathias says that while President Reagan's March 23 solution will not work, Trudeau's peace initiatives will.

Trudeau claims to have received a warm letter from the elusive Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, inviting him to visit the Soviet Union. Next week, Trudeau will be traveling to Romania, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany to discuss turning central Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

Teller Hits Classification

Jan. 24 (NSIPS)—Beam weapons advocate Dr. Edward Teller said in a recent *Penthouse* interview that the United States must make clear to the Soviets exactly what U.S. intentions and actions would be in the event of a military attack. National security in-

NAVIGATOR

ISSUE NUMBER 8

MARCH 16, 1984

G. Gordon Liddy / Dr. Timothy Leary To Debate

Two of the most controversial names in recent U. S. history will bring their antithetical ideas to the podium on March 20.

G. Gordon Liddy, prominent figurehead in the Watergate investigation and former General Counsel for Nixon's Committee to Re-Elect the President, will confront Dr. Timothy Leary, former Harvard University professor whose radically liberal views toward drugs and politics kept him in major headlines during the sixties. The debate will explore the power of the state as opposed to freedom of the individual and will take place in Swisher Gymnasium at 8 p.m.

The public is invited to attend the event. General admission tickets are five dollars and may be purchased at the door or obtained in advance through the Student Dean's office in Howard Administration Building.

The two flamboyant personalities, each known for his extreme views on opposite ends of the political pole, will be presented in a two-part debate. The first will consist of an opening statement by each, followed by a period of questions from the moderator. The second part will be set aside for questions from the audience. The duo are appearing as part of a college lecture circuit in which they commonly draw standing-room-only crowds.

At the height of their individual careers, each man was convicted for illegal activities and served time in prison. Liddy, an attorney and former FBI agent, was at one time considered the organizer of the Watergate break-in and was eventually convicted of conspiracy, burglary, and illegal wire-tapping. Dr. Leary, a former Director of Psychology Research at the Kaiser Foundation in Oakland, California, became a founder and leader of the "humanistic" psychology movement of the sixties, which revolutionized traditional approaches to psychotherapy. He later became Director of the Psychedelic Research Project at Harvard, in which controlled drug sessions were conducted with over two hundred volunteer subjects.



Dr. Timothy Leary



G. Gordon Liddy

The History Behind St. Patrick's Day

By Pete Clanton, Editor-in-Chief

Tomorrow, March 17, is a day of verdant celebration: St. Patrick's Day. While shamrocks and green beer abound, very few know about the man for whom this holiday is named or the tradition which surrounds the day.

St. Patrick's, the patron Saint of Ireland, was born about 385 A.D. in Dumbarton, Scotland — a Brittonic Celt, raised a Roman Catholic. Irish legend states that St. Patrick lived to the age of one hundred twenty years; his death is disputed between the years of 461 and 492 A.D. It is not even known whether March 17 is the birth or death date of the Saint.

This Irish legend is claimed to have performed many miracles in his defeat of the Druids to bring Christianity and civilization to Ireland. However, his most well-noted story is the driving of the serpents from the country.

St. Patrick's Day in Ireland is not the magnanimous party that is celebrated in the United States. Instead, it is primarily a religious observance, the start of a three-day period of devotion. Ireland's celebration of this day does not involve the mass quantities of alcohol, either; St. Patrick and his followers abstained from liquor.

The shamrock, or trefoil, which is so much a part of St. Patrick's Day decorations, has much earlier symbolism. It was initially used in ancient Celtic fertility rites. St. Patrick used the shamrock to teach his Christian converts about the Trinity, each leaf representing Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

The first observance of St. Patrick's day was in 1737 in Boston by the Charitable Irish Society of Boston — ironically a Protestant organization, since Ireland is predominantly Catholic. Since that time, many major U.S. cities with heavy concentrations of Irish descendants (e.g. New York, Chicago, Savannah, etc.) hold major celebrations in honor of the patron saint. In fact, this holiday is celebrated most everywhere. One contemporary American slogan puts it best: "Everybody's a little Irish on St. Patrick's Day!"

People, Perceptions Are The Keys To Understanding Mideast Politics

By Tim Horgan, Sports Editor

"Middle East politics is about people," said Dr. David Long to a Gooding Audience last Wednesday morning in a speech describing his experiences of twenty-two years in the Foreign Service. Long, a member of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, continued by saying that Americans should look at how Middle Eastern people perceive the world and the actions of others to understand why problems occur in that troubled region of the world, not just the problems themselves.

Long told the small crowd that Islam dominates the entire region as a culture more than a religion; pointing out that the Lebanese Christians practice Christianity similarly to his Moslem neighbor just as the American Catholic practices his religion similarly to his Protestant neighbor.

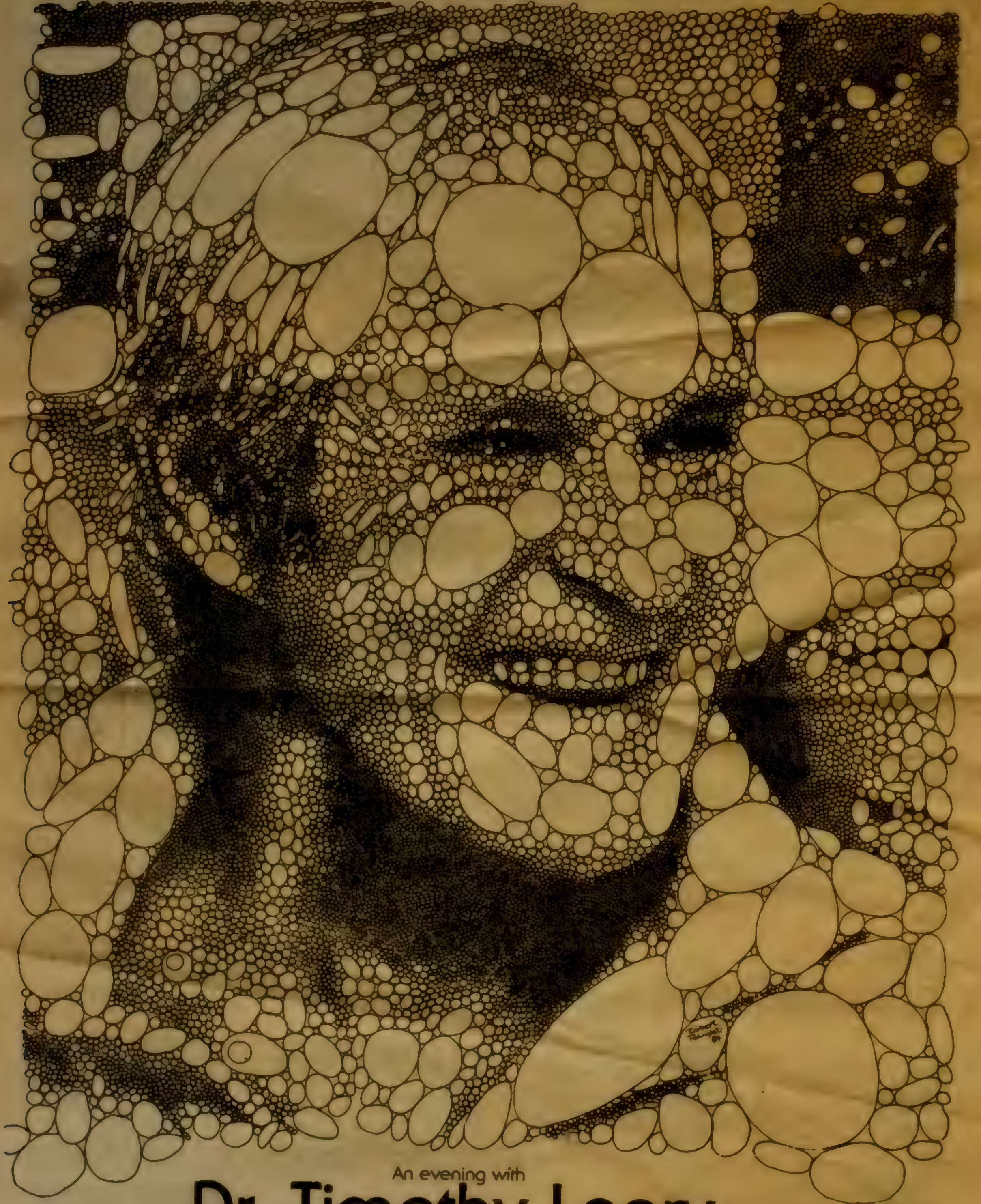
Personal contact, compartmentalized behavior, and a tremendous sense of the inevitable are three traits Mideasterners have that are peculiar to them, stated Long. The Mideasterners, unlike Americans, are very person-oriented and like to get to know the people they are dealing with before they work with that person. Long pointed out to the audience that the private in the army who is related to the defense minister would be in a better position to get things done than the deputy minister due to the family connection and the fact they know each other well. This trait showed itself during the Goodman incident due to the perception by the Syrians of Jesse Jackson as a member of the world's downtrodden. Since the Syrians see themselves as part of that group, they may have felt a common bond with Jackson and agreed to his demands said Long.

When talking about compartmentalized behavior, Long said Mideasterners keep their dealings in politics and business separate and do not worry about whether or not their behavior is inconsistent. As an example, Mideasterners are violently anti-communist but are willing to conduct trade with China and other Communist nations because of that separation in their thinking. Also they believe that man has limitations to the things he can change and accept the events as they occur. Long stated the Saudis, Jordanians, and other

(Continued on Page 2)

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unambiguous person*



By HOWELL HURST

Sixty-five-year-old Cole Weston radiates more energy than most boys of 17. He is a very comfortable man to be with. His speech is even and articulate, he is poised, he listens and he responds to your remarks, and ideas and personal interests pop from his mouth continuously in a manner that lets you know he has given them some thought. Ultimately, he is a sinewy personality who comes across as basically sensitive to others and quite human.

Like all observers of the passing scene, I could be mistaken, but I suspect (more from a feeling I have than any discernible facts) that inside him is a gentle soul who — being famous — guards himself against misuse and abuse. If my observation is true, at least he doesn't let it show. The day I gathered the notes for this piece was the first day I had ever met him. I guess it's clear I liked him. If it's not, let me make it clear. I liked him.

To reach Weston's place, I had driven 10 miles from my home in Carmel Valley down California's ever-awesome Pacific Coast Highway 1. Darting left off the cliff road through a giant, rusted, old iron gate, I bumped a mile over a rugged dirt road through a rocky, ragged canyon. Eventually, small fields appeared and, after passing several head of sheep, I crossed a scampering stream over a wooden bridge whose stability was somewhat dubious.

One hundred yards more and I had attained the leading edge of Big Sur, Henry Miller country, home of the most elusive muses, God's frontyard. And I had found Cole Weston's two wooden cabins, one his home, the other his studio.

He has lived here for 35 years. And it is easy to understand why. Few people on Earth can possibly be blessed with more idealistic surroundings. His two cabins rest between the rich green of two steep hillsides in a valley through which a brook rumbles toward the nearby Pacific. Close to the cabin he lives in, a trout breeding pond Weston himself created some years ago, mirrors the sky. Trees stand tall and the winds whistle through them like low, multi-voiced flutes.

Standing alone in this miniature valley you would little guess that an internationally known photographer lives here. More likely you would expect an irascible hermit, the type to hie you off with the blast of a double-barreled shotgun. Instead, when Weston

noticed I had arrived, he poked his head out of his studio door and yelled for me to come on in. My visiting friend from Boston and I did just that.

Weston was very excited by a new enlarger lens he had just bought. Wrapping his hands about the lens, he stood before the enlarger and, without bothering to introduce himself, explained why it was important, why it would improve his work. I watched from back a bit while my friend closed in, listened and talked to him about it. As Weston talked I noticed an urgency in him about his craft which I am at a loss to explain. Possibly it is shyness well-camouflaged to divert attention from himself.

I doubt he will admit to my diagnosis, but it is an underlying characteristic I sensed throughout the entire interview. In any case, after a 10-minute monologue on the virtues of the new lens, he seemed to relax and understand I had come neither to put him down from some lofty critical plane nor to put testy questions to him. As he relaxed, so did I.

Weston quickly filled in his biographical data by tossing a resume before me, suggesting we talk instead about the workshops he conducts from his secluded cabins and to major cities throughout the world. As a leader of trips sponsored by the Citizen Exchange Council, he frequently visits Russia and many other countries. He pointed out he is returning to Russia this June, then moving on to Lapland to photograph the midnight sun before visiting Italy and France.

I asked him if he likes conducting the workshops. "Sure," he answered. "They're a lot of fun." When I dug for the reason why, the response was simple. "I think I'm able to give the photographers who come to them a lot of inspiration." Before I could even react to what one might consider an egotistical answer, he forged on with the explanation that he felt he was able to help other photographers learn "how to see." I decided it was not egotism talking but, on the contrary, was simply Weston explaining that he really enjoys teaching others how to take good pictures.

He went into more detail also of how he maneuvers workshop photographers' attentions to the intense beauty of Big Sur and how he cajoles them into looking at it up close through their cameras. Beauty is a subject Weston is not self-conscious about. Although he processes and prints all of his own color work with highly responsive technical competency, he

admits his eye focuses on what he unabashedly describes as the "beauty of life."

Very much a Western photographer, he seems to me the product of nature he lives close to and loves, an open, unambiguous and positive person pursuing experiences relentlessly because they are the only reasons to be living. He seems to love every aspect of life from the sunshine and stars to the giant aluminum satellite dish scouring the heavens outside his door through openings in the canyon walls.

Is he a TV addict? I asked. "Not at all," he replied, but he also made clear in the next few minutes that he intensely enjoys having the entire world visit his private canyon. One-by-one he pointed out in printed satellite program guides several concerts and movies he has seen and anticipates viewing again for their dramatic power or their professional performance. Swaying in place before the video receiver, he described a specific TV ballet production he finds particularly appealing. Looking me in the eye he commented on the vitality of a video play he had recently seen.

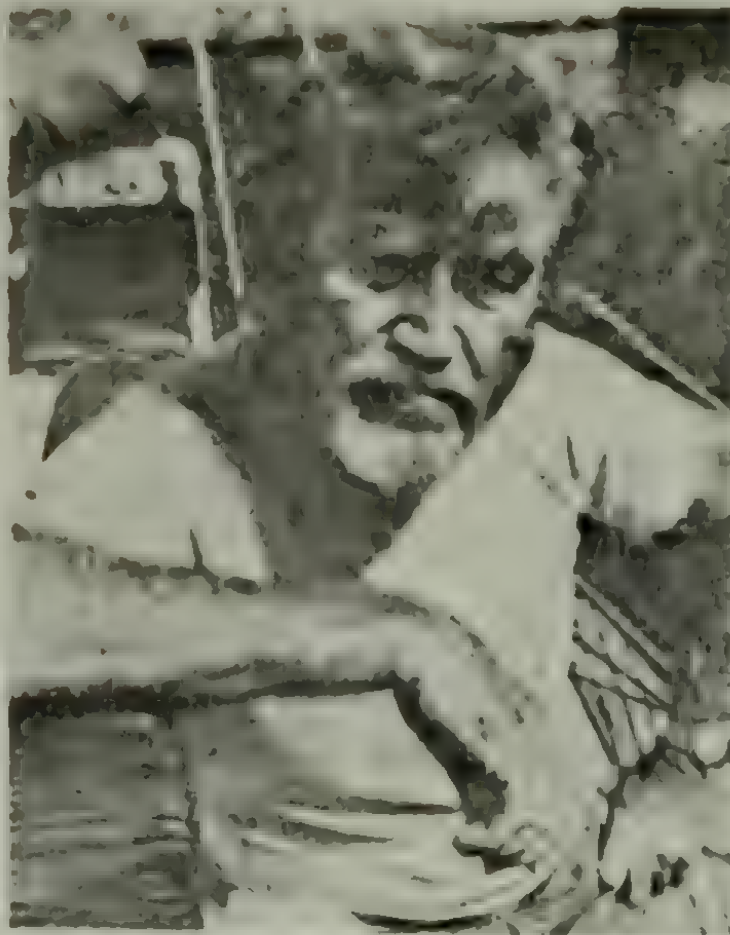
Abruptly, Weston punched into the computer various available satellite locations and directed my attention out the window to the satellite dish. It slowly turned like a giant head peeking out of the deep grass, a technological extension of his eyes silently searching the heavens for another experience to present to its animated owner.

Weston is predominantly a serious man. As I watched him, it came to my mind that he has had to overcome a lot to become the apparently well-adjusted and happy man he seems to be. Consider the facts: his father, Edward Weston, was one of the early photographic giants; his older brother Brett also early on made a name for himself in the field.

Then came Cole, a younger son and brother, bearing the double burden of father's and brother's success and notoriety. It is the sort of situation which has turned others to depression, drink, drugs and devotion to such occupations as parking lot attendant and janitor.

Psychologically, it must have been an uphill climb to make a name on his own as a serious photographer. Weston did it though and he congenially wears an invisible cloak of personal accomplishment with confidence and his own distinctive style. In a world of

A wiry man with silver hair and a searching eye, guardian of a famous photographic tradition, who's knocked around a bit here and with camera in hand, a man with a lesson to teach about life as well as pictures



neurotic failures and over-sensitive, would-be artists, Weston seems to have gotten his act together on his own. Very much his own man.

His resume reads like one of Walter Mitty's fantasies: born in Los Angeles, Navy PR photographer, Life magazine photographer, one time congressional candidate (1948 on the Independent Progressive Party ticket; he lost to the Republican), thrice married, father of five children as best I can tell, theatrical director and the proud possessor of something I have been working toward buying all my adult life — a 50-foot ketch.

Being a far more limited sailor than he (but none the less passionate a deck hand, I'll bet) I can only envy him the cruises he has taken.

1970: with his wife and five children to England, Mexico, Central America, Panama, San Blas Islands, Colombia, Jamaica, Bermuda, the Virgin Islands and back to Monterey. 1973: Filming in the South Seas, Costa Rica, the Galapagos, the Marquesas, Tahiti. 1974: Moorea, Huahine, Bora Bora. Besides taking one of his workshops, I'd like to study ocean navigation with him.

Throw in his stints as cultural director for the city of Carmel-by-the-Sea, stage manager of both the Carmel Bach Festival and the Monterey Symphony, add his lectures given all over America about his and his father's works, plug in his photographs published in many international magazines, count the many galleries showing his art, and you have a man who's not done too shabbily for himself.

Respectful admiration for his father's genius seems genuine. As executor for Edward Weston's estate, he has printed his father's original negatives since 1958. In his workshops he still shows his father's works, despite his own fame, a kind move indicating to me humility rarely found among either the well-known or the obscure.

The workshops he conducts from his secluded canyon home, in addition to being educational, certainly look to be great fun. First off, you bring a tent and sleep out in the woods near his cabin unless you choose to stay in a Carmel inn. That touch alone should help separate the flakes from the aficionados.

On day one he shows you his father's and his works and critiques your work with you. Day two produces a photographic field outing on the beach and in the woods. Day three centers mostly on technical matters: negative development and fine print making. Day four is spent photographing nude models along Garrapata Creek, a project of imagination and good, healthy California fun not at all comparable to a day practicing shooting Vogue covers with Richard Avedon.

Every evening provides each student the opportunity to use Weston's darkrooms and discuss the day's work. For \$300, it sounds like a fair four days

work and I can hardly imagine any evolving photographers not finding it valuable to their careers. Just learning directly from Weston details of the photographic groundwork laid by his father with his negative inspection development techniques ("feeling with your eyes") would be worth the trip, the time and the money.

For any photographer, the workshop experience with Weston has to be seriously broadening artistically as well as technically. No structured, academic discipline is taught here. The discipline is classical, but I am confident it encourages an integrated and tactile combination of all the senses. We're talking about tapping innate human emotional sensitivity, not applying static textbook technique.

Here on Weston's coast, where Westerners have been brushed by the firm Oriental touch for years, an awakening awaits those who care to try something

totally different. A wiry man with silver hair and a searching eye, guardian of a famous photographic tradition, a man who's knocked around a bit here and there with camera in hand, has a lesson or two to teach about life as well as pictures.

And like a good Zen master, he does it sometimes subtly by example rather than polemic, sometimes obliquely by insinuation rather than statement, but always with a disenthralled, attentive presence drawn from a cornucopia full of experiences. This mature but tenaciously youthful man generates an energy you absorb when you are with him. He is a giver, not a taker, which probably accounts for his success; and — eminently practical — he believes the photography market has vastly improved and matured, providing room for many more talents.

What does he now seek from life, this lean, physically fit, ever-curious man, this amateur ham radio operator who listens to code at breakfast every morning? "Health and good life; and the good young lady friend I love." A candid answer from a candid man you would enjoy passing time and working with.

Admiration for his father's genius seems genuine. As executor of Edward Weston's estate, he has printed the elder Weston's negatives since the late 1950s.



Variation on drug theme

Every bad deal has its pitchmen, the ones who stand out front exaggerating the worth of a dubious product, and the drug culture is no exception.

From the amphetamine-packed novels of Jack Kerouac, to Timothy Leary's LSD testimonials, to the drug anthems recorded by dozens of rock and blues singers, any number of popular figures have touted any number of chemical highs.

But of the bunch, perhaps no two have been more open and enthusiastic about drug usage than journalist Hunter S. Thompson and comedian Richard Pryor. Because both men are talented and successful, they have helped foster the notion that the drug life is the good life.

Each happens to have a new work in release. Thompson's is "The Curse of Lono," a book ostensibly about the Honolulu Marathon and marlin fishing off the Kona coast. Pryor's is "Here and Now," a film of his standup comedy act made in New Orleans.

And while the quality of neither work is outstanding, the mens' handling of drug usage is worth a comment or two.

In Thompson's previous books — "Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail 1972" and "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas" are a couple — the subjects frequently drop into the background as the reporter discusses the drugs he claims to have used and his reactions to them.

Although the drugs land him in an occasional dangerous situation, which he escapes as neatly as a hero in a comic book, they magically cause him no physical damage, and they do not hurt his job performance. The implication is clear: you too can be hip, slick and cool through the constant ingestion of chemicals.

But rehabilitation houses and county morgues are filled with people who have used drugs in the fashion Thompson describes. He does his readers a serious disservice by suggesting otherwise.

But apparently Thompson is not about to change his style. The originator of gonzo journalism, wherein the reporter crashes the story like an intruder crashes a party, may not know any other way of working. That is unfortunate. His approach once was funny in its outrageousness. Now it is merely foolish. The world has passed him by.

In "The Curse of Lono," Thompson has himself taking a cornucopia of drugs, yet suffering no serious ill effects. It is as if the phenomenons of overdose and withdrawal simply don't exist. Irresponsibility is his badge, and he wears it conspicuously throughout this inconsistent, pointless book.

Richard Pryor is a different story. In the movie "Here and Now," the comedian tells his audience that he no longer drinks alcohol or takes drugs, and that he is able to enjoy life without them. At one point he does a chilling pantomime of a man shooting up.

This is a welcome reversal from Pryor's previous standup routines, when he would strut around the stage grinning like a ninny and talking about the glory of cocaine.

It is well known that Pryor's change of outlook toward drugs did not come through quiet reflection. In June of 1980 he made front page news, and nearly died as well, when a flash explosion burned the upper half of his body. Doctors at Sherman Oaks Burn Center, where the comedian underwent skin grafts, quoted Pryor as saying he had been freebasing cocaine when the accident occurred.

Because of Pryor's immense popularity (his fee for making a movie reportedly runs in the \$1 million range), there is little doubt that some fans emulate him. Thus he can be congratulated for this public turnaround.

There exists among drug users (and drinkers too, for that matter) a strong mutual assertion that getting high is cool, while non-using is square and dull. With his new stance, Pryor opens himself to possible ridicule by his former colleagues.

This fact is evident during the "Here and Now" performance. When Pryor says that he no longer drinks or uses, some members of the crowd shout, "No, Richard, no." The ranks of the stoned do not like to see any of their members leave.

But the overwhelming majority of the audience applauded the new Richard Pryor.

I do also.

Mike Wyma's column appears daily except Monday and Saturday.

4/24/84

Boston G/c

EXTRAS

Leary about software? Few members of the Advertising Club of Greater Boston would don their Bill Blass blazers and pay \$17.50 to breakfast with the president of a new software company at Howard Johnson's. But when the chief executive is Timothy Leary, who is now dropping floppies instead of acid, they'll drop their rate cards long enough to get high on cold scrambled eggs with their aging folk hero. Leary will talk about his new drug, "Very Highly Interactive Software" and his 24 module "Brain Game." Should be mind-boggling, claims Giardini Russel the Watertown advertising agency promoting the event. "And you'll think twice before you drink your orange juice."



Corporate exercise. Two little old ladies, both shareholders of the Gillette Co., discovered last week the company's annual meeting isn't all numbers and corporate updates. It's exercise, too: It took about 10 minutes to walk from the front door of the Andover site to the meeting quarters. One woman's hearty complaint: "That walk's at least a mile. Why don't you give us roller skates to get around." Perhaps the idea isn't too far-fetched. Gillette already offers shareholders free lunch and bus service.



Stop, Thief! Everybody knows that professional shoplifters are most likely black, young, and poorly dressed. Wrong, says a reformed thief who now makes an honest buck consulting with retailers on how to curb crime. Richard Deal says the average "big ticket" shoplifter is white, 30 to 50, and just about the spiffiest dresser in the store. "A shoplifter's mask is an air of respectability," says Deal.



REWARD!

New York Times
Nov. 18, 1986

\$1,000,000

for information leading to the
identity and prosecution of those
responsible for the deaths of:

John F. Kennedy
Martin Luther King Jr.
Malcolm X
Mary Pinchot Meyer*
Philip Graham*
James Truitt*
John Paisley

* suggested by
Gimolly Kary

Because I believe there are many untapped witnesses to these deaths, and many who have knowledge of those who participated, I am personally guaranteeing a \$1,000,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone involved.

If you have any personal information about these deaths, please contact us.

I guarantee we will protect every bit of evidence which we gather. We will also protect the identity of any witness who comes forward.

No detail is too small!

To aid in this public campaign to solve these murders,

call or write to Americans for a Free Press, 2029 Century Park East, Suite 3800, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3054; telephone (213) 556-9200.

You may call collect.

An independent panel of experts and judges will determine the appropriate recipient or recipients of the reward.

The public has the right to know. No more cover-ups. No more secret testimony behind closed doors.

This may be our last chance to uncover the truth behind President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, among other tragic deaths.

Time is crucial. We must act now. **LARRY FLYNT**

'Tune in,' Leary advises

Psychologist urges students to 'take charge'

By STEVE SMITH
of the Missoulian

Psychologist Timothy Leary, who rose to national prominence in the late 1960s advising teen-agers to "turn on, tune in and drop out," had an update for an audience of University of Montana students Wednesday night.

"Tune in and take charge," advised Leary, once known for his drug experiments at Harvard University.

Leary was not specific about what his listeners should take charge of — or how they should proceed. But he advised them to "be of good courage" while they were doing it.

Calling himself an "evolutionary agent" and a "cheerleader for change," Leary spoke to an estimated 200 people in the University Center Ballroom. Title of his talk, for which he received \$3,200 from the programming division of the Associated Students of the University of Montana, was "Discover the Future Part I."

One thing Leary said he wants to see changed is the country's leadership.

"We've got to get rid of the Reagan administration," he said to substantial applause. "That looney-tunes bunch of militaristic war-mongers we have in our government doesn't represent America."

Leary called Democrats "morons and nitwits," but said they have more to offer than Republicans.

Leary said morale in America was "much better in 1969," the year in which he announced his candidacy for the governorship of California.

"I look back to 1969 and I recall a tremendous sense of utopia and courage and confidence," he said. "Now, in 1984, gloom and doom are riding high in the land."

Leary implied that the media is partly responsible for the distress that he perceives.

"Most of the stuff you read in newspapers is disinformation," he said. "Part of that disinformation is because of deliberate lying on the part of politicians."

Leary, who rarely expanded on any of his points and who frequently seemed to lose his train of thought, also said that:

- You (young Americans) are fortunate to be alive at the time at which you showed up on the scene.
- A lot of people don't believe in evolution, and "it's crucial for you to learn the tactics and strategies of evolution."
- "In 1946 the birth rate (in the U.S.) doubled and you just don't go around doubling the birth rate."

The result of that, Leary said, is that 76 million young people have been "rolling through American so-



DAN ROOT/Missoulian

cieties like a lava flow." These people, he added, "are the first generation to know in your bones and your genes and your blood that there can't be another nuclear war. You're also the first electronic generation."

- When the people in his audience were 5 years of age, they had "experienced more shifts and changes than the most traveled sultans in history."

• Noted pediatrician Benjamin Spock, Leary said, urged parents to "Treat your children as individuals," and that as a result, "the pudding really hit the fan in 1969, when the first waves of your generation began hitting high school and college."

Leary said that people born between 1946 and 1974

"expected the best." He added, "You didn't want that black-and-white war in Vietnam. You said, 'Hell, no, we won't go. You wanted better drugs.'"

- He's ashamed to read what the "monsters and barbarians in Washington" are doing.

• The "fears and paranoia and panic" in American government go "deeper than just a fear of the Russians. It's a fear of change."

• The last time there was such change in the world was in 1456, when Johann Gutenberg "invented the personal book."

- There are about 30 million Americans "who haven't made the jump to industrial civilization."

Timothy Leary calls himself an 'evolutionary agent' and a 'cheerleader for change.' He is shown during a press conference Wednesday afternoon.

LSD proves effective in treating alcoholics

by KARL YOUNG

It may be hard to believe, but the use of LSD—the wonder acid of the '60s — has actually proved effective in the treatment of alcoholism.

The research took place long before Timothy Leary began passing it out to Harvard students during his teaching career there in the early 1960s.

Between 1952 and 1970, LSD was administered to over 1,000 alcoholics in the Saskatchewan Hospital in Weyburn, Sask., Canada, by Drs. Abram Hoffer and Humphrey Osmond.

At the Veterans Administration Hospital in Topeka, Kan., the same experiment was going on between 1963 and 1973. Supervising the work was Dr. Kenneth Goddard, who later reported that 25 percent of the patients completely recovered; 25 percent took an occasional drink but were much improved and could no longer be considered alcoholics; another 25 percent were slightly improved, and only the remaining 25 percent showed no improvement.

The same kind of results appeared in Saskatchewan and prompted Dr. Hoffer to report in 1970: "The one striking conclusion is that every scientist using psychedelic therapy with alcoholics found the same proportion of re-

covery. Whether the experiments were considered controlled or not, about 50 percent (of the patients) were able to remain sober or to drink much less."

Though this is a much better recovery rate than with any other form of therapy, it must also be noted that LSD was

used in conjunction with psychotherapy in a sort of behavior modification.

The whole point of using LSD was to increase the patient's awareness of his basic problems, and to help him achieve a reorientation of values that would let him live without alcohol.

LSD helped to speed up this process, but the doctors involved with the testing feel that LSD without the use of psychotherapy would not have been as effective.

Even with all the facts, the public is still wary about the use of LSD in therapeutic situations. People still remember the freak stories about teenagers dropping acid and jumping out of windows.

Most recently, it was reported that the CIA used LSD on their own agents, without their prior knowledge, to see how the agents would react. As can happen, one agent, James Olson, committed suicide after a dose in 1953.

What the media failed to mention during their series of scare stories was that, under controlled conditions, people can come through an LSD "trip" very successfully and with few bad effects.

Many factors affect a trip, one being the nature of the user, himself. Acid can bring to the fore every action a person has ever contemplated, whether good or bad.

Physical make-up, emotional stability, intelligence and education also have to be considered, since a college professor's trip will be much different than that of a high school dropout.

Many bad LSD experiences can also be blamed on the person not knowing he had taken LSD. Many of the original



Above, an artist's concept of a tower and the changes he saw while tripping on 100 milligrams of LSD. Below, Frank Olson, the CIA agent who committed suicide while on LSD that was given to him by the CIA without his knowledge

scare stories originated with people who were given LSD without their knowledge. They weren't prepared for what was about to happen.

What has to be remembered is that it's the knowledge of the trip, not whether it is a research assistant or a man on the street tripping, that determines whether the experience is positive.

There have been a handful of psychotic reactions, but no more on the street than in the laboratory. And the theory that some people become complete vegetables after a bad trip seems completely unfounded and cannot even be verified.

Setting is another important factor. First, this refers to the user's mental state at the time the drug is taken. What he thinks will happen and how he feels about the entire process play a profound part in the actual trip.

Setting also means surroundings. The place needs to be comfortable and it helps if loved ones or trusted friends are present during the experience.

The most distressing reactions to LSD have occurred when juveniles have been picked up by the police while on LSD and thrown into jail.

Most users will agree that the good trips far outweigh the bad; but that the personality can change rapidly and joy can become utter despair, serenity can turn to anxiety.

That's why it's important to



have a knowledgeable guide to lead the user through the bad experience, encouraging him to ride with the tide of events. Researchers found that the harder a person tries to resist a bad trip, the more intense the negative feelings become.

The most frightening effect of LSD has been the supposed "flashbacks" — the sudden reoccurrences of a trip that could have taken place weeks or months before. A comprehensive study reported that 37 of 247 LSD users experienced some kind of flashback; but not like what has been described to date. Of these, only eight experienced anything stronger than the type of recurring feeling associated with any intense emotional occurrence.

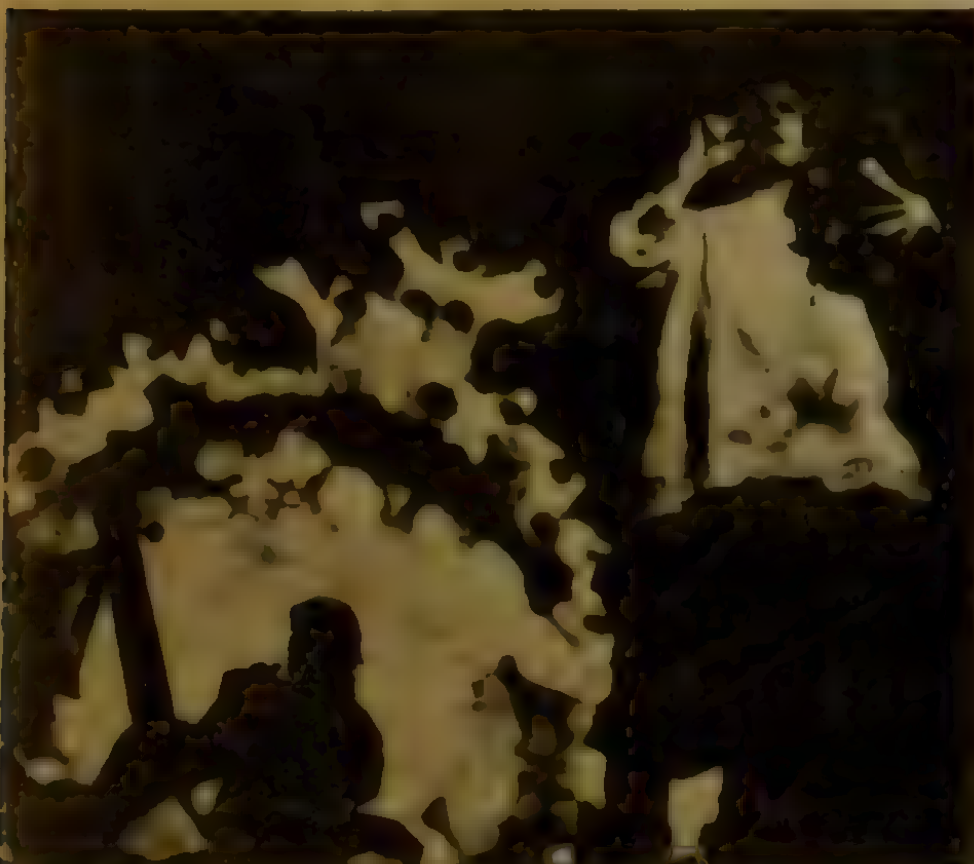
Of these eight, five had per-

ceptual changes like those during a trip and the other three felt as though the mind was leaving the body — a kind of astro-projection.

Finally — birth defects. To date, there has been no significant evidence supporting the rumor that LSD causes birth defects due to damage to the white-blood-cell chromosomes.

What the reports failed to mention is that coffee and X-rays can cause the same effects. Besides, damage to the white-blood-cell chromosomes is not in any way related to genetic birth defects.

Subsequent studies showed that LSD users had no higher incidences of birth defects among their offspring than



The "Acid Messiah" — Timothy Leary, one of the first proponents of LSD, leads a New York City symposium

Documentary: on the road
with the debating team

Timothy Leary with G. Gordon Liddy

A somewhat unbelievable sight on the lucrative college lecture circuit these days—in this country, at least—is two politicians stand Timothy Leary, to the left, and G. Gordon Liddy to the right. Both men are independent, turned the American scene upside down and inside out over the course of two decades. Their film, "Return Engagement," documents their debates, their diverse ideologies, lifestyles and friendship.

Chief White House plumber and Watergate mastermind G. Gordon Liddy articulates conviction and duty to the System in his two bestsellers "Out of Control" and "Will." His sense of absolute honor landed him a 20-year jail sentence (commuted by President Carter in 1977) and placed him outside the system he fought to defend. Psychologist Timothy Leary's psychodrama crusade to "Turn On Tune In Drop Out" led him from Harvard (as a lecturer) to 40 prisons on four continents. Author of over 100 books and articles on psychological diagnosis, personal evolution, communication, resistance, and social integration, his newest book, "Flashbacks," is his autobiography.

Here, two of America's most controversial figures, indeed, radical extremes of each other, debated over lunch at Interview's Union Square office with editor Robert Hayes acting as moderator.

LEARY: I didn't get at this, but after thinking it over I've come to give Allen Rudolf more credit because I think that of the great changes that have taken place in America in the last 20 years—self-discovery, personal growth and resistance to authority, questioning of the establishment—the key issue is the liberation of women and the tremendous growth and self-confidence that has taken place in women. I have now come to feel that this is probably the most important event of the 20th century, and I personally am waiting for the next two to six years when women look around, recognize their intelligence and power, their timeliness. I think that in the 1988 election—1984 is too soon—the issues that come up in our film about the male/female relationship will express themselves politically. I'm going to do everything in my power to urge that women take over every aspect of government and that no one vote for a man. The men have had 2,000 years and they've totally fucked up. I think it would be mind-blowing for the rest of the world if the American people said, "Alright, we're going to give women two terms, eight years." They certainly can't do any worse than the men. And what a mind-blowing thing that would be if we sent female delegations to the United Nations if we sent delegations over to Russia, we'd smash those senile old crocks right out of the water with their war games and their Teddy Roosevelt-World War II fantasies. I've come around full circle in my relationship to that film and I think that it does raise all the issues including the resurgence of women. What do you think of that, Gordon?

GGL: Well, I bow to no one in my admiration for the opposite sex, and as far as their competence is concerned. The first book I wrote, "Out of Control," which is a novel in the spy/thriller genre, which I attempted to make as realistic and accurate as possible, had of course, as they all do, a hero and a heroine. And the heroine is actually more intelligent and more competent in the specialized field involved than is the hero. The thing that I used to criticize Ian Fleming for was having James Bond, who was characterized as a very bright fellow, constantly associating with—
TL: Bimbos.

GGL: Airheads. And, as you know, bright people are attracted to bright people, and so I chose to demonstrate that in my first book. But, having said that, I do not believe that the United States of America or any other nation is about to, in effect, create an Amazonian state.

TL: Why not?
GGL: Because I don't believe they want to and I think the vast majority of women probably would not. Bear in mind, it was not men who defeated the ERA amendment, it was women who defeated the ERA amendment.

TL: Now we get to the next level of our debate. I believe there is a clear-cut difference in this country between those born before 1946 and those born after. Age is the basic demographic factor that determines whether someone is pro- or anti-ERA. There's no question that women born before 1946 vote against ERA, but all statistics show that women born after 1946 have discovered their self-

G. GORDON LIDDY: The debates we've had did so well that Mrs. Leary got the idea that maybe we ought to film one of them. She got together with a friend of hers, Caroline Phueffer, who is a producer and Caroline liked the idea, but thought we ought to go further. In addition to me, showing the 180 degree opposite ideas that we two have, and the rather unusual fact that despite that we are friends now—especially since in the 1960s I arrested Timothy twice—that perhaps we should go further and have a cinema verite presentation of our markedly contrasting lifestyles. It took what I understand was something like 63 hours of him of the two of us, separately, together, and with our families, and it was cut down to an hour and a half. Essentially, it was Allen Rudolf who did that, and from what all the critics have been saying, he did a remarkable job.

ROBERT HAYES: You were arrested twice, Timothy?

GGL: Twice by me, numerous times by a lot of thousands.

TIMOTHY LEARY: Although Gordon outstrips me in years served. Gordon served almost five years.

GGL: Timothy, I think I have you on number of felonies.

TL: Allen Rudolf is a talented director and the film was photographed and cut by top Hollywood professionals. My own feeling is that it was a little superficial because it spent a lot of time on our differing attitudes towards marriage and women. I felt there was too much emphasis on extra-marital situations. I felt that that shadowed out the basic differences between us which have to do with the fact that you, as I see it, represent the System and I, as an Irish Druid Celtic dissident, represent irreverence to and consistent disrespect for the System. I felt the movie



Flashbacks with Timothy Leary



Timothy Leary

FLASHBACKS

An autobiography
by Timothy Leary
Published by J.P. Tarcher,
Inc.
Los Angeles, CA 90069
\$15.95

It could be argued that Timothy Leary, by promoting the use of psychedelic drugs for the purpose of consciousness exploration, has had a greater effect on the world, while still living, than any other human being in history.

"Now's the time to flick on the inner switch to full power! ... I think you'll either spend the Listen, you'll either spend the

greatest reality flick ever made. Why settle for less?
- Timothy Leary - Summer 1966, Santa Monica.

Sounds a bit like a TV toothpaste commercial or a professional politician.

The ballot is still not in on millions of people world-wide experimenting with psychedelic drugs and altered states of consciousness. Historically the psychedelic experience has been the province of the high priests and the mystery schools, which themselves had secret sacraments and initiations. Mass psychedelia was a

access to his or her own brain has become the most significant political, economic and cultural issue in America today."

Timothy Leary - from FLASHBACKS 1983

Leary is still the hard hitting promoter, the "CHEERLEADER FOR CHANGE" as he puts it and he still uses slogans, acronyms and rhetoric like the best of Madison Avenue. (Turn on, Tune in, Drop Out and SMILE.) He points out that the psychedelic experience is not only capable of illuminating the theological concepts of the past, but he feels, even more important, it can help map new visions.

What are these new visions? SMILE (space migration, intelligence increase, life extension.) is a program Leary has been working with for some time and one he is still promoting. He believes a superior species is evolving - a knowledge and information processing species.

Anyone who thinks that Timothy Leary has lost his

mind or been burned out by drug use should take a read of his autobiography FLASHBACKS. He brings enormous, compassion, intelligence and enthusiasm to the telling of his monumental destiny. His wry humor and lack of bitterness in the face of severe persecution speak well for his spiritual reserve. FLASHBACKS is a psychedelic history of the last twenty years and includes everybody: Richard Nixon, Jean Genet, Eldridge Cleaver, John and Yoko, Charlie Manson, Richard Burton, Cary Grant and I mean everybody: Richard Alpert (Ram Dass), William Burroughs, Marshall McLuhan, Aldous Huxley and many, many more. Very few people lead lives as pivotal as Leary and of those who do even fewer can tell the story as well as he does.

Do you feel bitterness towards those in government who set out to persecute you? Two roaches (leftovers from a marijuana cigarette) and you get twenty years of ar-

rests in Texas, California and upstate New York - chased all over the world. How do you feel about it now?

Timothy Leary: I feel wonderful. In the end we won the game! Every one of those men - Nixon, Agnew, Liddy, J. Edgar Hoover - right down the line, ended up disgraced. Right this minute, I'm more influential than any of them are. So, the game is over and we won! Now, if the game is over and you are doing a locker room interview with the victorious quarterback, then you don't feel bitter? We won the game. The young people and the "spirit of the sixties" are

taking over now. It was a tough game but I volunteered for it. I believe in the American concept of sportsmanship. We play hard, but after all, we're all Americans and it is a privilege to be an American. There's no other country to live in, and we are competing for the future, and I'm basically a happy, friendly person. I don't carry grudges. You can get ulcers brooding over things. The future is so much more interesting than the negatives.

- from a telephone interview Sept. 1983.

I wonder what ticket he's running on? When will the ballots be counted.

Butterfly Productions

PRESENTS

TIMOTHY LEARY

ON

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THE GREAT DEBATE

Liddy vs. Leary

By RICK CHATENEVER
Sentinel Staff Writer

SURE, said G. Gordon Liddy, it was fine to tape record our interview. Obviously the former mastermind of the Watergate break-in has become more accommodating over the years since he was known for keeping his mouth shut, proving his strength by holding his hand in a burning flame and serving extra time in prison rather than uttering a single word that might damage his old boss, former President Richard Nixon.

And not just accommodating, but you might even say friendly, as he leaves behind the covert world of dirty tricks in favor of a very much more visible career in show business. In what is probably the most amazing development of all, Liddy has relinquished his ties to the notorious Watergate "plumbers" in order to team up with none other than Dr. Timothy Leary, high priest of LSD during the '60s, who championed the cause of "tuning in, turning on and dropping out."

The two call their new act "The Great Debate." It comes to the Civic Auditorium Thursday, beginning at 8 p.m., sandwiched between engagements in Sacramento and Berkeley. They have previously performed the act — alternately compared to a debate in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton and a comedy routine (with Liddy playing straight man) — on college campuses and on a recent Phil Donahue TV show.

Contacted by phone earlier this week, the two parties to the debate reflected on the changes — and the unchanges — in their own lives and in the society around them since their first meeting in March, 1966, when Liddy, then assistant district attorney for Dutchess County, N.Y., led a marijuana bust on Leary's mansion at Millbrook.

That raid netted Liddy — likened by Leary to "James Bond, or Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau" — a sample of vegetable matter which Leary insists to this day was peat moss.

"Liddy still doesn't know anything about drugs," said Leary on the phone. "He still relates to drugs in terms of authoritarianism and the law. And it's scary, too — he advocates using AWACS against marijuana users."

In spite of the fact that Leary thinks Liddy needs to avail himself of some drug-induced mind expansion, the two men — poles apart during what Leary



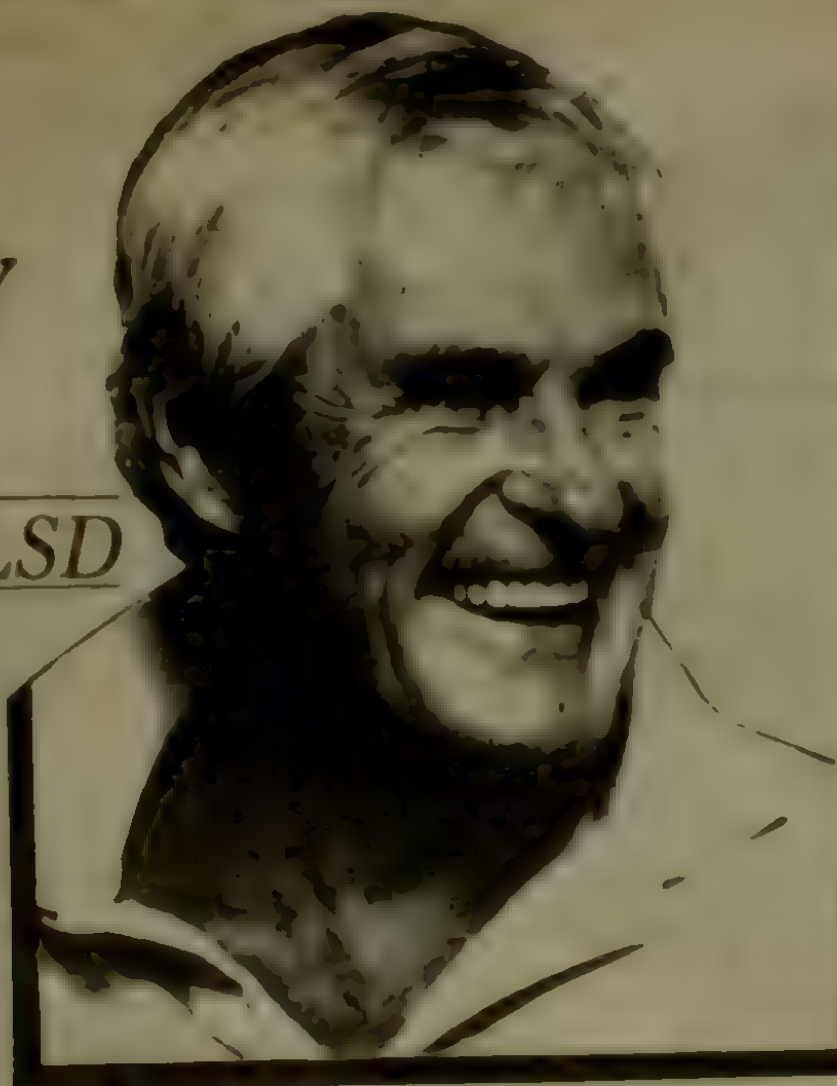
G. Gordon Liddy



Timothy Leary

SEE PAGE 22

Timothy Leary TALKS LSD



The technical name for the drug is d-lysergic acid diethylamide, but it became better known as LSD, or "acid" for short. To Timothy Leary these hallucinogens, derived from grain fungi, are "cerebral vitamins."

Leary, a psychologist and former Harvard lecturer, "turned on" a whole generation to the drug in the 1960s. To many he was the "the Messiah," the "High Priest of LSD." Others considered him a "corrupter of youth" and a dangerous man, whose message of "turn on, tune in and drop out" was responsible for a generation of drug casualties.

NIU students will be able to judge for themselves whether Leary is Messiah or madman

when he speaks at the Luke Ellington Ballroom (in the student center) Tuesday at 8:45 p.m. Admission is free.

A former West Point cadet, Leary quit the academy and eventually earned his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of California at Berkeley. There he became an assistant professor, writing numerous treatises on human behavior and group dynamics, and generally fitting the image of the typical academician. He even developed personality tests that were later used by the CIA (ironically, one of these tests was administered to Leary himself when he was incarcerated on a minor drug charge).

In 1958, despondent over the death of his first wife, Leary took off for Spain where he underwent

his first psychedelic experience. It was induced by illness, however, and not by drugs. He later described the experience as an "ancient rebirth process that comes only through the death of the mind."

Two years later in Mexico he ate "seven sacred mushrooms" (psilocybin) "and discovered that beauty, revelation, sensuality, the cellular history of the past, God and the Devil all lie inside my body, outside my mind."

Leary returned to Harvard where he began to experiment with LSD in a controlled environment. In one of the experiments, Leary and his associates administered the drug to inmates at a local prison. The result, according to Leary, was that many of the prisoners were able to see the ludicrousness of the "cops and robbers game" and vowed to change their lives for the better.

Leary's superiors at Harvard were not as impressed with his work, however, and threatened to dismiss him unless he discontinued his experiments. Eventually Leary was fired, officially for failing to meet his class schedule.

The psychedelic experimentation that had become a consuming part of Leary's quest "to release from the brain (its) ancient energies" continued independent of the academic world. In a 64-room mansion in Millbrook, New York, Leary began to "turn on" prominent scientists and celebrities.

As the decade wore on, Leary became a national cult figure and a permanent fixture of the youth movement, and of our culture in general. He became the subject of songs by The Beatles ("Come Together") and The Moody Blues, and his activities made good copy for a national press caught up in the volatile '60s. The media image of Leary was the middle-aged, bearded guru who always got busted by Jack Webb on the old *Dragnet* TV series.

Leary's idyllic existence was temporarily strained in 1970, when he received two consecutive 10-year jail sentences for drug possession.

While in jail, Leary was described as a "model" prisoner. However, six months after being incarcerated Leary scaled the wire fence of his prison and escaped with the help of the underground radical group known as The Weathermen.

Leary was granted political asylum in Algeria, later hopping from Switzerland to Afghanistan, where he was stopped at the airport by American agents and forcibly returned to the U.S. He spent the next three years in prison, obtaining release on parole in 1976.

His time in prison was not idled away, however. To date, Leary has written more than 20 books and has developed many of the concepts and theories that have become the subjects for his recent lecture tours. Whether speaking on "exopsychology" or "S.M.I.L.E." (Space Migration, Intelligence Increase and Life Extension) the 62-year-old psychologist remains a popular speaker on the college lecture circuit.

While fewer people are following Leary's "tune in..." advice these days, the man remains a controversial figure. Accused by some of offering simplistic solutions for world problems, there is no denying that Leary anticipated the 'me-decade two decades early. Back in the placid '50s he pioneered the new "humanistic" psychology movement that showed how "role playing" and "game playing" were a factor in how we achieve our goals.

Insofar as advocating drug use, one could argue, as Leary maintains, that during the era that he was administering LSD in a controlled laboratory situation, the CIA was administering the same drug on unsuspecting victims. Whether Leary can justify the total aftermath of the "turn on" decade might be one of the subjects he will address in Tuesday's lecture.

— Lawson Hill

(Continued from Page 78)

been little building here, little buying. Lots whose buildings were burned off them are still waiting vacant and littered with garbage, occupied only by a parked car or two, or kids fouling around after school, or winos sharing a pint in the early morning. The other day, on one of them, there were ground-breaking festivities, attended by a county supervisor, pretty high-school girls decked in ribbons, a white store owner and his wife, who in the true Watts spirit busted a bottle of champagne over a rock—all because the man had decided to stay and rebuild his \$200,000 market, the first such major rebuilding since the riot.

WATTS people themselves talk about another kind of aura, vaguely evil; complain that Negroes living in better neighborhoods like to come in under the freeway as to a red-light district, looking for some girl, some game, maybe some connection. Narcotics is said to be a rare bust in Watts these days, although the narco people cruise the area earnestly, on the lookout for dope fiends, dope rings, dope peddlers. But the poverty of Watts makes it more likely that if you have pot or a little something else to spare you will want to turn a friend on, not sell it. Tomorrow, or when he can, your friend will return the favor.

At the Deadwyler inquest, much was made of the dead man's high blood alcohol content, as if his being drunk made it somehow all right for the police to shoot him. But alcohol is a natural part of the Watts style; as natural as LSD is around Hollywood. The white kid digs hallucination simply because he is conditioned to believe so much in escape, escape as an integral part of life, because the white L.A. scene makes accessible to him so many different forms of it. But a Watts kid, brought up in a pocket of reality, looks perhaps not so much for escape as just for some calm, some relaxation. And beer or wine is good enough for that. Especially good at the end of a bad day.

Like after you have driven, say, down to Torrance or Long Beach or wherever it is they're hiring because they don't seem to be in Watts, not even in the miles of heavy industry that sprawl along Alameda Street, that gray and murderous arterial which lies at the eastern boundary of Watts looking like the edge of the world.

So you groove instead down the freeway, maybe wondering when some cop is going to stop you because the old piece of a car you're driving, which you bought for \$20 or \$30 you picked up somehow, makes a lot of noise or burns some oil. Catching you mobile widens The Man's horizons; gives him more things he can get you on. Like "excessive smoking" is a great favorite with him.

If you do get to where you were going without encountering a cop, you may spend your day looking at the white faces of personnel men, their uniform glaze of suspicion, their automatic smiles, and listening to polite putdowns. "I decided once to ask," a kid says, "one time they told me I didn't meet their requirements. So I said: 'Well, what are you look-

ing for? I mean, how can I train, what things do I have to learn so I can meet your requirements?' Know what he said? 'We are not obligated to tell you what our requirements are.'"

He isn't. That right there is the hell and headache: he doesn't have to do anything he doesn't want to do because he is The Man. Or he was. A lot of kids these days are more apt to be calling him the little man—meaning not so much any member of the power structure as just your average white L.A. taxpayer, registered voter, property owner, employed, stable, mortgaged and the rest.

The little man bugs these kids more than The Man ever bugged their parents. It is the little man who is standing on their feet and in their way; he's all over the place, and there is not much they can do to change him or the way he feels about them. A Watts kid knows more of what goes on inside white heads than possibly whites do themselves; knows how often the little man has looked at him and thought, "Bad credit risk"—or "Poor learner," or "Sexual threat," or "Welfare chiseler"—without knowing a thing about him personally.

The natural, normal thing to want to do is hit the little man. But what, after all, has he done? Mild, respectable, possibly smiling, he has called you no names, shown no weapons. Only told you perhaps that the job was filled, the house rented.

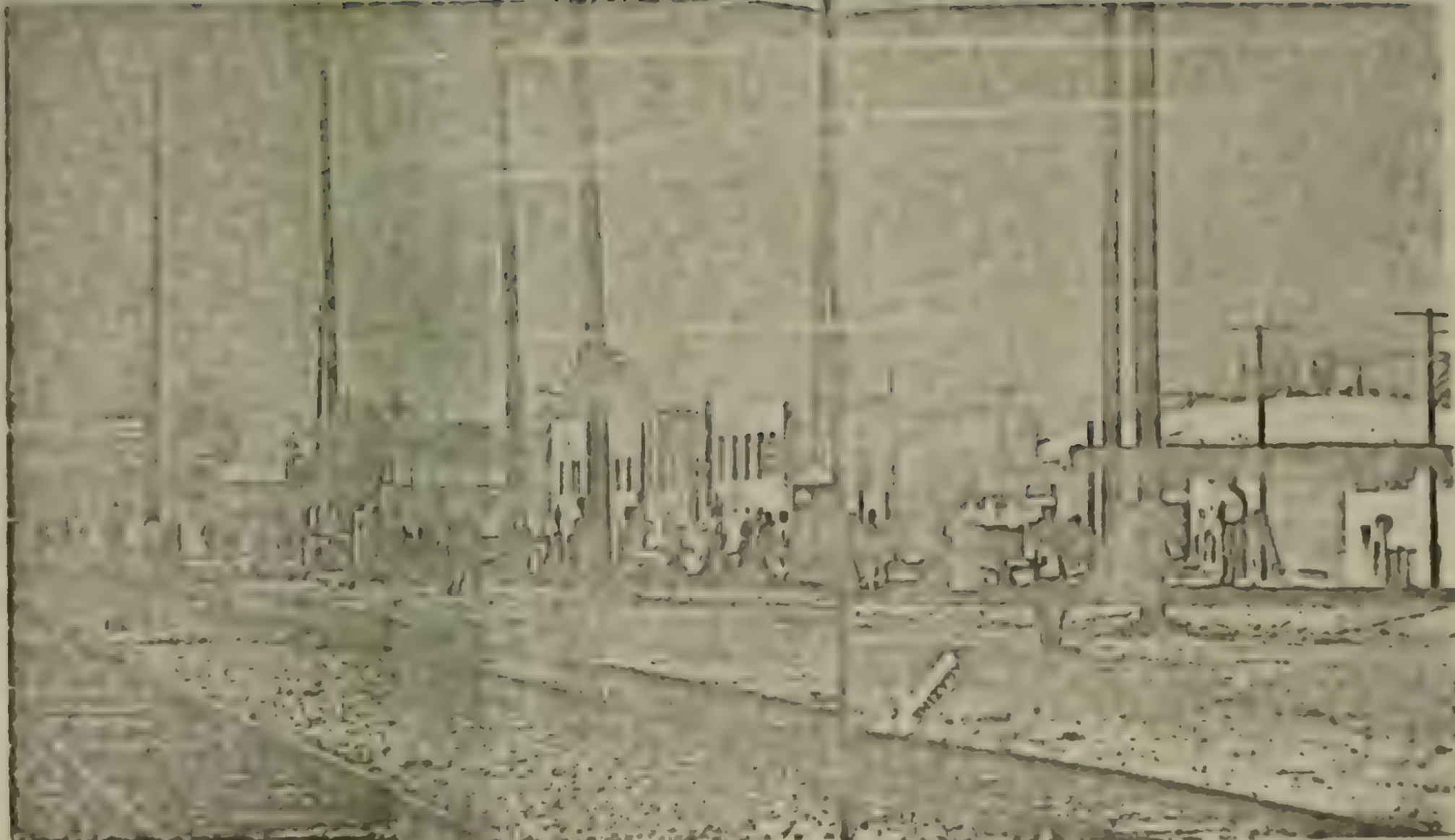
With a cop it may get more dangerous, but at least it's honest. You understand each other. Both of you silently admitting that all the cop really has going for him is his gun. "There was a time," they'll tell you, "you'd say, 'Take off the badge, baby, and let's settle it.' I mean he wouldn't, but you'd say it. But since August, man, the way I feel, hell with the badge—just take off that gun."

The cop does not take off that gun; the handle stays verbal. But this means that, besides protecting and serving the little man, the cop also functions as his effigy.

If he does get emotional and say something like "boy" or "nigger," you then have the option of cooling it or else—again this is more frequent since last August—calling him the name he expects to be called, though it is understood you are not commenting in any literal way on what goes on between him and his mother. It is a ritual exchange, like the dirty dozens.

Usually—as in the Deadwyler incident—it's the younger cop of the pair who's more troublesome. Most Watts kids are hip to what's going

66The only illusion Watts ever allowed itself was to believe for a long time in the white version of what a Negro was supposed to be.99



PLAYGROUND—After school, Watts kids play on these abandoned tracks

on in this rookie's head—the things he feels he has to prove—as much as to the elements of the ritual. Before the cop can say, "Let's see your I.D.," you learn to take it out politely and say, "You want to see my I.D.?" Naturally it will bug the cop more the further ahead of him you can stay. It is flirting with disaster, but it's the cop who has the gun, so you do what you can.

You must anticipate always how the talk is going to go. It's something you pick up quite young, same as you learn the different species of cop: the Black and White (named for the color scheme of their automobiles), who are L.A. city police and in general the least flexible; the L.A. county sheriff's department, who style themselves more of an élite, try to maintain a certain distance from the public, and are adept to harass you unless you seem worthy; the Compton city cops, who travel only one to a car and come off very tough, like leaning four of you at a time up against the wall and shaking you all down; the juvies, who ride in unmarked Plymouths and are cruising all over the place soon as the sun goes down, pulling up alongside you with pleasantries like, "Which one's buying the wine tonight?" or, "Who are you guys planning to rob this time?" They are kidding, of course, trying to be pals. But Watts kids, like most, do not like being put in with winos, or dangerous drivers or thieves, or in any bag considered criminal or evil. Whatever the cop's motives, it looks like mean and deliberate ignorance.

In the daytime, and especially with any kind of crowd, the cop's surface style has changed some since last August. "Time was," you'll hear, "man used to go right in, very mean,

pick maybe one kid out of the crowd he figured was the troublemaker, try to bust him down in front of everybody. But now the people start yelling back, how they don't want no more of that, all of a sudden The Man gets very meek."

Still, however much a cop may seem to be following the order of the day read to him every morning about being courteous to everybody, his behavior with a crowd will really depend as it always has on how many of his own he can muster, and how fast. For his Mayor, Sam Yorty, is a great believer in the virtues of Overwhelming Force as a solution to racial difficulties. This approach has not gained much favor in Watts. In fact, the Mayor of Los Angeles appears to many Negroes to be the very incarnation of the little man: looking out for no one but himself, speaking always out of expediency, and never, never to be trusted.

The Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (E.Y.O.A.) is a joint city-county "umbrella agency" (the state used to be represented, but has dropped out) for many projects scattered around the poorer parts of L.A., and seems to be Sam Yorty's native element, if not indeed the flower of his consciousness. Bizarre, confused, ever in flux, strangely ineffective, E.Y.O.A. hardly sees a day go by without somebody resigning, or being fired, or making an accusation, or answering one—all of it confirming the Watts Negroes' already sad estimate of the little man. The Negro attitude toward E.Y.O.A. is one of clear mistrust, though degrees of suspicion vary, from the housewife wanting only to be left in peace and quiet, who hopes that maybe The Man is lying less than usual this time, to the young, active disciple

which cut through the heart of Watts.

of Malcolm X who dismisses it all with a contemptuous shrug.

"But why?" asked one white lady volunteer. "There are so many agencies now that you can go to, that can help you, if you'll only file your complaint."

"They don't help you." This particular kid had been put down trying to get a job with one of the larger defense contractors.

"Maybe not before. But it's different now."

"Now," the kid sighed, "now. See, people been hearing that 'now' for a long time, and I'm just tired of The Man telling you, 'Now it's OK, now we mean what we say.'"

In Watts, apparently, where no one can afford the luxury of illusion, there is little reason to believe that now will be any different, any better than last time.

It is perhaps a measure of the people's indifference that only 2 per cent of the poor in Los Angeles turned out to elect representatives to the E.Y.O.A. "poverty board." For a hopeless minority on the board (7 out of 23), nobody saw much point in voting.

Meantime, the outposts of the establishment drowse in the bright summery smog; secretaries chat the afternoons plaintively away about machines that will not accept the cards they have punched for them; white volunteers sit filing, doodling, talking on the phones, doing any kind of busy-work, wondering where the "clients" are; inspirational mottoes like SMILE decorate the braverboard office walls along with flow charts to illustrate the proper disposition of "cases," and with clippings from the slick magazines about "What Is Emotional Maturity?"

(Continued on Following Page)

San Francisco Examiner
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
D. 152,400

OCT 31 1983

BURRILL'S

Scene/Arts

Television

The Grateful Dead, once considered
an alternative rock group, is
now in the mainstream

By Michael Goldberg
Rolling Stone
First of two articles

ON HAIGHT STREET the other day, the Grateful Dead was singing "Truckin'." The Dead themselves weren't there, of course, but someone had placed a stereo speaker in the open window of an upstairs apartment. On the roof, a young woman wearing a tie-dyed T-shirt and an ankle-length multicolored skirt danced, while a few guys with long hair sat sharing a joint, smiling blithely at the passers-by below and singing off-key harmonies along with the Dead.

The scene brought to mind the 1967 Summer of Love, when the Haight-Ashbury was overflowing with flower children, and underground bands such as the Dead really did play for free. But that was a decade and a half ago.

"The hippie thing doesn't exist anymore," says 23-year-old Joe Callahan, who was 7 and living in New Jersey when the Haight was in full bloom. Now, he is the short-haired leader of a San Francisco-based punk group called Pop 'O' Pies. "Once you live here, you understand that it has all changed."

The Pop 'O' Pies are part of the change. A punk-rock band with a decidedly satiric bent, they poke fun at hippies, specifically the Grateful Dead, singing such hu-



The local rock scene



The Jefferson Starship, one of the still-popular '60s rock groups that have adapted to the '80s



Journey, which earns more money in a year than the entire San Francisco music scene did between 1967 and 1972

morous put-downs as "Timothy Leary lives" and a two-minute Ramones-meet-Devo version of "Truckin'." They are just one of dozens of New Wave bands that now make San Francisco home, creating a thriving new-music scene. Changes in rock 'n' roll, of course, are not the only difference between the San Francisco of 15 years ago and the San Francisco of today. Like the rest of the country, the City has moved into the '80s. Rock promoter Bill Graham, who has been entrenched in the local music scene for nearly two decades, says the biggest change has to do with the role of the musician in society. "We have to accept the reality that the musician is no longer a social force," says Graham. "He began to be one in the '60s and was one in the '70s. I'm not saying a positive or negative force, but he was a force. Jim Hendrix put a bandana around his knee, and a million young people did that. Jim Morrison took off his pants in Florida and wasn't wearing any underwear, a lot of young people stopped wearing underwear. It affected the entire young society, even those who continued to be straight, so to speak. Even the young people who didn't dress Haigst-Ashbury and went into business acknowledged this huge element of San Francisco society.

"Musicians don't have that kind of social force now," Graham continues. "Also, the times we live in don't lend themselves to the liberties that were taken then to express dismay with the times. Today, America isn't really at war. There is no Nixon and there is no movement of 'We shall overcome.' So the statements that groups are trying to make are being taken much less seriously, not socially."

As America and San Francisco have aged, so, too, have bands. The Grateful Dead and the Jefferson Starship (neither of whom are considered alternative, are now the mainstream. As befits the times, that mainstream now generates more money than love.

Journey, one of the most commercial American rock bands of 1982, calls San Francisco home. "Journey probably grossed more money in one year than the entire San Francisco music scene did in the five years between 1967 and 1972," brags Walter "Herbie" Herbert, the band's 34-year-old manager, as he sits in the conference room of a four-story office building that Journey has recently purchased.

According to Herbert, Journey grossed more than \$75 million in the 12 months following the release of "Escape" in July 1981; he estimates that the band netted more than \$21 million during that period.

Journey's commercial success and the changes that the band has made to achieve it suggest what has happened to the original San Francisco scene. When several former members of Santana began Journey in 1973, it was a stereotypical hippie band, playing jams in the tradition of the Dead and Quicksilver Messenger Service. Strong vocals, Pan Alley-influenced songs and showbiz performances were not a part of the Journey experience. But today, after several changes in personnel and musical style, the group records slick, state-of-the-art pop songs. San Francisco bands of the '60s were openly contemptuous of Top 40 radio, but Journey defines '80s mainstream rock and seems to tailor its records to fit album-oriented radio, the Top 40 of the '80s.

With few exceptions, the local musicians and bands that have continued to fill concert halls and sell records — Santana, the Jefferson Starship, Boz Scaggs, Steve Miller and (until recently) the Doobie Brothers — have, like Journey, adapted to the times. Even the Grateful Dead, though they remain musically eccentric, have had to come to terms with the business of making popular music. "We found that if we tried alternative business methods, what essentially happened was that we became businessmen, and that's not what we're best at," says Dead guitarist Bob Weir. "I mean, the time we spent doing business was time we spent not making music, and so it became necessary to make these concessions. The existing business structure, flawed as it may be, is the way we're going to have to pursue it for the time being."

Was it ever really music first, money second in San Francisco? "I think that in the late '60s, the musicians basically made the music for themselves," says producer-manager David Rubinson. "I recall very few musicians or producers worrying if a single was going to die in the teens, or if they lost their bullet, or how much studio rates were. They were basically making music to get off on themselves and to say something — to make a statement."

Rubinson moved to San Francisco in the late '60s and produced records by such local groups as Moby Grape, Santana, Elvin Bishop, Tower of Power and the Pointer Sisters. Now 41, he owns the Automatt, a successful Bay Area studio, and manages several artists, including Herbie Hancock. "Artists talk about whether their record has a super bullet or just a regular bullet, or how long it's been on the charts and how many records have been sold," he says. "I think that San Francisco, along with the rest of the country, is now going for the size and not the steak."

Brian Rohan, a music-business attorney who has represented San Francisco bands since the mid-'60s, says, "It's a business now. It's not fun anymore. Originally it was business and fun. Now it's just business."

The business of making music in San Francisco now operates on a much larger scale. Country Joe McDonald, once leader of Country Joe and the Fish, says, "I attended the New Year's Eve Grateful Dead concert, and it was like

6,000 people just packed into the Oakland Auditorium. Well, in '67, we never saw 6,000 people anywhere. A thousand people was a gigantic audience."

Today, rock 'n' roll is regularly presented at more than 30 clubs and concert halls in the Bay Area, from intimate rooms such as Uncle Charles' (capacity 250) and the Fresno Hotel and Saloon (150) to the giant Oakland Stadium (55,000) and the Cow Palace (14,476).

"The biggest difference that I see," says Bob Weir, who occasionally performs at local clubs with his own band, Bobby and the Midnites, "is that you now have a lot of clubs who will book, say, a New Wave band one night and then the Jerry Garcia Band the next night, so that a wider variety of people are going to the same clubs in a given

Why is San Francisco still so attractive to musicians? Rubinson says musicians like the tolerant atmosphere here. "When people ask me what's so special about San Francisco and why it's so good to work and create here, I always say it's a haven for crazy people. This is Valhalla for idiosyncratics. This is the place where crazy people are loved, embraced, nurtured and allowed to flourish. It's a place where nut cases can live happily ever after."

But the Bay Area has become more than just a place where musicians can live comfortably. Everything that a musician needs — from 24-track, state-of-the-art recording studios to qualified business managers, publishers, rock-video directors and attorneys — is here.

More than a hundred recording studios are currently located in the Bay Area. Musicians no longer have to travel to Los Angeles to record their albums. "Carl Carlton came into town from Detroit, and we made a hit record to Los Angeles to record their album," says David Rubinson. "No L.A. people. No double-scale people. All done here. Background singers, strings, brass, everything. And that's a wonderful sign."

The Bay Area has also become a healthy environment for rock-video directors. More than a dozen directors, including Graeme Whiffler (who directed Sparks' "Cool Places" and several videos for the Residents), Joe Dea (Greg Kihn's "Jeopardy") and Erik Nelson (Richard Thompson's "The Wrong Heartbeat") are based here. Local video production companies, including Videowest, Video Car-oline and Nocturne (Journey's in-house video company), have produced video clips for Journey, Loverboy, the Scorpions, Translator, Commander Cody, David Johansen and the Call.

Boz Scaggs: Jamming with the Saloon All Stars



TOMORROW: The new scene and the old scene.

FASHIONS: Pauline Trigère

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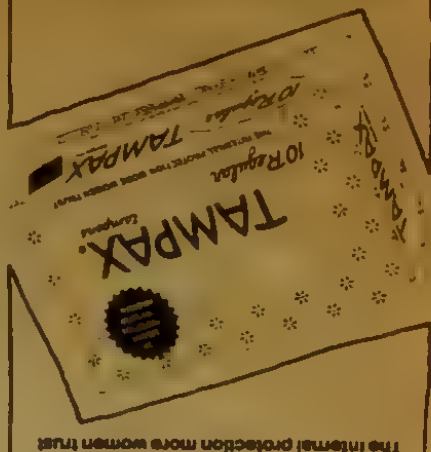
Dr. Bart says,
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to be who
I am,
doing the
things I
want to do.
Alive and
glowing,
secure in
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nothing can
stop me now.

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entire length of the tampon
and can't pull off.

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The internal protection moves women trust

INTELLIGENCE

CONTINUED

GRAIN SALES

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment recently issued a 122-page report on grain deals that makes inter-

esting reading. The report suggests that this country can achieve lower food prices and reap large economic benefits if it makes regular grain sales to the Soviet Union. In the past the Soviets have varied the sizes of their purchases and kept them secret, thereby disrupting the market. During the past seven years Japan has been the major buyer of U.S. grains, purchasing them regularly and predictably. The Japanese in the 1970-76 period bought a staggering total of 70,250,000 metric tons. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, made no purchases after large buys during the 1963-64 period until 1972. Then it bought 2,513,000 tons. A year later, secretly contacting U.S. grain companies, it ordered 12,880,000 tons at low prices, disrupted the grain market and undoubtedly contributed to the rise of the U.S. inflation rate.

In 1975, to regularize Soviet purchases, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. reached a five-year agreement by which the Soviets will buy a minimum of 6,000,000 tons a year. Passport forgers are going to find it increasingly tough to duplicate British passports once that government's new system goes into effect. Because the number of illegal immigrants to Britain-Pakistanis, Indians, and West Indians-is increasing, passport security is being tightened--with plastic. The pages which carry the holder's photo and vital statistics will be covered back and front with a transparent layer of plastic and an embossed seal. Removing the original photo in an effort to replace it with another will involve damaging the plastic and destroying the seal.

PASSPORT FORGERY

Some weeks ago, while sorting through 3000-year-old jewels from the tomb of Tutankhamen, Ali Hassan, curator of the Egyptian museum in Cairo, discovered that many of the jewels were made of glass. How come? Were the tombs of the Pharaohs entered by grave robbers who replaced the original gems? If not, how could the experts have been fooled for 50 years? Explains Hassan: "We were blinded by the gold. One just assumes that real gold and real gems go hand-in-hand. This is a case where they don't. Most probably the

ALL THAT GLITTERS

route between Egypt and Afghanistan, where most of the precious gems came from, was closed in historic times from time to time due to political unrest."

SELF-SERVICE

gas stations are becoming increasingly popular in West Germany, just as they are in this country. Although only one of every five stations there is self-service, these are selling more than 50% of the gasoline. Oil executives expect that the percentage of West Germans serving their own cars will soon rise to 80%.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

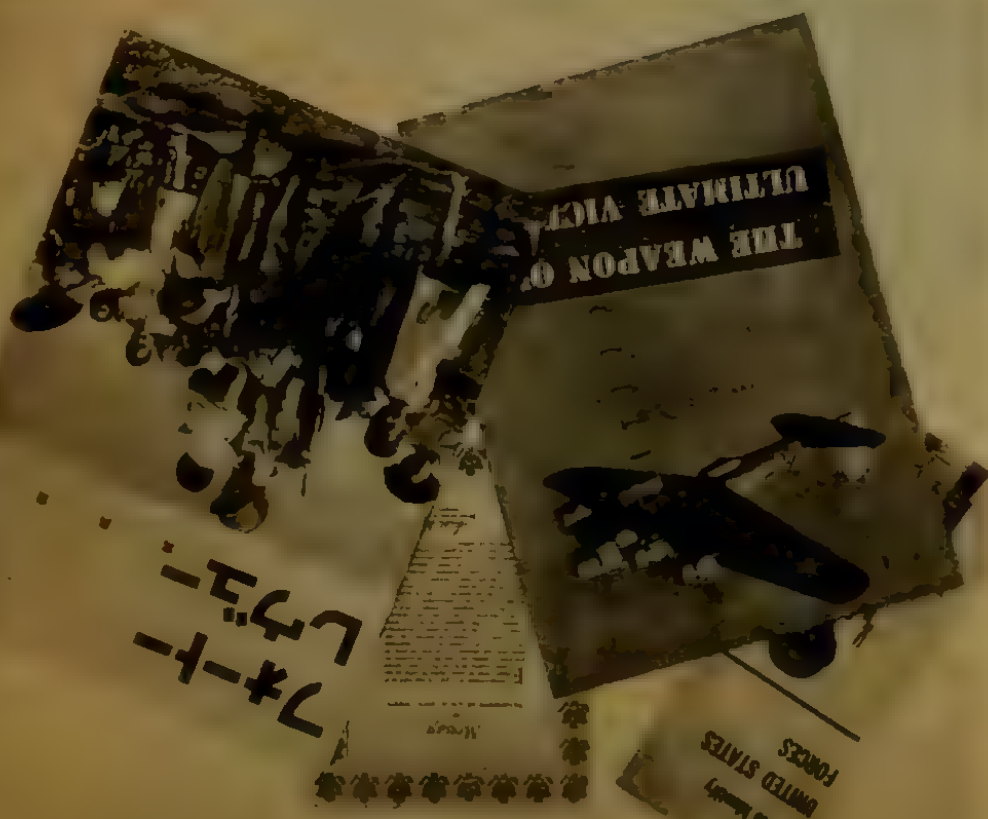
SOUVENIRS

Do you have any wartime propaganda, counterfeit currency, forged food coupons?

The Paywar Society of England collects them. It also publishes a quarterly, The Falling Leaf, edited by Reginald Auckland of Hertfordshire. Auckland has a collection of 9000 items, among them a leaflet dropped by the U.S. Army psychologists over cal warfare experts over Morocco in World War II. The English wording for

the leaflets was translated into Arabic by Arabs. After the drop was made our side discovered that the leaflets advertised tea. These leaflets are now worth \$25 a copy. The most valuable propaganda leaflets, worth \$250 each, are those dropped on French troops in the 1870's from German balloons. Leaflets launched by V-1 rockets in 1945 from Antwerp to England bring \$50 on the market. The Paywar Society is interested in recruiting new members. Apply to Reg Auckland, 60 High Street, Sandridge, St. Albans, England.

SEARCH YOUR ATTIC! WARTIME ITEMS LIKE THESE ARE WORTH MONEY



UNITED STATES FORCES

74-1-1 L75-1

Hearst Conversion Described

(Continued from First Page)

And the high degree of importance SLA members placed upon various forms of sexual activity as a primary expression of their revolutionary life-style.

The writings obtained by The Times include what appears to be a portion of a series of answers to questions submitted to the SLA by an unnamed person, similar to the kind of interrogatories a writer might submit in preparation for a book.

Other writings obtained include a handwritten discourse on the kinds of problems female members of the SLA faced as "feminist freedom fighters" and a typewritten message, apparently written by an SLA member to Patty.

Veteran investigators believe much of the material on feminist radicalism found in the apartment, and much of the written answers to questions from the mysterious outsider, to have been written by Emily Harris.

However, the FBI has refused to say whether handwriting analysis has proved her authorship.

Authorship of the message to Hearst, apparently typed about the time of the first anniversary of her abduction, is similarly uncertain at this time, but some investigators believe the "writing style" to be that of William Harris.

In preparing this article, double parentheses have been used to denote notations by The Times. Parentheses are those used by the SLA writer.

It is clear from the writings that one of the first questions of policy to confront the SLA after kidnapping Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, was what degree of sexual freedom, if any, she was to be given.

By the time she had been abducted, according to the writings, the original sexual practice of the SLA—that of monogamy, having only one sexual partner—had undergone an "evolution."

That "evolution" had been, in part, dictated by the isolated nature of living as fugitives and, by the time Hearst had been taken into the picture, included open sex with persons of choice and was not limited to persons of the opposite sex, the writings imply.

"Our position was one of conditional practicality," the SLA writer said. "We knew from experience what it is like to live in an underground cell.

"So far as sex was concerned, we had to get most of our sexual and personal needs met by comrades within the cell. Everyone realized that at this time there was no room for exclusive relationships because each of us had to help the other comrades meet their sexual needs and maintain harmony within the cell.

"In the beginning, we provided for Tania's (the SLA name taken by Hearst after her abduction) basic needs: shelter, food, clothing, medical attention and news from the outside.

"Although we considered sex a basic human need, our commitment to not exploit her sexually, coupled with her overall status as a POW (prisoner of war), denied Tania the freedom to have sex with another person.

"But later on, these conditions changed, partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her. As she became more integrated into the day-to-day aspects of cell life, we tried to treat Tania as an equal.

the SLA, that her relationships broadened only after her decision to 'stay and fight.'"

"This is not the case." "According to the writer, there were both 'sexual' and 'non-sexual' aspects to Hearst's relationship with the SLA."

"However, only the most foolish, naive bourgeois mentality could deduce that Tania decided to stay because of some magical sexual satisfaction or because of a strong personal attachment to an individual.

"Tania has certainly, by her actions, proven that her commitment was forged from a political rather than personal outlook. The comrades she felt the most personal solidarity with died fighting in L.A."

Another insight into Hearst's early role within the SLA is provided by what appears to be either a message to her from an SLA writer or what could be part of the SLA writer's memoirs which the writer wanted Hearst to read.

Some investigators believe the writer may have been William Harris. But the reason Harris would have needed to write his message, if it was Harris speaking, rather than deliver it to Hearst verbally is not clear.

One theory is that Hearst and the Harris might have been separated at the time the message was written: "My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 (the date Hearst was kidnapped), I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way.

An SLA writer praised Hearst's "responsiveness and enthusiasm."

"Right from the beginning, you amazed us because you were strong—even as a kidnap victim you were matter-of-fact about the weird situation.

"We dug it but we were also leery. We thought maybe you were plotting against us and all your talk, sense of humor, and cooperativeness was just a ploy while you tunneled out through the floor.

"You made everyone feel so good because of your responsiveness and enthusiasm.

"The food program, Randy and Catherine, the pigs and all their harassment clues, all the tension of being eight fugitives holed up in a tract house was . . . frustrating, especially knowing we weren't going to get Ossie and Bo out."

The reference to the "food program" was the SLA's demand that Patty's parents, Randolph and Catherine Hearst, give away millions of dollars in free food to poor people to show their "good faith" before negotiations for Patty's release could get under way. Hearst is president of the San Francisco Examiner.

The names Ossie, a nickname for "Osceola," and Bo refer, respectively, to SLA members Russell Little and Joseph Remiro, who were in police custody at the time to which the SLA writer is referring and who have since

Please Turn to Page 29, Col. 1

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- HUNTINGTON BEACH
- WEST LOS ANGELES
- SAN BERNARDINO
- NORWALK
- LYNWOOD
- EAGLE ROCK
- LAKEWOOD
- COSTA MESA

SLA members agreed to allow Hearst to have sex if she desired.

Hearst, in the last tape recorded message ever sent by the SLA, would mourn as the "gentlest, most beautiful man I've ever known."

Initially, the SLA writer said, there was disagreement among SLA members regarding the question of giving Hearst sexual freedom:

"Some of the comrades didn't feel that it would be correct to allow a POW to have sex with any member of the cell. This (view) was criticized as being too mechanical an approach to the question."

"It was pointed out that sex was an integral part of cell life and that we were trying to help Tania understand who we were as people and that we had some trust for her and that we were concerned for her well-being."

The writer continued:

"When there was agreement that Tania would be free to function sexually if she so desired, we explained to her that even though she was not a member of the cell, our collective code of behavior would apply to her also."

"In practice, this meant that she should make a commitment to develop a personal relationship with the entire cell... not just with one or a few individuals."

"It was pointed out that this did not mean that she would have to do anything against her wishes."

"It meant that she would engage in struggle ((the term used by the SLA to denote personal interaction)) with us to develop mutual respect and understanding based on honesty and commitment to change. Sex was only part of the overall process."

The SLA, at that time, according to the writer, wanted Hearst "to understand why we were committed to building nonexclusive personal relationships within the cell."

"We were not making a sexual revolution but merely trying to adapt to the needs of all the individuals in the cell. In practice, this ruled out monogamy ((sic)) sexual relationships."

"There was no structure to follow, no rules, no systemized rotation of partners. We tried not to place demands on each other, but to learn and become sensitive to each other's needs."

"Understandably, there were often conflicts and struggles. We didn't generally deal with resulting problems (selfishness, jealousy, and personal resentments) by calling collective meetings unless the individuals involved could not work it out themselves or with the help of another comrade who could serve as an objective counsel."

It was apparently important to the SLA, even at an early stage in their captivity metamorphosis to "Tania" that coercion not be used, according to the writings.

"Because we still intended to release her if our demands were met," the writer said of that early stage in Hearst's life with the SLA, "there was skepticism within the group that Tania might misrepresent the sex question upon her release."

"Some comrades feared that the pigs might say we raped her or forced her into sexual activity because she was afraid to cooperate. However, Tania swiftly made it clear to us that this could not be the case."

Later, in a handwritten response to one of the questions submitted by the unnamed person outside the SLA, the writer says:

"There are many people who still cannot comprehend Tania's swift evolution from sheltered bourgeois to freedom fighter..."

"We wish to end all metaphysical speculation around brainwashing and sexual enslavement."

"It would be too easy to say that Tania did not interact sexually with cell members prior to being a member of



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Will Leary's Spaceship Crack the Top Forty?

Bad-Rapping Ex-Acid Guru Seems Part Of Police Conspiracy

By STEVE HEIMEL

Timothy Leary's dead.
No, no, no.
He's on the outside,
Looking in.

I am here to report that Tim Leary is alive and well and ready to live in space as soon as he can hustle up a colony out there.

When I first found out that Leary

might be coming to KPFT, my image of him as the original fried-out acid casualty began to lose substance. And now that I have talked to him, that image has evaporated, and I am wondering exactly where it came from.

That image had been in my mind a few years before and had been shattered by the appearance of a magazine article entitled *Neurologic*. Leary was in jail then, and the things I heard about him were strange.

He wanted to build a giant space-ship.

He wanted to put people into suspended animation.

He wanted to live forever.

He wanted to travel to the stars, and the Lorenz time-contraction would then make him seem to live forever.

Obviously a man with some heavy delusions. The only contradiction to this image of an addled, mad professor off the deep end was a letter from him to a psychology magazine, apparently addressed to his colleagues, which seemed very scholarly and steeped in the jargon of the profession. Well, we

all have our moments of clarity. Leary had always been into playing games, and maybe this was simply the madman playing the role of the psychology professor.

Well, *Neurologic* went a lot deeper and was more philosophic. It was pretty complex and difficult to read, but if you could stick with it, you discovered a consistent and systematic theory of the way it is.

At that time, I made my living doing freaky night-time newscasts on KILT, the big top-40 station here in town. I had a ball with all this about Leary. There was a dreamlike quality about

Timothy Leary in early November made a surprise visit to Houston, where his associate Robert Anton Wilson (see *Mighty 80 News*, June, 1976) was lecturing at seminar sponsored by the Libran Book Shop, 3700 Yoakum.

these ideas which transmitted well over the air. Freaky enough, for sure. But freakier stuff was happening in Washington. President Nixon and his goon squad were being hounded out of the White House. And when the task of hounding was completed and Nixon left the Presidency, I left top-40.

So I missed the next wave of Timothy Leary gossip, which started in August, 1974, after Nixon resigned. But I was able to catch up with it when I came to KPFT and read the back news files. Seems that Leary was talking to the feds. The rumors were very thick all through the late part of 1974 and early 1975. Leary was being held at a secret location. He was telling all about the Weathermen. He was giving evidence against several international drug smuggling rings. He was being dosed with behavior-modification drugs. He was giving evidence against his own lawyers.

Leary was paroled by the State of California when the Brown administration came in. About a year later, the feds returned him to the world.

He was quite willing to talk about the rumors from late 1974. Some of them were true. For instance, Leary admits that he did give evidence against several lawyers who allegedly paid the Weather Underground to arrange his escape from prison. He says that ties between himself and international drug smugglers were largely mythical. He told us that most of his movements between escape and recapture were manipulated by forces of which he had little understanding at the time; that he had been used, in a sense, as a pawn.

Back in 1973 we began to discover how deeply the government was involved in the "movement" of the sixties. We learned that many of the more active figures in underground



PHOTO: F. CARTER SMITH



DRAWING: MARK DOBERSTEIN

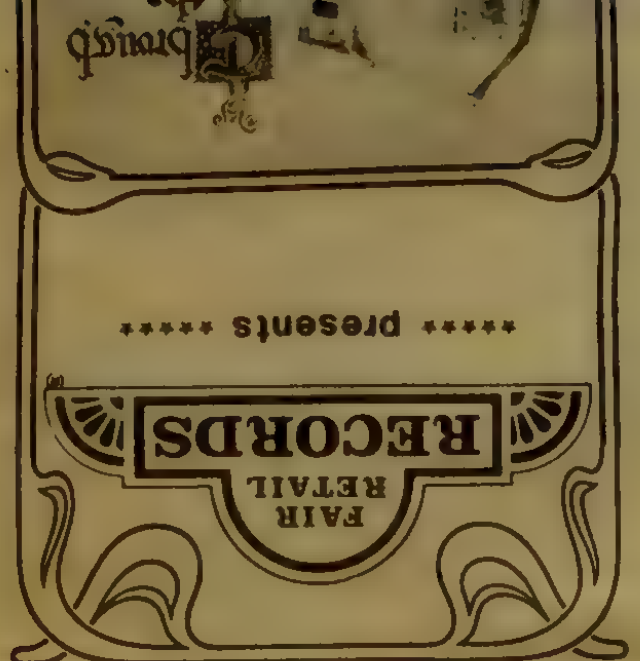
organizations were actually being paid for social change in America as dangerous, violent saboteurs.

When I think back to the various images I have had in my mind about Tim Leary as a madman, a revolution-ary, an acid casualty, a babbling, mindless fool, I am forced to realize that those images were created and put into my mind by others. Who is it that does not want me believing Tim Leary?

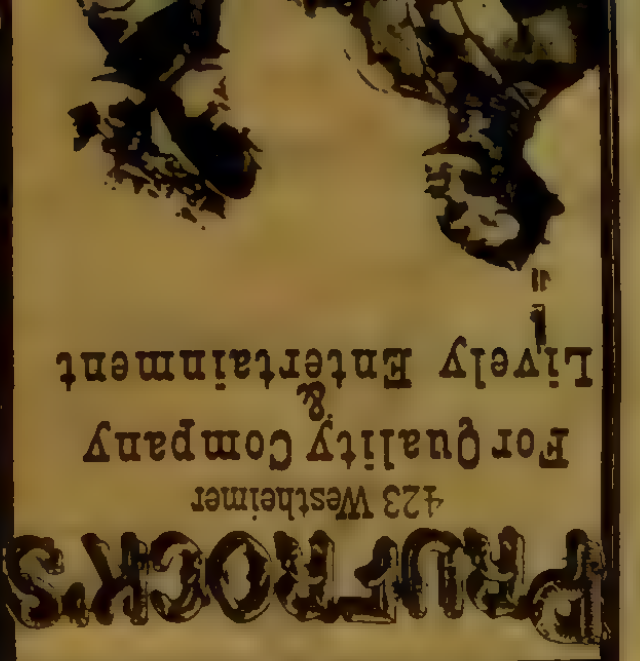
As far as I can tell, Leary seems pretty sane. I do not particularly agree

with many of his ideas, but they don't seem to be any worse than much of the "new thought" and various guru movements that are going around. And his picture of limitless human potential seems to be a very optimistic view of things compared with the doomsday psychology of most liberals these days.

Perhaps indeed there is such a thing as the brain police, and perhaps they do operate by discrediting those who threaten to lead people to a more hopeful vision of the human condition. Or maybe you just can't believe everything you read in the papers.



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Iranian students jailed in the downtown French Consulate melee are lined up outside the Federal Building awaiting deportation hearings. Nearby supporters of the Iranian Students Association picketed in protest of continued U.S. government support of the oil-rich Arab Gulf regime.



F. CARTER SMITH

economic and military global strategy. There is no one who denies this.

Iran has lots of oil. The industrial nations need lots of oil. Most of the Iranian oil is sold to Japan and the western European countries. The money, or at least a large portion of it, is used to purchase weapons and weapons systems from U.S.-based multi-national corporations. Large weapons purchases are also made from British and European companies.

Iran is the world's largest buyer of military arms. The United States is the world's largest seller of these arms. Under the "Nixon Doctrine," U.S. interests are best served by seeing that there is a militarily powerful but obedient and dependable nation in the Persian Gulf area. Iran fits the bill perfectly—almost. There are certain complications.

It is widely held that the Iranian government is among the most despotic in the world. Horror stories abound concerning political prisoners. Over half of that country's petroleum income is spent on military armament while the economic state of Iranian citizens is one of abject poverty and deprivation. It is claimed that SAVAK is the instrument of the ultimate police state and the invention of the CIA.

Presently, it is estimated that there are around 2,000 military advisors in Iran, helping them master the required technology of modern U.S. weapon-

For the HPD, Chief B. G. "Pappy" Bond says he is awfully tired of these foreigners disturbing the peace and tranquility of law-abiding Houstonians. Pappy says he won't put up with it anymore. Iranian students say he never has.

What will happen next is a matter of conjecture, but again bucking company policy in a company town (or world) is risky business.

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Pop Music

How to Reenter Rock's Mainstream in 10 Weeks

often sensational. The best moments here capture the sociological uncertainty of the hectic '70s pop scene better than any other album.

TWELFTH WEEK

Bruce Springsteen's "Born to Run" (Columbia PC 33795)—Some say you have to see Springsteen live to be convinced he is one of the greatest rockers ever, but this album's high points should be evidence enough. Start with "Thunder Road" and the title tune. This is the climactic step in the reentry process because Springsteen represents a linking with the power and passion that initially started rock. Elvis wouldn't have spent so much time doing those crummy movies if he had songwriters like this feeding him material. Look at the classy way Springsteen combines the traditional teen-age concerns or fast cars, sex and alienation with the yearning for independence and identity.

By day we sweat it out in the streets of a runaway American Dream. At night we ride through mansions of glory in suicide machines. Spring from cages out on Highway 9 and wheeled, fuel-injected and steppin'-out over the line. We gotta get out while we're young. Come through like us, baby we were doin' it all.

Those Time and Newsweek covers on Springsteen weren't just publicly coups. This guy delivers. Though Springsteen ends the formal reentry process, there are many paths to pursue. You can check into the traditional rock of Tom Petty (Shelter Records) and Graham Parker (Mercury) or the art-rock of Peter Gabriel and Roxy Music (both Atlantic). There's also the jazz-rock fusion, a country-rock revival and a somewhere along the line to try a live show. That's the first step in graduate study.

SIXTH WEEK

Electric Light Orchestra's "A New World Record" (United Artists UA-LA 679-G)—This light, fluffy dose of pop-rock should be helpful as a break from the somewhat serious tone of Browne and the Eagles. It also injects some of the instrumental splendor that is so popular these days in rock. Some handy reference points should also make early-rock fans feel at home. Besides a strong Beatles influence throughout, ELO even mentions "Rocky" and the title tune. This is the climactic step in the reentry process because Springsteen represents a linking with the power and passion that initially started rock. Elvis wouldn't have spent so much time doing those crummy movies if he had songwriters like this feeding him material. Look at the classy way Springsteen combines the traditional teen-age concerns or fast cars, sex and alienation with the yearning for independence and identity.

SEVENTH WEEK

Bob Seger's "Night Moves" (Capitol ST 11557)—Seger, himself past 30, operates from a '50s musical base that makes his work ideal for our purposes. "Rock 'n' Roll Never Forgets," the album's opening track, is an attempt to reach out to those who have lost their passion for the music. The album makes the invitation par- ticularly tempting. There's even our first '50s revival number: an update of Ronnie Hawkins' old "Mary Lou."

EIGHTH WEEK

Queen's "A Night at the Opera" (Elektra 7E 10534)—The most challenging hookup with '70s rock so far on our list. The album is a virtual overview of what's happened now in rock. The material ranges from the high energy of "Death on Two Legs" to the teasing grandeur of "Rendezvous" to the teasing grandeur of "Bohemian Rhapsody." A key step.

NINTH WEEK

David Bowie's "Changesone" (RCA APL1-1732)—This is a greatest hits package by one of the most colorful figures to enter rock in the '70s. If the themes sometimes seem elusive and the rock of Peter Gabriel and Roxy Music (both Atlantic). There's also the jazz-rock fusion, a country-rock revival and a somewhere along the line to try a live show. That's the first step in graduate study.

THIRD WEEK

Records 2128)—Even if you've decided to go straight to Step 3, invest in this album. It'll be a handy reinforcement any time you find an unsettling sound in another album. The songs cover a remarkable range, from the tender "Your Song" to the dramatic "Don't Let the Sun Go Down on Me" to the Rolling Stones-ish "Saturn" to the Eagles. It also injects some of the instrumental splendor that is so popular these days in rock. Some handy reference points should also make early-rock fans feel at home. Besides a strong Beatles influence throughout, ELO even mentions "Rocky" and the title tune. This is the climactic step in the reentry process because Springsteen represents a linking with the power and passion that initially started rock. Elvis wouldn't have spent so much time doing those crummy movies if he had songwriters like this feeding him material. Look at the classy way Springsteen combines the traditional teen-age concerns or fast cars, sex and alienation with the yearning for independence and identity.

Jackson Browne's "Late for the Sky" (Asylum 7E 1017)—"The Road and the Sky" and "Walkin' Slow" take us further into rock than most of what we've heard on the first two LPs, but the heart of this album is a series of poignant ballads, many of which deal with romantic disappointment. Browne's singing is only fair, but his lyrics are first-rate. Sample line from a song about a romance that didn't work out: "Looking hard into your eyes/ There was nobody I'd ever known/Such an empty surprise/To feel so alone."

FOURTH WEEK

Boyz n the City's "Silk Degrees" (Columbia PG 33920)—An infectious, nicely sensual, soul-tinged work that already has produced four hit singles, including "Lido Shuffle" and "Lowdown." It's so low-key and fluid that it's easy at first to dismiss the album, but there's a grace and self-assurance that ultimately asserts itself.

FIFTH WEEK

"The Eagles' "Hotel California" (Asylum 7E 1984)—This is the hottest rock group in America. It has had more consecutive Top 5 singles than anyone since 1964. The album's themes carry a lot of vocal/instrumental surfaces are often Creeden and it's still going strong. The album involves disillusionment in the concept of provocation and bite. The album's concept involves disillusionment in the promised land of California. Don't tell me that's not a relevant theme for someone over 30.

Continued from First Page

The decline in rock passion usually begins around 21. Other concerns—family, job—become more important. They spend less time talking to their friends about music and less time listening for new sounds.

Many over-30 fans pick up on new acts only if they appear on TV, which normal- ly means Johnny Carson or some other conservative, prime-time variety show. AM radio, too, stresses timid, homoge- nized sounds.

The trick in reviving rock 'n' roll life after 30 is isolating the valuable records from the hundreds of best-selling LPs released each year. That's the purpose of the reentry course. It's a place to start. Buy one record a week and listen to it a couple times a day. The sounds will gain a harder texture as you move through the list. The albums selected are not designed as an overview of the pop scene, but with an eye to accessibility and punch.

A word of caution: stick with the list. No matter how much the kid down the street tells you about Kiss (brutally lead- en), Peter Frampton (lightweight) or Emerson, Lake & Palmer (ponderous), don't substitute. They could drive you back to "Muskat Love."

FIRST WEEK

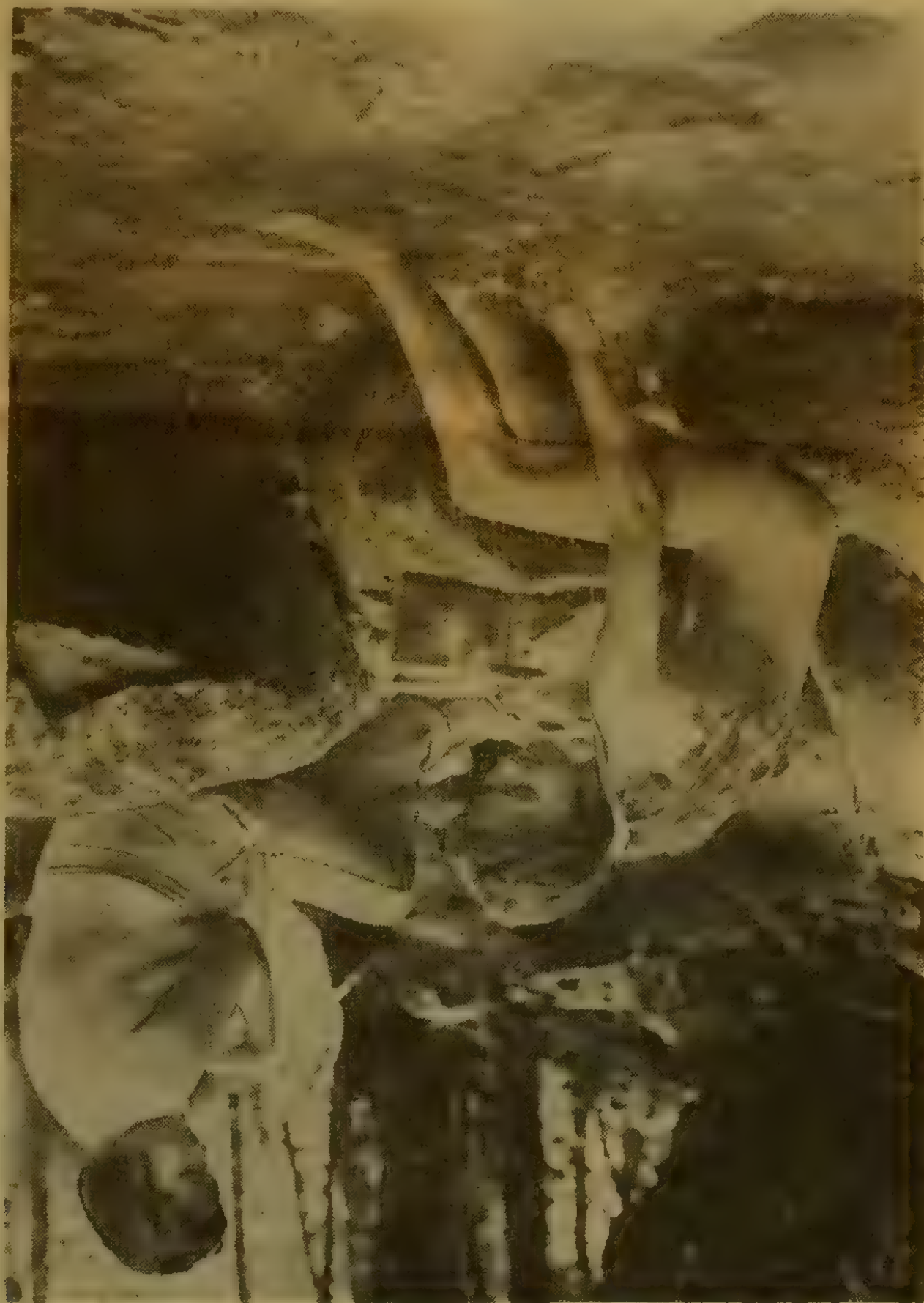
Fleetwood Mac's "Rumours" (Warner Bros. BSK 3010)—Currently the nation's best-selling LP, this 11-song collection by an Anglo-American quintet is so inviting it should soothe even the most acute business tensions. The ever-so-sweet vocals of Christine McVie and Stevie Nicks can work wonders. If, in fact, the opening "Second Hand News" doesn't pep you up, you ought to see a doctor before continuing with the course. The album's key track is "Go Your Own Way." One of the best singles of '77, it's rockish undercurrent should be a guide to how fast to proceed through the reentry process. If you like the record at regular volume, turn it up. If it's still OK, proceed directly to Week 3. If not, move more cautiously through Step 2.

SECOND WEEK

Elton John's "Greatest Hits" (MCA



Two of the ranch's residents in a sylvan setting



Life at the Hippie Ranch

ing the shanties, as if they might vanish overnight.

The hippies called this the "heat" and shrugged their bare shoulders, blindly trust-

ing to be delivered. Gottlieb has maintained stoutly that he has never ap-

plied for "organized camp status," so it is impossible to be guilty of illegally operating an organized camp."

His guests, he said, are people who "cannot live in the Great Society"; they es-

pouse a style of life which emphasizes "being," not "doing."

"The Morning Star Ranch," he said, "is a pilot study in an alternate way of life. It should be a place where people who can't make it in straight society can demonstrate a way of life that does make them happy."

"It may well be that for many a three-day stay at Morning Star Ranch would constitute a far more com-

plete vacation than three months in Las Vegas."

The guests grow most of their own food in two large vegetable gardens: corn, squash, tomatoes, string beans, tomatoes, pumpkins and cabbages.

They live everywhere on the ranch — alone, in pairs or in small groups. One sleeps in a hollow stump cov-

ered with pine boughs. Another, an architect, makes his camp in a clearing, spreading his bed roll be-

tween his drafting table and his cooking fire.

HITCHHIKE

Some of the campsites are tidy, others strewn with pos-

sessions and refuse. Patches of toilet paper embellish the trailsides.

The guests are helping their host build a four-stool lavatory, and since the "heat" started construction has hastened.

Many hitchhike to the ranch, others drive and a few are not quite sure how they arrived.

Most of the guests, who now number fewer than 50, stay for two or three days.

Others — like Zeny Junio, a former coed at the College of San Mateo — seem able to live forever with the heat, dust and poison oak; she ar-

rived in early June.

NEIGHBORS

While nothing can be done about patching relations with the county until Monday, ef-

ing the shanties, as if they might vanish overnight.

The hippies called this the "heat" and shrugged their bare shoulders, blindly trust-

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"It may well be that for many a three-day stay at Morning Star Ranch would constitute a far more com-

plete vacation than three months in Las Vegas."

The guests grow most of their own food in two large vegetable gardens: corn, squash, tomatoes, string beans, tomatoes, pumpkins and cabbages.

They live everywhere on the ranch — alone, in pairs or in small groups. One sleeps in a hollow stump cov-

ered with pine boughs. Another, an architect, makes his camp in a clearing, spreading his bed roll be-

tween his drafting table and his cooking fire.

HITCHHIKE

Some of the campsites are tidy, others strewn with pos-

sessions and refuse. Patches of toilet paper embellish the trailsides.

The guests are helping their host build a four-stool lavatory, and since the "heat" started construction has hastened.

Many hitchhike to the ranch, others drive and a few are not quite sure how they arrived.

Most of the guests, who now number fewer than 50, stay for two or three days.

Others — like Zeny Junio, a former coed at the College of San Mateo — seem able to live forever with the heat, dust and poison oak; she ar-

rived in early June.

NEIGHBORS

While nothing can be done about patching relations with the county until Monday, ef-

From Page 1

dwellings on the 31.7-acre spread — houses, jeans-tos, tents, teepees, trailers, shanties, wigwams and tree huts — violate health and sanitation laws.

Neighbors in these tinder-box woods warned that cooking fires could spark a holocaust. A shooting incident in which no one was hurt — brought sheriff's deputies at a gallop. The air is hot with rumors that nudists parade around in full view of the road.

Believing he would be given time to bring things up to snuff without losing any of his guests, Gottlieb pleaded no contest to the charge.

That was last Tuesday, and shortly after court let out, an impressive assembly visited the ranch — among them: two FBI agents, eight uniformed sheriff's deputies, the sheriff himself, a county supervisor, the chief probation officer and a municipal court judge.

Signs

Nearly all the buildings were "posted" with red and black signs warning they were "unsafe for occupancy" and declaring it "unlawful for any person to occupy or reside in (them)."

The bearded folksinger returned to court and asked to change his plea. The matter was postponed for 20 days, and during the interim all were given to believe they could stay put.

But by yesterday the roof seemed to have fallen in.

A superior court judge issued a flat-out restraining order against Gottlieb and "100

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Peace Talks in Teachers' Strike

New York

Renewed peace talks in a five-day strike of teachers against the 1.1 million-pupil New York public school system were arranged yesterday, and a contempt hearing against union leaders was adjourned.

"I do not consider the problem insoluble and I do not believe the parties are as far apart as some people in the city believe," said State Supreme Court Justice Emilio Nunez as he deferred the contempt proceedings until Monday.

In a session in Nunez chambers, it was agreed Mayor John V. Lindsay would take part in the renewed negotiations over wages and classroom conditions in the city's 900 public schools.

Earlier, President Albert Shanker of the striking 49,000-member AFL-CIO United Federation of Teachers reportedly had asked Nunez to use his influence "to try to get 24-hour negotiations started."

Shanker, UFT Vice President George Altonare and Treasurer David Wittes had been brought before Nunez on contempt charges, punishable by up to 30 days in jail.

However, Frederic Nathan, the city's first assistant corporation counsel, asked only that the union be fined the maximum \$10,000 a day under a new state law prohibiting strikes by public employees.

Shanker predicted to news-men that supervisory employees are about ready to join the strike, and that the city's 900 schools could be closed tight by Monday.

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Photos by Peter Breinig

JAZZ FESTIVAL committee member Dr. Joseph Turner (left) and Mrs. Turner (right) chat with Mr. and Mrs. Miljenko Prohaska (he's a visiting Yugoslav composer) at Pebble Beach party

Arty Party at Pebble

THE UNUSUAL "log cabin mansion" of Mr. and Mrs. John Boit Morse of Pebble Beach was filled with art patrons and jazz buffs Thursday night.

The Morses hosted a party for the directors of the Monterey Jazz Festival, which opened yesterday. Other guests included members of the California Arts Commission who met in the area yesterday.

Down from San Francisco for the weekend was Jimmy Lyons, who founded the festival and is now the chairman of the commission.

Finding many San Francisco friends there were William Sesnon and his pretty blonde wife, up from the Southland. Mrs. Prentis Cobb Hale, another member of the commission, and Mr. Hale were there.



New Light on Face Make-Up

PROBABLY the only fashion style in the world that hasn't changed during the last 115 years is the blue jean—first introduced by a Bavarian-turned-San Franciscan named Levi Strauss. A feminine adaption has changed the basic style somewhat—as is apparent in the corduroy—not denim—jeans and jacket which Mimi London is modeling here. Mimi will have this

outfit—and other Levi creations—at the fashion show she is producing tonight in the barn at the Sea Ranch on the Sonoma coast. The dance, barbecue and fashion show are being held in conjunction with the First Annual National Cutting Horse Competition today and tomorrow at the ranch. Accessories for the fashion show are from Joseph Magnin.

THE SCIENCE of illusion might be the title of Santiago Seijo's appearance at The Emporium counter at The Max Factor Geminess, the Max Factor status make-up that he uses. The principle behind Geminess is "total moisture," he explained, needed because "age brings a loss of moisture"—and the "gravitation of the earth causes the facial tissues to sag down." Seijo, who began his career in the fashion world as an assistant to designer

Balenciaga, still has some of the old master's theories on the subject. "If you buy a Balenciaga, it's forever," he said. "The basic make-up—the natural look—should be forever, too." Working to achieve this, Geminess has a treatment line of cleanser, toning lotion, moisturizer and eye cream as well as lipsticks, foundations and powders in various shades. He will be here through

—B.G.



MONEY ON THE MOVE

CPI News Stirs Commere

Attitude,
Appearance
Do Matter

(Continued from Page A-23)

Friday's dramatic reversal in the consumer price index (CPI), from ominous to inspiration for dancing in the street, "has changed the stock market completely around," said Eugene Peroni Friday in a telephone interview from his New York office.

The Peroni Opinion is a weekly guide to market trading and investment at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

Said Peroni, "The news on the CPI has quieted most of the worries over inflation, and that is what started the July break. It will be the thing that starts a new uptrend."

Peroni said, "The fear of the Dow going through 791 has been reduced, if not eliminated. I think there will be backing and filling, but above 800." He said now is the time to get into the market. "But not across the board. I am still looking for an extremely selective and volatile market."

Peroni's seven new recommendations ed buys on Friday were: Celanese, Digital Equipment, Fluor, Joy, MCA, Moore McCormick, Searle. His other open recommendations: Baker Oil Tools, Chemetron, Deere, Diamond Shamrock, Dresser Industries, Fairchild Camera, International Paper, Norton Simon, Olin, Polaroid, Potlatch, Smith International, Union Carbide, Union Oil of Calif., U.S. Steel, Diversy Corp.



Helen L. Call

Friday's dramatic reversal in the consumer price index (CPI), from ominous to inspiration for dancing in the street, "has changed the stock market completely around," said Eugene Peroni Friday in a telephone interview from his New York office.

The wearing of jewelry, glasses and old but neat clothing or noticeable perfume was rated as neutral. Dirty fingernails or noticeable body odor brought about a strongly negative reaction.

Speech patterns were also analyzed by the recruiters. While formal speech was considered neutral, the use of popular phrases such as "groovy," "far-out" and "heavy," or informal speech such as "like" or "you know" was mildly negative. Overall, if the interviewer felt that the applicant was composed, cordial, cooperative, enthusiastic and sincere, there was a strong positive influence.

Applicant characteristics market," said Harry Laubacher, technical market analyst for Blyth Eastman Dillon. "The rails broke down," he said, referring to the Dow Transportation Index, "and the industrial didn't confirm, which is bullish. Volume is up

At Bache & Co. Larry Wachtel's market Friday noted that the market had proved of the 791 low, "and it is now up to the Jones average can get through the 840 volume it would provide something of drive on the previous high at 881. If the the 840-850 area, it might be a case downward."

Wachtel recommends positions in issue Equipment, U.S. Filter, Combustion Engine, Marathon Oil, Exxon, General Cinema, Semiconductors, Marriott, Disney, With the end of the third quarter near age houses have come up with suggestions portfolios by switching out of weaker promising ones.

Dean Witter & Co. says such international Mobil, Texaco, are "uncomfortably suggests as attractive alternatives, the specifically, Commonwealth Edison, General Even General Motors like may be a "st until 1977, says Dean Witter, recommendations in GM, Ford and Chrysler, while au Bendix "is coping successfully with auto

Republic Steel faces declining earnings position, says Dean Witter, would be Xerox's deteriorating profitability Digital Equipment. Better conditions are for the copper companies, the house ASARCO, Kennecott, Newmont. Slow recovery in the textile fiber industry recommendation to switch out of three Pont, Hercules and Rohm & Haas, and toward Union Carbide, Stauffer Chemicals & Chemical, Dow Chemical. Hornblower & Weeks, Hemphill-Noye nonregulated equities. "Vulnerable" and

Women's Bank Aims To Open Doors Soon

HIT OR MYTH?

By NANCY RAY

Financial Writer, The San Diego Union

Nobody would admit it in the banking world, but it's true. Women are treated as second-class citizens when they deal with the male-oriented banks. Lynn Shenk, Linda Goldzimer and Gabriela Myers, three local women who have risen to the top in the professional world, decided early last year to do something positive about a bad situation. The Women's Bank (In Organization) is the result. It hopefully will drop its parentheses and open its doors on Mission Center Road later this year.

Ms. Shenk, a corporation attorney, explained that the germ of the idea was born while the three were discussing the problems another woman, an attorney in her 50s, was having in obtaining a home loan. The woman went to her bank and was told that she could not obtain the loan without the cosignature of a man. As the woman attorney had never married, she finally was forced to have her 80-year-old father cosign the loan.

"She was subjected to humiliation and paternalism rising not out of the law but out of the myths about women that have governed the king of the male-oriented banking industry,"



Appearance And Attitude Weighs Factors In Hiring

BUSINESS RECRUITERS CITED IN STUDY

Faces 2, 8, 10 and 11 were rated neutral. Faces 1, 3, 4, and 12 were considered to be mildly negative. Only face 6 was rated as having a strong negative effect.

Asked to judge these faces as to their effect on a decision to hire a particular job applicant, recruiters said only faces 5 and 9 were rated strongly positive. Face 7 was mildly positive.



Outside:

Amsterdam

Continued from page 24

Departments are independent and each has its own specific task. In the Departments, the initiative for action, and the decisions are always taken from below.

DEPARTMENTS:

Sabotage replaces a War Ministry in the Orange Free State. Every Dutchman will be trained to defend his country with guerrilla tactics. They will not understand offensive war.

Education will teach children not to adapt to the old society. Health will establish alternative clinics, which will always prescribe sherry.

Housing will be run by the Band of Orange Architects; BOA-Constructor."

Agriculture has already set up State Food Stores, macrobiotic. "Are you macrobiotic?" I ask Ewout.

"No, I like my meat," Ewout is a long-haired, bright-eyed psychology student. "I am a meat eater." His father, who supports him, operates an oil refinery in Rotterdam. "Kabouter's policy on this is free." When Ewout smiles, which is often, you see how serious he is. "Anyone who wishes to marry is free." Ewout can play Cage, Stockhausen, Nono, and Bartok on the piano. "And anybody who wants to believe in God is also free." He follows the right hand, left hand theory of balance in his personal life too: take a few days off for a trip now and then.

"You don't believe in dropping acid into the city water supply, then?" So we are doing all this talking on a beach. "No. Not like Provo. Provo said they would do that. We are not authoritarian."

I want to free the medieval Kabouter who has been shut up inside us for five centuries and enrich him with all the creativity of modern thought. Roel Van Duyn

Kabouter proclaims its policy through "Actions," street theatre. Painting the wall around a museum so that the painting is outside the museum. The museum becomes the covered thing, while the painting lives on the street, free for everyone to see.

An unwed mother and the squatter who cracked a house for her appear before the judge. "I'm sorry," says the judge, "but I will have to put the law on you. Otherwise I would have to invent new laws, and I am too stupid to do that."

One thousand Kabouters are going to the beach nude this

summer. People have already walked nude, at Woodstock and other festivals. But Kabouter rejects freedom in a ghetto. They demand integration.

Ewout collects clippings; files thick with them. Please send him a copy of this article. I caution him on ego trips: "You ought to have an action and burn all your clippings."

He immediately smiles "sure," but then retracts with an embarrassed "well..." Surely you've noticed how many revolutionaries depend on their own publicity. "...not quite yet. Maybe in five years we will sell them. More money for Kabouters." The two-hand system again: steal from the collectors.

Isn't Kabouter afraid of being seduced by the bureaucracy?

"No, we take over the efficiency but leave the bureaucracy. Instead of organization, we say only coordination. But we are not so afraid of organization, like the anarchists. We are not afraid to do the strangest things, like going to Town Hall. Real anarchists wouldn't do it. That's their dogma, you see. Our dogma is that you should have contact with everybody, even Town Hall.

Town Hall is a place of action. You can make theatre in Town Hall."

Seats will be changed every year, like Provo. In the four-year term, all 20 members of the Kabouter list will serve on the Council. They are mostly students, some female, with a worker or two. As a symbol, one is only 17 years old. He will be the Kabouter expert on everything. He will read papers on the army, on public health, on education. A big Action.

At the base of the new society will be communities controlling their own decisions. Hierarchy will not exist any more; equal, small work-groups decide together, controlled by the people concerned and having a stimulating, therapeutic, didactic, and freeing function on each other.

From their five seats, Kabouter is entitled to appoint one of seven city councillors, heading some department or other. This would mean ruling more than 800,000 people in that particular area. But only 40,000 voted for them. Kabouter objects. Should they accept the councillor or not?

"So we asked for an eighth councillor, one who would supervise the other seven... and the mayor too. We called this eighth department of Well-Being; feeling well. Everything else is included in Well-Being. Like true Socialists, we ask for the impossible. But it's dangerous. If we don't watch out, they'll give it to us."

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GOOD TASTES

EAST ON SUNSET

by Stanley Ralph Ross

A few weeks ago, Neila and I went out with friends who took us to a restaurant called L.A. NICOLA. The place was done in art deco fashion with a collection of interesting paintings on the walls. So impressed were we with the food and service that I took home copies of their lunch and dinner menus and their wine list.

You can dine wonderfully well at L.A.

Nicola without having to order an entree; indeed, many people consider it the best way to appreciate the restaurant. Their appetizers are superb and fair, and the portions are huge. Try the potato skins with melted cheese and bacon (about eight of them, as I recall) for \$4.50 — they were succulent and delicious. Or have the calamari — deep fried and crunchy and a whole bunch of them for \$4.50. Add the fried zucchini sticks (\$3.25) in their sensational white sauce, and two of you will be full.

Being gigantic freers, we continued on and the four of us split two dinners. All dinners are served with a choice of soup, salad or tabouli (parsley, bulgur wheat, mint, green onion with lemon and oil dressing), baked potato or house rice, fresh vegetables and rolls and butter. We tried the steak Diane a la Brazil (\$10.95), and it was as delicious as the steak Diane Franco Frachey made for us on the Sit-mar cruises (before he opened Rapisardi on Pico). The poached salmon (\$10.95) was perfectly done with grapes in a champagne sauce, and while it wasn't Dom Perignon, it wasn't Andre Cold Duck either. Other dinners start at \$6.95 for the

eggplant parmesan or the ground beef platter; they also offer steak, scampi, two kinds of chicken and two types of fish. Desserts are excellent, and the chocolate mousse pie is sublime.

Lunches are reasonable, with almost everything priced under \$5. The wine list is quite large for such a modest establishment, but the prices are just a trifle high for the vintage listed.

Open for lunch 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday and for dinner Tuesday through Sunday, 5:30 to 10:30 p.m. Reservations recommended for four or more 660-7217. Most credit cards accepted. Parking lot next door. ■

One of my favorite restaurants has just renamed itself. Henceforth, be aware that the Aware Inn has faded into unaware-

ness and is now called LE PETITE MAISON, at 8828 Sunset. The menu has been expanded slightly. It's still expensive and just as delicious. Reservations essential. Call 652-2555.

THE SMOKE HOUSE in Burbank is celebrating its 35th anniversary and is featuring a special menu for the month of September. If you'd like to eat your heart out, go to the Smoke House and look at their collection of early menus to see how little it used to cost to dine in Los Angeles. To their credit, Smoke House prices are still lower than most.

If you're driving north, stop at THE RANCH HOUSE in Ojai. One of the best wine lists in America and excellent food. Then go on to Santa Barbara and dine at Penelope's, another superior restaurant. Avoid J.K. Frimble's if you can.

The best waiter I have ever come across is Rollin at LE SANGLER (The Wild Boar) in the Valley. It also features superb French food at about half the price you'd pay at Ma Maison. Ventura at Crebs in Tarzana. ■

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THE CRIME OF PUNISHMENT

by Abbie Hoffman

In the Belly of the Beast, by Jack Abbott
(Random House, \$11.95)

meister was hung as a lesson to other dogs.

Rehabilitation? There are very few prison officials who still cling to the idea that such alchemy occurs. This pretense went out with notions like the New Frontier and the Great Society. The reality is in fact quite gloomy. Out of every ten inmates released, seven quickly return to prison. What the statistic hides is the probability that the other three were innocent, and that two of the seven who returned did so because they "learned" their next crime in their last prison. In other words, the prison system actually grows its own population.

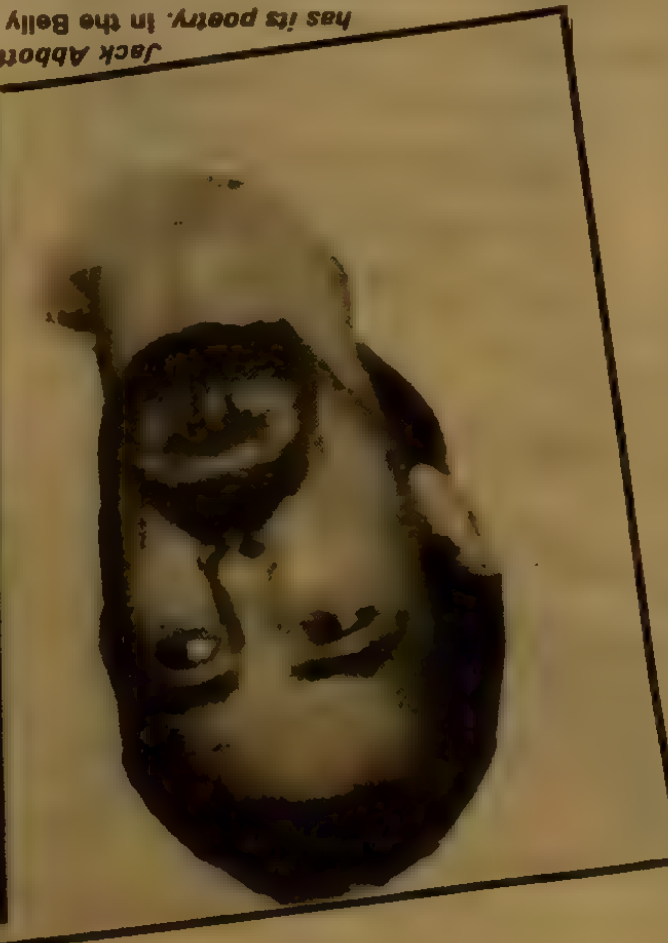
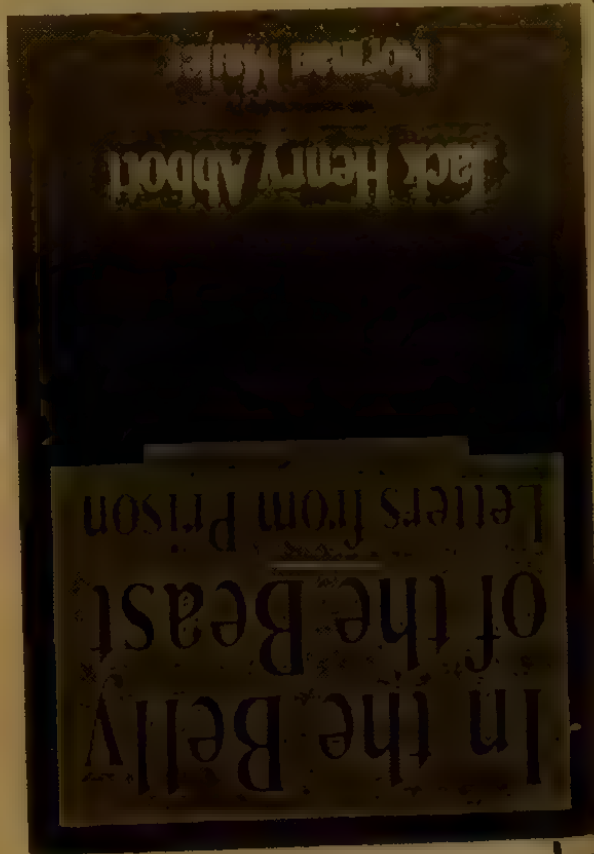
Officials commonly explain this phenomenon as older inmates teaching younger inmates new tricks. Abbott says that is so much jive-ass. Inmates don't talk about how to saw up a stolen car and sell it piecemeal to a Bolivian parts dealer. You can learn more about that watching television. Criminals don't crack safes anymore; they stick a gun under your nose and steal your money. Unskilled labor. But what inmates do learn is *capability*. "What is forced down your throat in spite of yourself is the will to commit crime. . . . No one has ever come out of prison a better man."

So in the end the only reason for prison is segregation. If you look at a "criminal" up, that's one less animal preying on society. Doesn't this assume a finite number of criminals? Doesn't it stand to reason that stuffing the prisons will lower the crime rate? That, however, is not the reality. Economic conditions, not morality, determine the crime rate.

Abbott knows why inmates are locked up. "The purpose of prison is to ruin me, ruin me completely. The purpose is to mark me, to stamp across my face the track of this beast they call prison." In short, to bust balls. To jam you and save the institution. The guards' main objective is to "cover their ass."

Finally Abbott deals with inmates. And here there is much glorification, for inmates are not like James Cagney or Paul Newman. They are not even George Jackson. Half the inmates in prison cannot read or write. In a typical group, a third cannot name the President, none the Vice-President.

(Continued on page 91)



Jack Abbott: Prison writing often has its politics; it rarely has its poetry. In the Belly of the Beast is a song of prison

when you do die, you're "off the count," the count being the most serious moment in any prison. The guards rush about counting you maybe six times a day.

Abbott understands all about numbers dying violent deaths. He writes one of the most gripping descriptions of murder you will ever read — it is his murder, the one he did as executioner. Then he takes you into solitary confinement to share the punishment — Abbott has spent 14 years in solitary.

There is not a lot of remorse in Abbott. Although prisoners are supposed to feel bad about their crimes, and although outside a thousand parole board meetings, there is not a true ounce of remorse in any American prison. Everyone sees himself as a victim.

So if there's no remorse, why exactly do these prisons remain? Well, take my case. This judge said I did not have to be segregated from society and obviously didn't need to be rehabilitated, but there was some good to be gained by making an example. The well-known deterrence theory of punishment was first applied in 13th-century Holland when a dog who bit a burger-

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A delicatessen in my neighborhood calls itself the "Psyche Delly"; such parody is proof that the word "psychodelic" has earned its place in dictionaries. People who get spaced out on hot pastрами may be interested in the coinage of the word:

In his book, "Predicting the Past," Dr. Humphrey Osmond, a British-born scientist now working at Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala., recounts his creation of the word in the spring of 1956. In a paper for the New York Academy of Medicine on mescaline and LSD, he first thought of "psychotomimetic," "psycho-gen" and "delectant," but they suggested mimicry of psychoses, and that was not precisely what he had in mind. He sent a draft of the paper to his friend Aldous Huxley, the author and psychic experimenter, and asked for a suitable word. "By return post came a beautiful word," recalls Dr. Osmond, "... 'phanerothyne.' Its roots are 'phanero,' a Greek word meaning 'to reveal,' and 'thymos,' the soul." Huxley included a little rhyme: "To make this mundane world sublime / Take half a gram of phanerothyne."

The suggested word did not at hand a little Latin dictionary for medical use that had some Greek words in it. It seemed to me that 'psyche' should be part of the word. The 'thymos' may not be revealed, but the psyche is certainly altered. I wanted a neutral word that would suggest transcend-

ence in some splendid way. I put the pair together and came up with 'psychodelic.' He then wrote back to Huxley with his concoction and included an answering rhyme: "To fall in Hell or soar angelic / You'll need a pinch of psychodelic."

In his book, Dr. Osmond tut-tuts at the misuse of his word by Timothy Leary, and cautions that psychodelic drugs are "mysterious, dangerous substances and must be treated respectfully." A year after Osmond coined the word, Huxley used it; a decade later, as the bad trips on LSD became widely known, Huxley was assumed to be the originator. His worldwide reputation as the popularizer of the magic mushroom and other hallucinogens caused him to be credited with the creation of the word that described the dangerous delirious.

Is Osmond's counterpoint true? Sol Steinmetz, one of the authors of The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English, is inclined to believe him. First, he finds a Huxley coinage unlikely: "Words compounded from 'psyche' normally appear as 'psycho-' as in 'psychoanalysis,' 'psycho-pathic,' etc. ... It seems very unlikely that a linguistic sophisticated like Aldous Huxley would have coined a word as deviant in form as 'psychodelic'; he would have instinctively opted for the traditional 'psycho-' form. "On the other hand," rumi-

Psyche Delly



On Language

By William Safire

No If's or And's, Either

"there is an unflattering reason for taking Dr. Osmond at his word. Dr. Osmond is much less of a stickler about his forms: In his own story of the coinage he refers to 'dells' as a Greek verb meaning 'to reveal,' whereas the actual form of the verb is 'deloun,' unless what he meant was the adjective 'deltos,' meaning 'visible or manifest.'"

From such clues are great cases decided. Because Dr. Osmond's Greek usage is a bummer, he is adjudged to be the corner of a significant addition to the vocabulary of weird trips. I'm ready to celebrate with a turkey-tongue-corned beet on seeded pumpernickel, which is pretty far out.

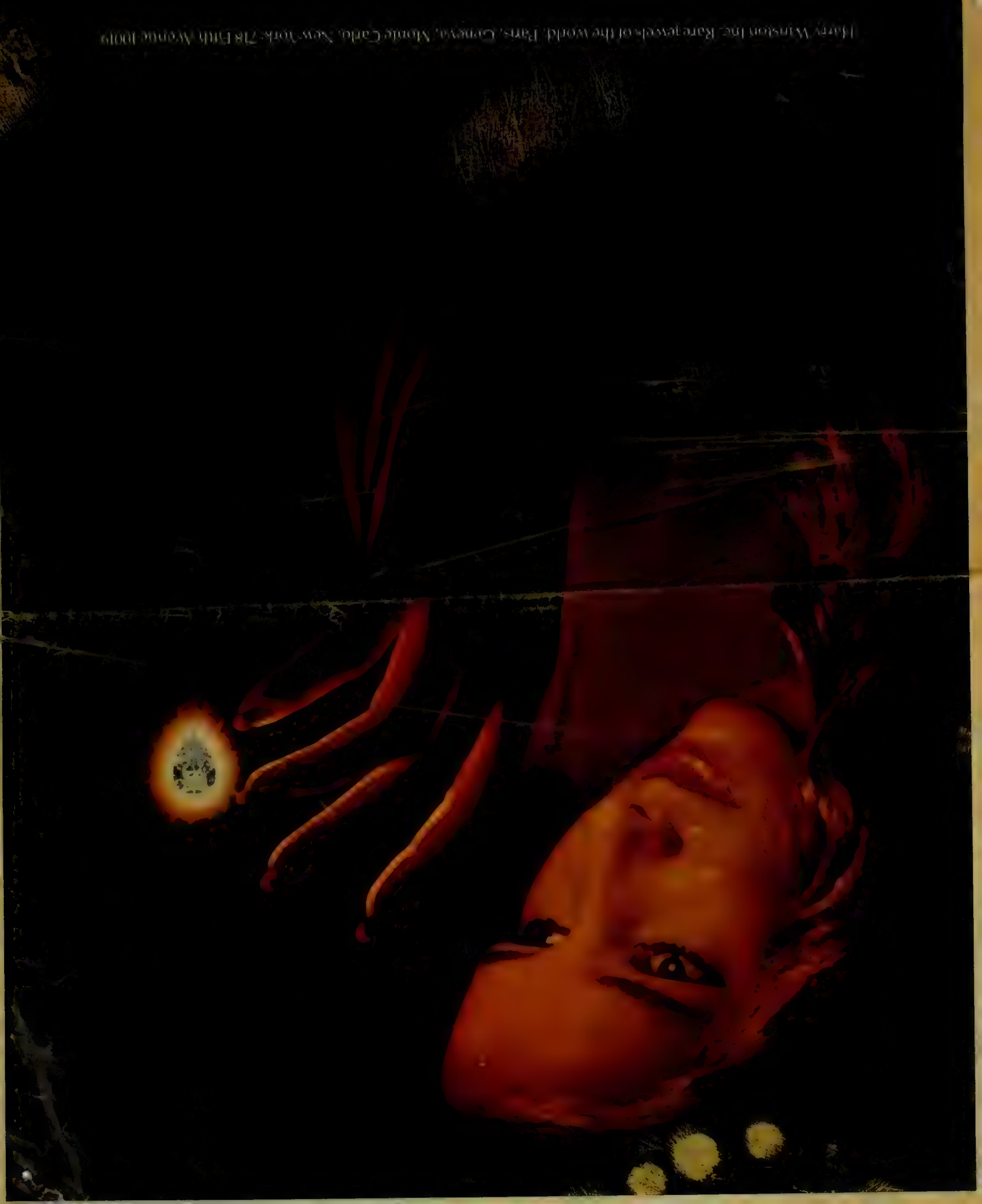
No If's or And's, Either

Don't mess with Cleveland. Grace Kudukis, not the sort of woman to take lightly, has become head of Clevelanders for 100,000 Families, a stern-faced organization pledged to "take to task anyone who makes a negative remark about Cleveland." Politicians and television comedians have already quailed before the wrath of this group; comic impressionist Rich Little apologized on the "Tonight" show for taking the city's name in vain.

"No person or city," declared Mrs. Kudukis, "should be continually the brunt of a joke."

Nothing this, Madeline Such-

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T's and Blues: The Synthetic Connection

It's a perfect media name. It's hard and soft, distinctive yet unobtrusive, the kind of name you'd expect high-priced Madison Avenue marketing consultants to give a car polish or a toilet bowl cleaner.

T's and blues. As soon as you hear it, you remember it. It's one of those names. And you might as well get used to it, if you're a participant or an observer of the American street drug scene, because it looks like it's going to be around for awhile. In the parlance of the street, T's and blues have arrived.

page 4

Moonsshine: "Still the Biggest Thrill of All"

Ogden Nash put it in perspective a long time ago: "Candy's dandy, but liquor's quicker." And moonsshine whiskey—which is sometimes aged for as long as a week—may just be the quickest liquor of all.

page 8

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Do It Now Foundation
P.O. Box 5115
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Drug Survival News

Vol. 10 No. 2

September-October 1981

Inside . . . Timothy Leary



The DSN Interview

page 12

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Months In The Making?

Featuring a Cast of Dozens?

It's a blockbuster all right, but you won't have to stand in line to see it.

In fact, it won't be coming soon to a theatre near you—or ever, for that matter. But it will come to you directly—if you ask for it. We're proud to announce publication of our new Fall-Winter catalogue, *A World of New Ideas*. The catalogue lists all the new additions to our publication family—from our All About drugs and alcohol primary prevention series to our Elder Health series and our Natural High poster series. The catalogue also lists and describes all the other new publications in our Chemical Awareness, Street Survival, Alcohol and Alcoholism, Health and Sexuality, and Spanish series—more than 30 of them, in fact.

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But don't wait for the movie.

d.i.n.
publications

Hughes to Introduce Federal Sales Ban

"Lookalike" Storm Gathers in D.C.

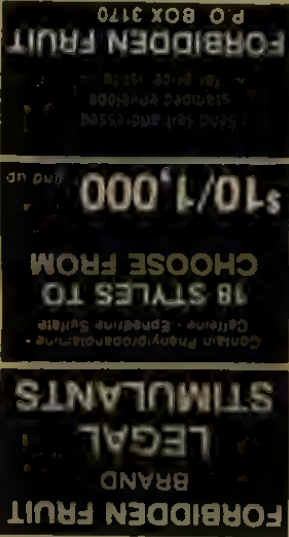
by Christina Dye and Jim Parker

WASHINGTON—Action on a number of fronts—legislative, administrative, and jurisdictional—is currently evolving in the nation's capitol to limit or restrict availability of "lookalike" drugs.

Initiatives currently under way or under consideration include a federal law to ban sales of the drugs, model legislation for individual states being drafted by the Drug Enforcement

Administration, and administrative hearings being conducted by the Postal Service to examine possible mail fraud violations by lookalike manufacturers and distributors.

Hughes to Introduce Sales Ban
Representative William Hughes (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Crime Subcommittee, announced on September 2, that he will introduce legislation to ban the sale of lookalikes altogether.



Hughes cited deaths and health hazards which have been tied to use of the drugs, which are modeled after controlled substances and typically contain legally-avaliable non-prescription ingredients including caffeine.

ephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine. The pills, often sold in quantities of 1,000, are frequently advertised as "the most powerful stimulants available without a prescription."

Hughes also noted a recent bulletin from the Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of Intelligence which called lookalike drugs a "multimillion dollar industry" whose "primary targets...are college, high school, and even junior high school students."

"There is no legitimate reason why ordinary stimulants should be marketed with an appearance similar to much more powerful controlled substances," Hughes said in a prepared statement.

"Moreover, since they are sold in such large quantities, it is nearly guaranteed that the lookalikes will be resold with impunity at rock concerts, school yards, and elsewhere—most likely for big profits."

Hughes cited the tremendous expansion of the lookalike industry as an argument for legislation. He stated that the total number of lookalike wholesalers and distributors has mushroomed from a handful in 1979 to more than 110 in June, 1981.

Although a number of states have already enacted laws against lookalikes, Hughes said a national law is needed to provide uniform protection among all states.

"The Postal Service has some jurisdiction over this problem, but only if false advertising claims are made," Hughes said. "The Food and Drug Administration likewise has limited jurisdiction, relating only to proper labelling of the product. The Controlled Substances Law deals with counterfeit drugs, but only if the

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—"All that gilders is not gold—especially in the dangerous world of street drugs. "Do it Now Foundation, America's drug information connection, wants you to have the straight dope on street dope. A major problem on the street today is that of "lookalike" drugs...."

With these words, Do it Now Foundation recently launched its new Drug Information Network in a campaign to let people know what isn't gold on the street, as well as health hazards associated with street drug use.

The Drug Information Network is designed to provide realistic up-to-date information on currently abused drugs and related problems.

According to Jim Parker, Foundation executive director, the network consists of an alliance of over 500 radio stations and press services around the country which will air public service and news programs to address these problems. Regular public service announcements are supplemented by Drug Information Network media packets to allow local stations to develop news programming centered around new developments on a regional, as well as national, level.

"The network involves coordinated information feeds on an ongoing basis to radio stations and other media outlets in eight regions across the United States," Parker

counterfeit contains a controlled substance." Hughes said he will schedule subcommittee hearings in October to generate further information on problems created by traffic in lookalikes.

DEA Considers Model Act

Meanwhile, DEA and FDA personnel met with staff members of Hughes' House Crime Subcommittee in mid-September to explore possible approaches to lookalike control. A secondary purpose of the meetings, according to a DEA spokesperson, was to clarify the whole issue of jurisdiction "over lookalikes, which thus far has fallen outside the province of federal regulatory agencies."

"We're taking the same kind of approach we took with the paraphernalia issue," the DEA's Harrie Kramer recently told *Drug Survival News*. "We'll be working with FDA on this initiative," Kramer said, indicating that the DEA work group's goal is to draft model legislation which could be enacted by individual states.

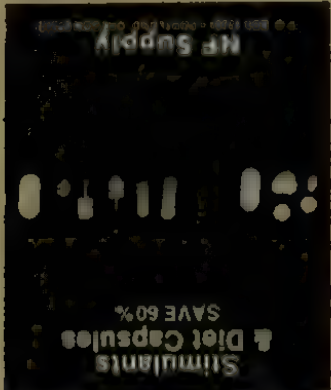
According to Kramer, the model legislation could be drafted by late-October, and will be accompanied by a beefed-up publicity campaign "to encourage state action."

Postal Service Files Suit

Meanwhile, the U.S. Postal Service has initiated 39 administrative suits investigating possible lookalikes by distributors of the drugs.

"The Postal Service is currently the only federal agency which can make a move against these

companies," Ned Friece, of the Special Investigations Division told DSN. "We can't touch the manufacturers, but regulation of mail-order and distribution activities is within our jurisdiction."



The Postal Service suits need not prove intent to defraud, only misrepresentation of the drugs, according to Friece. He stated that misrepresentation or fraud need not be direct, from manufacturer or distributor to purchaser, but may involve eventual misrepresentation or deception.

According to Friece, Postal Service investigators assume that lookalike distributors "know or should have knowledge that the sale of lookalikes will end up on the street."

A second tack available to the Postal Service to restrict mail-order distribution of lookalikes would involve a determination by the U.S. Attorney General's office that possible criminal activities are connected with the drugs. "We have not yet entered into the mail fraud statute," Friece noted. "We feel that our strongest tack is in the administrative hearing."

Friece feels confident that the Postal Service will win all 39 complaints. "We want to put these companies out of the mail-order business," he said.

top 40 and adult contemporary radio stations. In addition, information packages are furnished to cable television news services and wire services representing both national and international markets.

The Foundation has long been a pioneer in efforts to disseminate realistic drug information. In the late 1960s, Do it Now produced and distributed a series of taped public service announcements on amphetamine abuse, featuring such rock personalities as Grace Slick, Steven Stills and Frank Zappa. The name of the Foundation was, in fact, derived from the tag line of this anti-speed campaign: "Put speed down. Do it now."

D.I.N. Launches Drug Information Network

On paper, the two drugs in T's and blues would appear to have little in common.

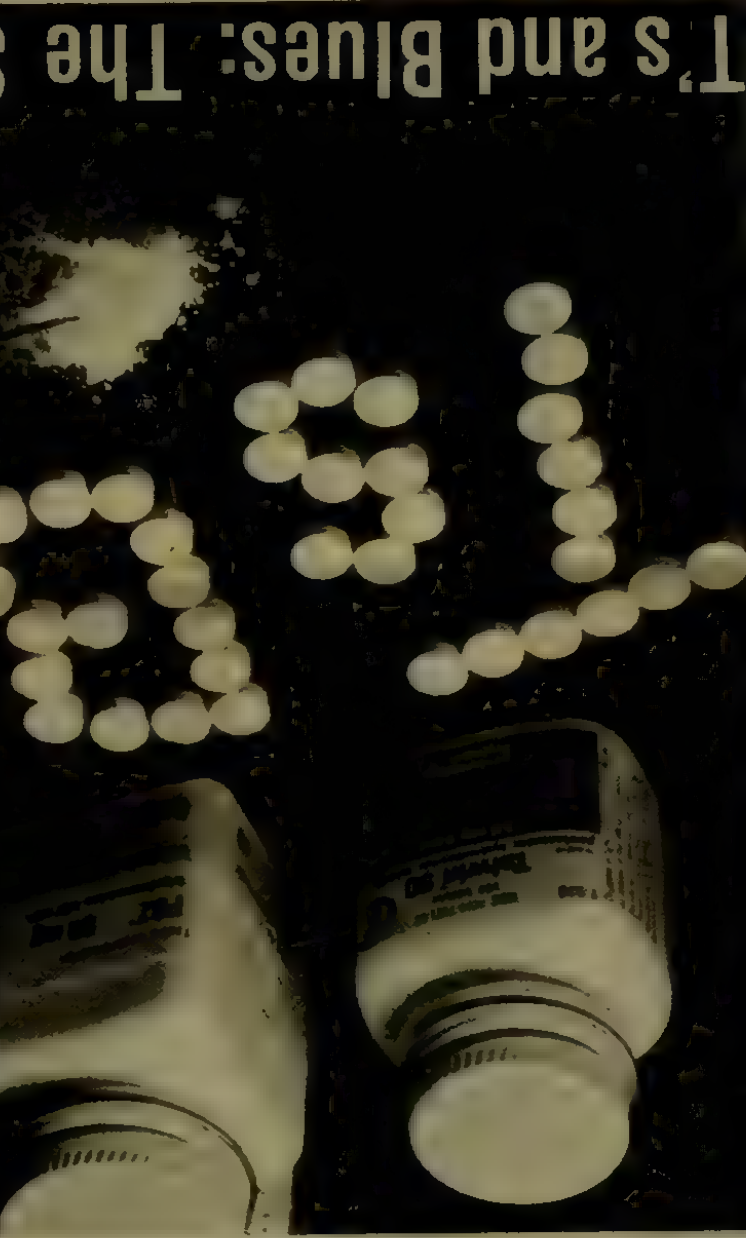
Talwin is a mild prescription pain-killer while Pyribenzamine is a legally-available non-prescription antihistamine. And, while individual for abuse, in combination they can produce a heady euphoria that has been compared favorably by some users to the high produced by medium-grade heroin.

The individual components of the T's and blues combination have figured into the U.S. drug scene in the past, although on nowhere near the scale they currently share. Pyribenzamine, whose generic name is triprolidine, gained notoriety during the early 1960s in a supporting role similar in many ways to its current role with Talwin. The drug, a blue

tablet manufactured as a decongestant, gained the favor of many narcotics users during heroin shortages in combination with paregoric, a camphorated tincture of opium used in the treatment of diarrhea. This combination became known on the street as "blue velvet."

And, although Talwin has been available for less time, it has created no less a stir. A brand of pentazocine hydrochloride, Talwin was introduced in America by Winthrop Laboratories in injectable form in 1967, in tablet form in 1969. The drug was initially introduced as a non-addictive pain-killer with little or no abuse potential, but was quickly discovered by street dealers and users, who that is soon learned has a fair amount of abuse potential, indeed.

A factor underlying the tremendous expansion of the street Talwin market was the fact that the drug was not considered a controlled substance under the provisions of the Controlled Substance Act until 1979. Thus, prescriptions for Talwin were unrestricted (and unmonitored) during this period, while charges for illicit sales generally were considered only misdemeanors. Detective David Peralta of the New Orleans Police Narcotics Unit cited legal issues as a major factor in the emergence of T's and blues on the street. "In Louisiana, you have the 'life law,' meaning that a person found guilty of possession with the intent to distribute heroin faces life in the penitentiary," Peralta said. "For the possession of Talwin, it's zero to five years, and in many cases they get probation. For possession



T's and Blues: The Synthetic Connection

Photographs by Tom Mars

by Jim Parker

They're called T's and blues most places, but they're known by any number of names in other places. They're "sets" in the housing projects of New Orleans; T's and B's, tops and bottoms, and tricycles and bicycles on the South Side and West Side of Chicago; Teddies and Betties on the near North Side of Indianapolis. But by whatever name, the new drug combination of Talwin and Pyribenzamine is becoming a big name on the American street drug scene.

Among other explanations for the tremendous expansion of the T's and blues market in recent years has been the combination's predictability. "They know what to expect from T's and blues," Detective Ozy Osborne of the Indianapolis Police Narcotics Division recently told DSN. "It's a pharmaceutical drug and they know what to expect each and every time. With heroin, there's no way of knowing what you're going to get." Peralta underscored predictability as a factor in T's and blues popularity. "People are more apt to buy Talwin and Pyribenzamine because it's readily identifiable, whereas with heroin you're buying an unknown powder and you don't know for sure what you're getting." The effects of T's and blues in combination seems to be qualitatively different than their individual effects separately, with the role of Pyribenzamine complementary to that of Talwin. The blue antihistamine has a slight stimulant property and speeds the onset of Talwin's effects as well as lengthens the analgesia and euphoria produced by the painkiller. The drugs are usually taken in a preferred ratio of two or three parts Talwin to one part Pyribenzamine. However, with the decreasing availability of Talwin in many areas, the T to blue ratio is often reduced to 1:1 (although this lower ratio produces too "speedy" a high for many users. And although some users can get an adequate high from a one-tablet "set" of Talwin and Pyribenzamine, tolerance quickly develops. Dosage levels for long-term T's and blues users can range from 200 to 600 mg Talwin taken with 100-200 mg of Pyribenzamine. Users crush Talwin and Pyribenzamine tablets prior to adding water to the mixture, and strain the solution through cotton or a cigarette filter. The crushing process is made necessary since Pyribenzamine resists disintegration in a water solution. Effects of an intravenous injection of T's and blues are almost immediate. An initial heroin-like "rush" gradually levels into a dreamlike state of euphoria, which lasts from one to four hours, depending on dosage level and user tolerance. The objective effects of the drugs are similar to the sedative and analgesic effects produced by synthetic and opiate narcotics. While Talwin combines relatively strong

"Lately, it's even spread into Eastern and Southern cities, including Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Atlanta," Deac said. Another factor in the spread of T's and blues has been the declining quality of street heroin over the past decade. As heroin purity has plummeted (particularly in the Midwest, due to its distance from points of origin and the tendency for drug potency to decrease as distance—and cuts—increase) Talwin has come to achieve competitive parity with heroin. Lieutenant Lawrence Forberg of the Chicago Police Department cited purity as a major factor in the growth of T's and blues in Chicago. "T's and blues right now is Chicago's largest drug problem," Forberg told us. "And the reason they're using T's and blues is that the quality of heroin is so bad."

with intent to distribute Talwin, it's only zero to ten years, so they're facing less of a penalty. With the same amount of money dealing Talwin as dealing heroin, so they're taking less of a chance and making the same profit." As a combination, T's and blues made its initial appearance on the street during the late 1970s. Most observers trace the origin of the combination to Chicago in 1977. "It started in Chicago, but it spread quickly to other Midwestern cities," said Bill Deac of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Deac cited St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Kansas City, and New Orleans as particular strongholds but indicated that the scope of the T's and blues problem is widening.

Effects of an intravenous injection of T's and blues are almost immediate. An initial heroin-like "rush" gradually levels into a dreamlike state of euphoria, which lasts from one to four hours, depending on dosage level and user tolerance. The objective effects of the drugs are similar to the sedative and analgesic effects produced by synthetic and opiate narcotics. While Talwin combines relatively strong

Health hazards associated with the combination have become more prevalent as use has increased. Although the DEA indicates that T's and blues are gradually radiating out from their Midwestern base, use of the drugs is still heavily concentrated in a band of cities along a Midwestern corridor extending from Detroit in the North to New Orleans in the South. In fact, according to figures made available by the DEA for 1980, Chicago and New Orleans alone account for over 25 percent of total hospital mentions involving Talwin (613 and 321 mentions respectively, out of 3,669 nationwide).

Most observers of the current T's and blues street scene see the combination as a replacement for heroin. "This thing is a substitute for heroin among a fringe addict population," the DEA's Bill Deac told us. "For a true addict T's and blues are not enough."

But other observers of the T's and blues scene see an entirely new addiction picture emerging: new addicts weaned on T's and blues, preferring the combination for reasons unrelated to the actual high. "It's getting bigger and bigger here," said Indianapolis Detective Osborne. "A junkie knows what to expect with this stuff. There's no way he can get ripped off or get slipped a 'hot shot' (a fatal overdose or contaminated dose of heroin)." Sgt. John Perry of the Kansas City Narcotics Unit concurred. "Talwin's not a heroin substitute. You're talking about two different types of people that would shoot Talwin and shoot heroin." But regardless of the precise psychodynamic mechanism

"People know what to expect from T's and blues. With heroin, there's no way of knowing what you're going to get."

involved in the self-selection of T's and blues users, one thing is abundantly clear—there's more than enough of them to go around. Hospital admissions involving Talwin rose in 1980 at a rate of 16.8% above 1979, and indications are that a similar increase will be reflected in 1981 totals. Precisely how much may very well be tied to the quality and price of heroin available in months ahead. But, for the present, the T's and blues combination is quietly making a name for itself on the streets of American cities. It, and drugs like it—the "China White"—fentanyl phenomenon of last winter comes immediately to mind—are products of the newest drug connection on the American street drug scene, and this new synthetic connection may just turn out to be the toughest connection of all to crack.

are also an efficient filter for bacteria, but many people who shoot T's and blues don't sterilize the equipment and they just shoot it. Now filtering it, it may go into your bloodstream and you've got a serious infection." Dr. Caplan sees the danger of increasing levels of damage directly related to duration of use. "Each time you shoot, if you do it in an

unsterile manner, you're taking a risk. If you take a risk a hundred times, you're more likely to be bitten one of those times. Also, each time you shoot perhaps a little bit of the (foreign) material gets into your lungs. If you've been shooting for a year or two, your lungs become less and less effective as a filter." The more serious health hazards that develop with long-term use of the drug may be related to the

breakdown of the filtering capacity of the lungs. As the lungs become increasingly inefficient as filters due to prolonged capillary damage, more foreign materials are circulated to other organ systems, including the brain, liver, and kidneys. Accumulation of the material in the brain can result in occlusion of blood vessels in the brain. Build-up of the material in other organs can cause similar problems. Additionally, serious central nervous system infection can result from prolonged exposure to T's and blues. In his research, Dr. Caplan has documented three such cases. "Two of those three patients were very seriously ill," Caplan said. "Two are paralyzed, and one died, so the infection, when it comes, can be awfully serious."

a T's and blues-related stroke victim several years ago, said he believes that the foreign material in T's and blues "creates a tremendous amount of problems. The likelihood of chronic damage from T's and blues, therefore, is probably quite high." Dr. Caplan described the dangers of talc crystals in the drugs as a

"two-fold problem. One is infection, which can spread, and the other is that foreign particles can get into the bloodstream and block the vessels." As described by Dr. Caplan, the mechanism by which talc crystals wreak their havoc is fairly complex and involves numerous organ systems. The insoluble particles are filtered first by blood vessels in the lungs, which ordinarily filter bacteria and other impurities from the body. "As foreign bodies," Dr. Caplan told us, "they (the talc crystals) evoke a reaction in the lungs and the reaction...makes the blood vessels very fibrous and small. That in turn puts more resistance on the heart and produces what many people have called pulmonary hypertension or right ventricular strain. In other words, in order for the heart to pump harder, so the pressure in the lung beds gets greater. And that can lead to heart problems."

Dr. Caplan has also traced other serious health problems to the clogging of lung capillaries with foreign particles contained in T's and blues. The lungs are usually an efficient filter," Caplan said. "But when they get clogged up, material that the lungs would ordinarily filter goes into the bloodstream and can go to the brain or to the spleen or to the kidneys or other organs. The lungs are being linked to talc crystals in Talwin and Pyribenzamine tablets."

agonist (morphine-like) and weak antagonist (morphine-blocking) properties. Pyribenzamine is thought to have a cocaine-like stimulant effect on sympathetic nervous system activity. The combination of the two sets of effects result in the powerful, heroin-like rush of euphoria that's come to be associated with T's and blues.

Adverse effects linked to use of the drugs include nausea, vomiting, hallucinations, headache, and unconsciousness. Irritation and burning at the site of the injection are other frequently reported adverse effects along with noticeable tissue swelling. Convulsive seizures have also been linked to T's and blues use, with the risk of seizures believed to be dependent upon the level of Pyribenzamine in the combination. A number of major health hazards have also been tied to T's and blues. In fact, T's and blues in many ways seem more dangerous than heroin.

Dr. Louis Caplan, chief of neurology at Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital, has studied the combination extensively, and has classified four main groups of health hazards that he has linked to T's and blues, including seizures, stroke, central nervous system infection, and immune system responses to the drug.



Dr. Caplan believes that many of the dangers linked to T's and blues are produced by insoluble talc crystals that are added to both drugs during manufacture as a binding agent to hold the tablets together. "When a pill is made for oral use, the presumption by the company is that the acid in the stomach will work on it and won't get into the blood-stream," Caplan told us in a recent interview. "Nobody in their right mind injects pills that are meant for oral use." Dr. Caplan believes that the presence of talc crystals

The more serious dangers associated with T's and blues are being linked to talc crystals in Talwin and Pyribenzamine tablets.

Editorials

Unsung Heroes

Everywhere you look—or listen—these days there's news about lookalike drugs. Major national magazines have picked up on the story, and the three commercial television networks have each examined the problem in detail on evening news broadcasts. We've taken special interest in lookalikes—and the health hazards associated with them—since we broke the story in the May-June issue of *Drug Survival News*. Since then, we've worked closely with the individual networks and with other national media to fully publicize the prevalence and dangers of lookalikes.

But the lookalike story isn't all that new—as anyone with more than a passing interest in street drugs will agree. Lookalikes have been around for several years, and one of the reasons we've known about them—and their contents—has been the presence of reliable street drug analysis projects and laboratories.

Analysis programs have been passing along the word on lookalikes for a long time. The Street Drug Identification Program in Los Angeles described dangers associated with one lookalike ingredient, phenylpropionamide, in a published report over a year ago. Similar information on lookalikes has been published by Metro Drug Awareness in Minneapolis, the ADAPTS Drug Information Project in Richmond, Virginia, Street Pharmacologist in Florida and other analysis programs. We commend these programs and their staffs for their careful and timely attention to the lookalike phenomenon.

They're the unsung heroes of the "lookalike phenomenon."

All of which makes it doubly difficult to accept the recent closing of the Los Angeles Street Drug Identification Program. Apparently SDIP succumbed to the same set of factors—both budgetary and social—which have quietly conspired to close other street drug analysis programs around the country in recent years.

We believe that the benefits to society of such programs are difficult to quantify, but impossible to ignore. Analysis programs provide drug treatment and prevention professionals with the information they need to adequately evaluate constantly changing patterns of drug abuse and to understand the problems and needs of drug abusers. They also provide crisis workers and emergency personnel with a diagnostic tool that can very literally mean the difference between life and death in drug-related emergencies.

And, finally, they provide users with the information they need to base informed decisions on use and abuse.

We contend that programs and services such as SDIP, which directly seems to benefit only drug abusers, indirectly benefit the larger society by increasing the opportunities for health and survival—and eventual rehabilitation—of citizens caught in the web of chemical dependency.

We urge readers of *Drug Survival News* to actively support street drug analysis programs in their areas. We believe that street drug identification projects are needed and represent a vital link between the street, the analysis laboratory, and the drug abuse establishment. Analysis projects offer one of the few remaining sources of credible information on drugs in an increasingly politicized and in-credible field.

DRUG SURVIVAL NEWS is published every other month in January, March, May, July, September and November by the Do It Now Foundation, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, Arizona 85010, USA. Copyright © 1981 by Do It Now Foundation.

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There Oughta Be An Award ...



You can talk about your Pulitzers, your Emmys and Oscars. What we need is a new category of award for Public Disservice. We'd call the awards "Dastards," and nominate the Tobacco Institute as Dastard of the Year for Disservice to Public Health—for the unusually innovative ad campaign designed to discredit a study which found a significantly greater risk of lung cancer attributable to second-hand cigarette smoke (see "Notes on the Drug Abuse Orthodoxy," p. 20).

With magnificent aplomb and cynical indifference, the Tobacco Institute ignored conflicting reports, deliberately overlooking the mass of other studies showing other medical problems caused by inhaling someone else's cigarette smoke.

And a double bonus! By focusing on the noncancerous good health of the passive inhaler, the Tobacco Institute took the spotlight off cancer, respiratory disease and cardiovascular disease in smokers.

Good show! The ethics of business are as sound as ever. And while we're at it, our hearty congratulations go out to all those newspapers and magazines who sold the Tobacco Institute space for this special Public Disservice. They too are true Dastards—honorary and real. All, all, Dastards.

In 1820 Frederick Accum wrote (about unscrupulous businessmen): "The eager and insatiable thirst for gain, which seems to be a leading characteristic of the times, calls into action every human faculty, and gives an irresistible impulse to the powers of invention; and where lucre becomes the reigning principle the possible sacrifice of even a fellow creature's life is a secondary consideration."

Wait Kelly brought it up to date: "It seems that the fast buck has been even more fleet of foot than the normally slippery brain, and in a race between the two, the cerebral contestant has come in a bad second."

We couldn't have said it better ourselves.

by Jim Parker

Opinion

The Laid-Back Presidency

If we're to believe what we read in *Newsweek*, the era of the "Imperial Presidency" is gone—replaced by a new Reagan hybrid dubbed the "Laid-back Presidency" by the magazine. Fresh on the heels of Reagan's four-week hiatus on his California ranch, the revelations add new grist to the mill of speculation concerning the precise role Reagan has in his own administration. According to *Newsweek*, Reagan is much more given to reminiscing about his glory days as a "B" actor in Hollywood than to contemplating the affairs of state. The magazine even quotes "unnamed White House aides" as saying that Reagan spends at most "two or three hours a day on real work."

And although White House Chief of Staff Jim Baker quickly made a predictable, *pro forma* denial of the allegations, White House observers agree that Reagan's predilection for a "laid-back" schedule has contributed to several embarrassing *faux pas* by the president in his administration's first year. One took place at a national conference of big city mayors. At the meeting, Reagan reportedly did not recognize his own Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Samuel R. Pierce, greeting him as "Mr. Mayor."

The president was also recently unable to answer a reporter's question concerning a proposed fishing treaty with Canada on the same day that the "official" White House position was relayed to the Senate that the treaty was unacceptable and should be renegotiated. Similarly, when Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Texas, queried the president about a synthetic fuels project, Reagan was dumb-founded. "He didn't even know what I was talking about," Wilson told *Newsweek*.

It will not be our position to join the chorus of caterwauling currently being directed at the president. The standard for men his age is generally a dignified retirement, and while some would argue that Reagan is neither dignified nor retired, we believe that he is entitled to the perquisite of respect which his seniority, longevity, and office command.

Neither do we intend to suggest that the president should abandon his "laid-back" approach to affairs of state. Given the results of the first eight months of the Reagan administration on a variety of fronts—inflation, unemployment, interest rates, and the budget—we see no reason to suppose that things would become other than worse given more careful attention by the president. No, the president's work schedule suits us fine. We've always suspected that there was something intrinsically virtuous about starting a job late and leaving it early and taking long naps. We're just thankful we've finally got capable leadership at the top, showing us the way.

by Mark Worden

Opinion

Beyond the N-Bomb

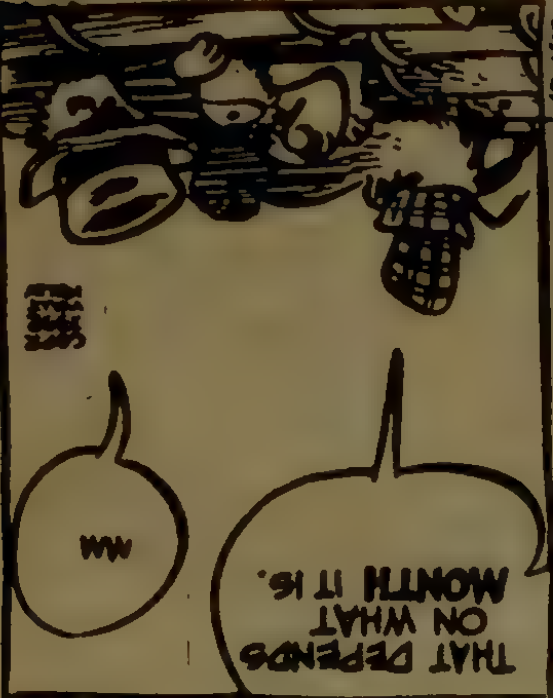
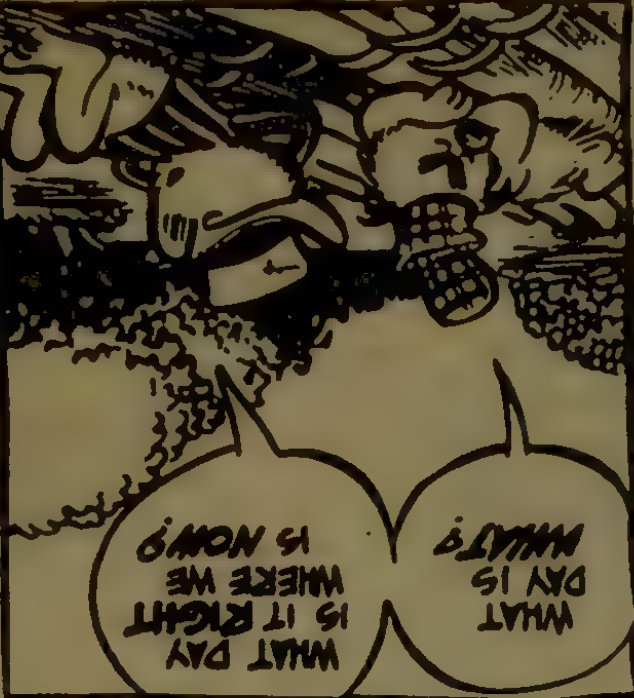
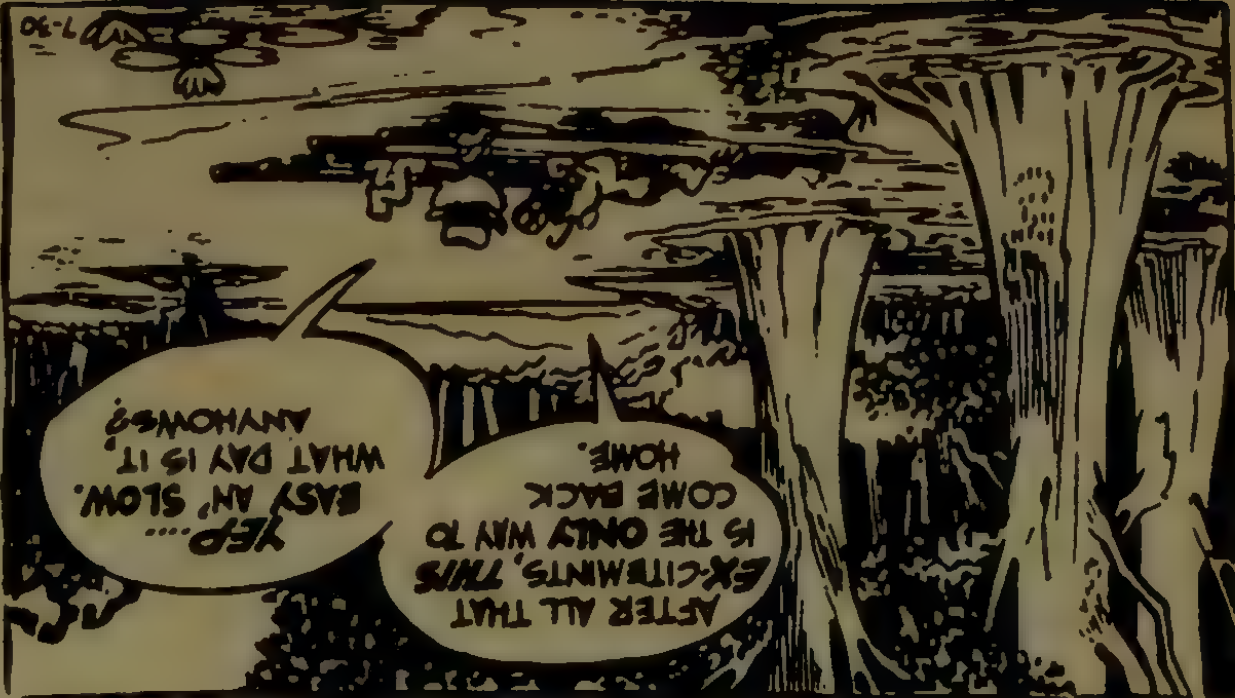
Many knee-jerk liberals snivel about the Reagan administration's plans to go ahead with the development of the neutron bomb. We grant that the N-bomb, on the surface, does appear horrible. But we should also not overlook the pluses. We should remember that the N-bomb leaves machinery and buildings intact, and while the N-bomb does destroy people, it does so through scarcely perceptible high-level doses of radiation. The ensuing radiation sickness lasts only a few hours or a few days at most, and the victims die a relatively quick and comparatively painless death. Fortunately the radiation from N-bombs dissipates rapidly, allowing rapid occupation of enemy territory (Harlem? The Bronx? Miami? Watts?) by our troops of friendly mercenaries. However, I have recently become far more concerned about a truly nefarious piece of weaponry. I've learned that sinister forces have developed a frightful unit of ordinance that threatens to destroy the American way of life, as we know it—and as we have come to cherish and revere it.

According to high level sources, a group of deranged eco-terrorists have perfected an Eco-bomb. That's right. It destroys buildings, parking lots and surrealistic architecture and poetry, and it disables and debilitates the population by releasing a chemical that makes people altruistic, responsible, conscientious, caring, and nonpredatory. What's more, this drugged and deprived population becomes logical, rational and coherent about the interrelationships or natural resources and life forms on this planet.

Talk about your apocalypses...The horror! The horror!

Drug Survival News welcomes the opinions of its readers. Please address all correspondence to:
Letters Editor, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, AZ 85010.

The Laid-Back IPOGO



MOONSHINE:

A brisk, clean Indian summer night bordering on dawn. The dusk-orange moon hangs low in the sky, its rays outlining the shadows of trees, dense brush and the dark humps of the Appalachian Mountains in the distance. Snuggled beneath a scraggly cover of evergreens and overgrowth squats a row of "blackpots"—800 gallon drums of wood and tin, fired by propane. In these containers bubble the last "run" of the year—the final batch of a fiery brew traditionally known for the circumstances

in which it is prepared. Moonshine.

The history of moonshine whiskey, or white lightning as it is sometimes aptly called, is rich with folklore and legend. The manufacture, sale, trade and sharing of moonshine was an integral part of the American frontier experience. Home brew liquor migrated west from the colonies to the wilderness of Kentucky and Tennessee where it became a valuable commodity and quenched the community thirst for companionship and celebration in early pioneer society. Production of moonshine was a matter of family pride and tradition. Recipes were handed down, from father to son to grandson, as part of the family estate. And, in the "blue" period of Prohibition and the lean years of the Depression, moonshine was a major source of income for isolated mountain communities. Today, home brew whiskey is still a part of this legacy and still a means of supplementing income in an age of escalating inflation and unemployment. Despite strong regulation and the tripling of sugar, grain, and copper prices—essential ingredients of the brewing process—white lightning's still a thrill. And, in Franklin County, Virginia and in the inaccessible mountain regions of North Carolina, Kentucky and Georgia, it is still a very profitable economic venture.

Regulations and enforcement of bans on home brew whiskey was for many years a primary focus of Treasury Department operations. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms recruited revenue agents, known today as "investigators," and coordinated large-scale seizures of illegal stills. However, illegal manufacture and sale of liquor is no longer a Departmental enforcement priority. "The costs of moonshining have gone up so much that it's just as cheap to go to the store and buy a bottle of 'safe' whiskey," a spokesman for the BATF told *Drug Survival News*. "Most of what we have today are small-scale operations—just people trying to pick up extra money. The high level of enforcement which the Bureau kept up for many years was successful in discouraging the big moonshiners." On the surface, the facts would seem to support this contention. Seizures of illegal stills



800 gallon "blackpots" bubble with home brew whiskey in the woods of Franklin County, Virginia.

by the BATF have dropped considerably over the past twenty years—from 9225 stills in 1959 to 158 in 1974 and 72 still seizures in 1975. But lack of federal involvement has created an atmosphere in which moonshining is flourishing as a result of enforcement of home brew laws being left up to state and county officials. And these officials are telling a very different tale—not of a dying industry composed of individuals carrying on a family tradition, but of moonshine entrepreneurs who invest considerable time and money in the manufacture of illegal whiskey, and who reap enormous profits from its sale.

"We consider moonshining to be a very serious problem in this area," John M. Wright, of Virginia's Alcohol Beverage Control Enforcement Division told *DSN*. Wright directs enforcement activities for Virginia's illegal alcohol operations, including that of Franklin County, known as the center of national moonshine activity. "Virginia is a hotbed of moonshining," Wright reported, "and Franklin County is the center of that hotbed. It's really a problem here because there is a tremendous amount of profit to be made for those into moonshining in a big way."

by Christina Dye

“White Lightning’s Still The Biggest Thrill of All.”

In Franklin County, a “big way” means stills averaging 800 gallons in capacity and capable of producing 80 gallons of whiskey per “run” or operation. A fresh batch can be made every four days during the season’s peak. Wright estimates that one gallon of white lightning costs approximately 50 cents to produce, but sells for anywhere between \$15 and \$20 per gallon, depending on the size of the purchase. Often more than one still is operated at the site. And, although moonshining is generally an independent business, several families will sometimes combine resources and operate together.

The number of people involved in a moonshine operation varies, but Wright notes that it is “not unusual for a large distillery to have quite a few people involved—like ten to fifteen.” Helpers include “stillhands,” who operate the stills and monitor the surrounding area for unexpected visitors, and “transports,” who run batches of whiskey, packaged in one gallon plastic jugs, to waiting customers. According to Wright, “more than 95 percent of the whiskey illegally manufactured in Franklin County is sold. The transport network extends from Florida to the Northeastern states.”

Lack of federal interest and the uncertain state of the economy are two major reasons why moonshining is still a big business in Franklin County. Terrain is a third reason. The county, located in southcentral Virginia, is rural and farming is the primary form of livelihood. Wooded and hilly, Franklin County is



Three stills seized in Franklin County, Virginia.



Ready for transport, 85 gallons of moonshine packaged in one gallon milk jugs—Franklin County, Virginia.

Photos courtesy Commonwealth of Virginia. Alcohol Beverage Control Enforcement Division

crisscrossed by mountain creeks and streams, supporting a population of 30,000. The particular attributes of the terrain in this area are ideal for the moonshine industry. Water is pure and plentiful and the rugged hills and dense woods make hiding a still operation much easier than finding it. The terrain has also fostered a sense of community among citizens of the county. Wright notes that although a relatively small proportion of the population actively engage in moonshining, “even those people who are not directly involved in the industry are sympathetic to it. When people hear that an investigator is in the area, the word goes out.”

Despite the barriers of terrain and look-outs-at-large, the Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control has seized 915 stills over the past ten years and made 350 arrests for moonshine-related violations, including transportation, sale, and manufacture. At the local level, penalties range from a one-year sentence for first offense to a one to three year sentence for a second offense. Generally, sentences are suspended or violators placed on probation. The majority of those arrested are repeat offenders long involved in the manufacturing of moonshine. Thus, while Virginia sports a very good enforcement record, its efforts merely scratch the surface of Franklin County’s moonshine activity.

Running Called Literally A "Natural High"

BOSTON—"Runner's high," a euphoric state associated with daily jogging or exercise, may be the product of natural narcotics produced in the brain, a recent study suggests.

Dr. Daniel B. Carr, of Massachusetts General Hospital, has carefully examined the relationship between endorphins, actual drug-like proteins released by the brain and pituitary glands, and a runner's ability to overcome pain—and keep on running.

Carr speculates that levels of endorphins, which help the body withstand pain and stress, increase substantially in individuals who exercise regularly. Because endorphins are a natural pain-killer, Carr believes that activities which elicit their production may also be addictive, explaining the mild discomfort and edginess which many runners report after missing a day of exercise.

Carr's research, based on a study of seven female volunteers, was published in the September issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.



Gov. Hugh Carey

Carey Signs Ban Amphetamines

ALBANY, N.Y.—Governor Hugh Carey signed legislation July 27 designed to eliminate the use of amphetamines and other anorectic drugs in weight control plans. The new law, which forbids prescription of the drugs by physicians as an "exclusive treatment" for obesity, aims at curtailing stimulant misuse and diversion into illicit channels.

Toad Away

Drugs turn up in the darndest places. Anthropologists digging at a South Carolina site unearthed the remains of over 10,000 toads, according to a report in *Omn!*. Dr. Jeanne Runquist was mystified by the unusual find at the Cherokee Indian ceremonial grounds—until she discovered that toad skins contain bufotinine.



Bufotinine is a chemical found in the skin of certain species of toads. According to the *High Times Encyclopedia of Recreational Drugs*, "While some investigators quarrel with its classification as a hallucinogen, (bufotinine) remains on the controlled substance list. It was probably an ingredient in a pre-Colombian ritual brew of Mesosamerica and possibly the active ingredient in the...psychedelic fish found off the coast of New South Wales. Bufotinine was used by European witches in their potions and is a component of the Haitian snuff *cohoba*, the first New World plant hallucinogen to be discovered—by Columbus in 1496." Dr. Runquist speculates that the South Carolina Cherokees used toads in much the same way that Indians of the Southwest and Mexico used peyote in Native American rituals and religious ceremonies.

Cancer Tied to Drinking

EAST ORANGE, N.J.—Research-ers at the Veterans Administration Medical Center have found that heavy drinkers are more likely to develop oral cancer than are heavy smokers. Arthur Mashberg, D.D.S., who directed the study of 181 patients at the Medical Center, reported that six drinks per day faced a risk of developing oral cancer equivalent to that of a pack-a-day cigarette.

AMPHIBIAN HIGHS Booze and Newts Don't Mix

A recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported two cases of poisoning from the Oregon rough-skinned newt.

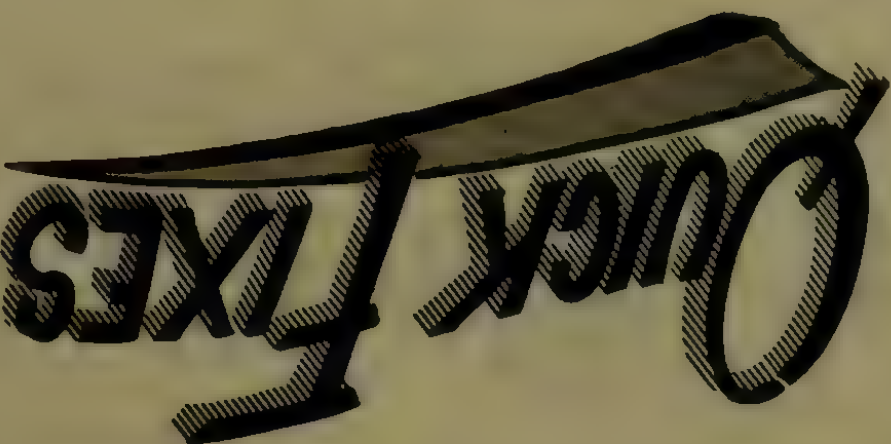
A 29-year-old man died after drinking whiskey and then swallowing a newt on a dare. After about two hours, the daring young man went into cardiopulmonary arrest. He was resuscitated, but died later in the day.

Attendants were baffled at the cause of poisoning until a biologist gave them information about the toxicity of newts. The skin of the Oregon rough-skinned newt contains Tetrodo-toxin, a powerful neurotoxin that blocks the conduction of nerve signals, leading to a muscular paralysis and respiratory arrest—usually the cause of death. In this case autopsy disclosed that there may have been interactions between the newt poison, alcohol, and phenobarbital.

In 1971 a similar incident occurred in Brookings, Oregon when a 26-year-old man swallowed five newts. He had been drinking beer and consumed the amphibians on a bet. Fortunately he vomited and survived the poisonings.

One study on the toxicity of the newt reported that a 10 gr newt specimen contained enough neurotoxin to kill 1500 white mice. Residents of Northern California and Oregon should not be too surprised if they find newt-infested streams and ponds posted:

WARNING: Amphibians may be intoxicating and harmful to your health. Do not use with alcohol or while driving or operating machinery.



College Users "Indistinguishable" from Non-Users

CAMBRIDGE, MA—College students who use drugs are "essentially indistinguishable" from non-users of drugs, according to an article in the May issue of *The Archives of General Psychiatry*.



The article, based on a study conducted by a Harvard Medical School research team, compared data from 1969 and 1978 surveys of a New England university. On various indices of college life, including academic achievement, activities and career plans, the 1969 survey revealed significant differences between users and non-users, while the 1978 study found virtually no differences. The researchers concluded that student drug use had merged with normal college life, despite a five percent increase in the level of marijuana use on campus over the nine-year period.

Bendectin: No Links With Birth Defects

CHICAGO—The most comprehensive study of Bendectin to date has reported no linkage between the use of the drug during pregnancy and congenital birth defects. The study, published in the July issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, reports that an investigation of 6,837 women who used the drug in the first trimester of pregnancy failed to show an increased incidence of birth defects. Bendectin, an anti-nausea agent widely prescribed for relief of morning sickness, has been the focus of several lawsuits in the past six months concerning its possible teratogenic effects. The new study supports an earlier review by the Food and Drug Administration which concluded that Bendectin has not been demonstrated to produce an increased risk of birth defects.

smoker. Individuals who consumed six to nine drinks per day showed a much higher risk of developing cancer than did a two-pack-a-day smoker. Another major finding of the study was that beer and wine drinkers face a greater chance of oral cancer developing than do whiskey and liquor drinkers, a fact which contradicts earlier studies that found no difference in risk by alcoholic beverage type.

Washington Drug Watch

Paragrat Amendment Hits Snag in House

by
Harry Turner
DSN Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Legislation which would reinstate paragrat as a herbicide in foreign marijuana eradication programs receiving U.S. funding has been stalled, at least temporarily, in the House of Representatives.

The legislation, which is amended to the 1981 Foreign Assistance bill, ground to a halt when an unofficial poll of House members revealed limited support for the complete foreign assistance package. House leadership declined to bring the aid bill to the House floor until it could be assured that sufficient support is available to achieve passage.

A spokesman for Rep. Billy Evans (D-Ga.), who introduced the legislation, indicated that the paragrat amendment has broad bipartisan support in both houses, and that sponsors may pursue passage of the bill apart from the Foreign Assistance Act if necessary.



Photograph by Michael Evans
Ronald Reagan

Reagan Drug Policy Announcement Expected

A major realignment of the way the federal government fights drug criminals will soon get underway in Washington, with the Drug Enforcement Administration merger with the FBI only part of the overall effort.

The Reagan Administration has been preoccupied with the budget and tax matters since its inception nine months ago. But with that out of the way, it is now turning its attention to crime, and that includes a hard look at drug-related crime.

President Reagan is known to be unhappy over the lack of success by federal law enforcement bodies in halting big-time drug smuggling in this country. Reagan is reportedly ready to do everything he has to in order to break up the organized heroin.

cocaine, and marijuana rings that have been growing stronger and richer by the month.

It is largely because of Reagan's dissatisfaction that the DEA merger into the FBI, proposed many times before, has at last found favor in the Justice Department.

Exact details of how the DEA-FBI merger will work are expected to be announced sometime in October. Despite some reluctance by both the DEA and FBI over the consolidation, top Justice Department officials are confident the move will sharply increase the federal government's efficiency in fighting big-time drug criminals. Another key facet of the new law enforcement look will include military involvement against drug smugglers.

The "posse comitatus" legislation is now in House-Senate conference, and consequently its final language has not been decided. However, the legislation will allow drug seizures and arrests by the military in areas outside the U.S., while permitting military equipment to be used for narcotics surveillance and enforcement on the mainland.

Cabinet-Level Narcotics Control Office Proposed

Another even more far-reaching piece of legislation in the drug fight is now in Senate committee and is being pushed hard by a group of Democratic senators. This is the bill that would create a Cabinet-level Office of National and International Narcotics Control.

The head of the office would have broad authority over the work of

all federal agencies in narcotics enforcement, focusing in one office sweeping powers to combat drug criminals.

It is not yet known how the Reagan administration feels about the bill, but most observers here think the White House will come up with a detailed anti-drug plan before year's end, and one that may contain a Cabinet-level office similar to the one the senators are proposing.

Drug and Alcohol Mini-Block Grant Signed

Drug and alcohol services won a round in their fight for budgetary survival recently as Congress approved, and President Reagan signed, a mini-block grant for alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health services.

The new law authorizes a ceiling of \$491 million for substance abuse and mental health services for fiscal year 1982, which begins October 1. This total will rise to \$511 million in FY 83, \$532 million in FY 84.

This legislation establishes a complex formula for determining FY 82 revenues. Alcohol and drug abuse revenues will be apportioned according to total FY 80 revenues received by the states under sections 301 and 312 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse Act of 1970, and sections 409 and 410 of the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act. State mental health services will be funded at a level which the state would have received in FY 81 before recent budgetary cutbacks were instituted.

Drug and alcohol services are expected to be eligible for about one-half of the available funds, with the balance earmarked for mental health programs.

Washington Drug Watch



Senate Subcommittee to Examine Smuggling

The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations will resume hearings later this year on international drug smuggling. Among other things, the subcommittee will be examining as a model for broader use the extradition and mutual assistance treaty the United States recently negotiated with Colombia. That nation has ratified the treaty, while it is pending here in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

The Senate subcommittee last year attracted widespread attention with its hearings into the activities of south Florida's "cocaine cowboys."

This year the subcommittee will broaden its drug hearings into the rest of the Caribbean and South America, as well as Southeast Asia.

NCI: THC Program Alive and Well
The National Cancer Institute reports that the program to distribute synthetic marijuana pills for the treatment of nausea in cancer patients is going "just fine."

The assessment came from NCI's Dr. David Abraham, who said 530 hospitals and 1,861 doctors are now registered in the program. A positive feature, Dr. Abraham said, is that there has been "absolutely no abuse" or diversion and illicit use in the program. Significantly, a private drug firm, Uni-Med of Somerville, N.J., has become the first pharmaceutical company to register with the FDA to produce the marijuana pills. The distribution of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) pills began last year under NCI supervision and has gathered momentum since.

Dr. Timothy Leary

Dr. Timothy Leary has been one of America's most provocative and flamboyant public figures since he first flared across the national consciousness in the early 1960s. Preaching a message of chemical-induced ecstasy, Leary openly advocated the use of LSD and other drugs while urging youthful listeners to "turn on, tune in, and drop out." Millions did just that, as Leary established himself as both a catalyst and spokesman of the emerging "psychedelic movement." And, although jailed repeatedly over the years for relatively minor drug offenses, Leary has continued to advocate greater individual freedom in the exploration of chemical nirvanas.

Leary's early years gave little indication of the bizarre turns his life would take. Born in 1920, the only son of Irish-Catholic parents in Springfield, Massachusetts, Leary quietly distinguished himself as an academic, taking degrees from the University of Alabama and Washington State University before receiving his doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of California in 1950. After the publication of two major papers on personality diagnosis, Leary joined the psychology department at Harvard University, eventually collaborating on two text books and participating in the Center for Research in Personality.

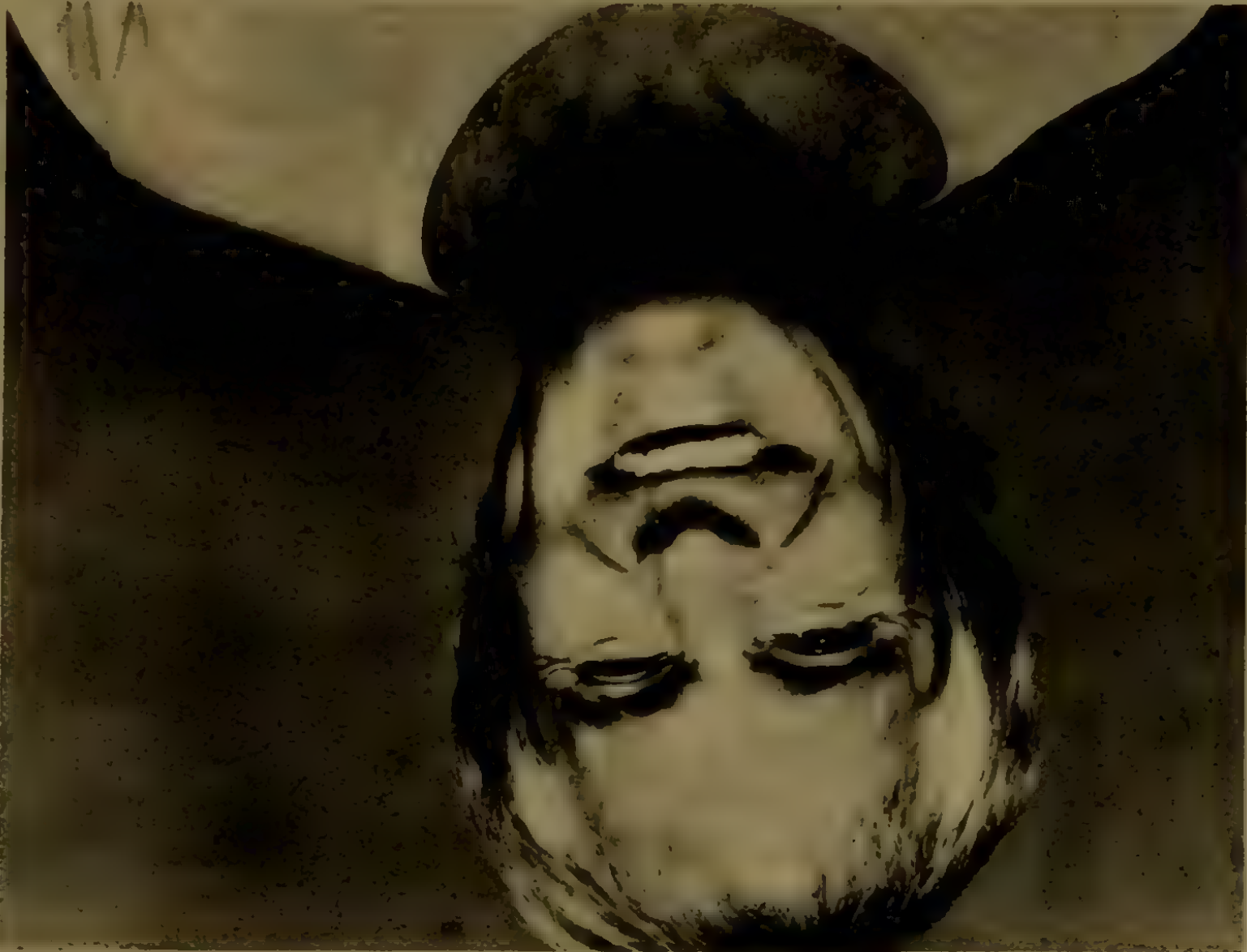
During a trip to Cuernavaca, Mexico in 1960, Leary ingested psilocybin mushrooms with friends and, in his words, began "Suddenly...to feel strange."

"It was the classic visionary voyage and I came back a changed man," he wrote of this first trip several years later. "You are never the same after you've had that one flash glimpse down the cellular time tunnel. You are never the same after you've had the veil drawn."

Leary quickly proved to his Harvard superiors and to the world at large that he was no longer the same. Upon his return to the university, he con-

DSN: Dr. Leary, if you weren't real, your life would read like unbelievable fiction. During the past twenty years, you've been, among other things, a respected scientific researcher, the "high priest" of the psychedelic movement, a radical politician, a social reformer, and, more recently, a convict, an escapee, and an international fugitive. Which roles—or set of roles—have been most satisfying?

LEARY: I believe firmly in a philosophy of personal evolution. I think that the goal of life is to master the reality of the particular stage you're in and then move on. You have to learn to crawl and to walk and to talk and to write and to socialize and to deal with sexual identity challenges, domestication...So I have liked all of the stages I've passed through. I've had a very full life and I'm continuing to develop and grow. That's the problem of approaching biography in a static way—intelligent people keep growing and changing. I've always been basically an individual. I



Photograph by Norman Seiff

believe firmly that the intelligent individual is the unit of human life, therefore I've always been somewhat detached from the family and the state and church bureaucracies and organizations which attempt to take over the responsibilities and progress of the individual. I'm an all-out believer in selfhood. I think the

human brain—the first and last frontiers of selfhood, your own body, and who and what you put in your own body and your own brain. No one can limit, restrict, or try to control how you access, activate, manipulate your own brain through the use of drugs.

continued his psychedelic investigations, gradually expanding the focus of his self-administered, self-monitored explorations to include the then-little-known chemical LSD-25.

Applying insights gained from his own psychedelic experiences, Leary developed structured therapeutic LSD encounters with a population of convicts at a maximum security state prison, but similar experiments with graduate and undergraduate students quickly attracted the ire of the Harvard administration. After ignoring a university ultimatum to curtail the experiments, Leary and colleague Richard Alpert were dismissed by the university in 1963.

The intervening years have often seemed very much a media roller coaster ride with Timothy Leary both creator and victim of his own image. He has been prosecuted relentlessly by state and federal authorities and, until being discharged from parole two weeks before this interview, spent 15 years occupying a seemingly endless succession of roles in the U.S. criminal justice system, either accused, convicted, imprisoned, or paroled—ultimately even an escapee and international fugitive—for two relatively minor marijuana charges. Ironically, each offense involved less than an ounce of pot—misdemeanor offenses under current California law.

Dr. Leary has remained a prolific writer and social commentator, despite his legal problems. He has authored 20 books and monographs, including *High Priest, Politics of Ecstasy, Principles and Practice of Hedonic Psychology*, and *Confessions of a Hope Friend*. He currently lives in the hills above Los Angeles with his wife Barbara and 7-year old son, Zachary.

Drug Survival News editor Jim Parker conducted the interview that follows. The conversation was taped on September 5, 1981.

"Intelligent people keep growing and changing."

DSN: Years ago, you suggested that we have a constitutional right to modify consciousness with chemicals. Do you still believe that we have an absolute right to use chemicals to alter awareness?

LEARY: (laughs) Absolutely. It's ludicrous and ominous to think that the government will try to limit, restrain, control where you're going to put your head, and how you're going to manage and direct your own neurology. That's the basis of your own freedom. Now, as far as behavior is concerned, if what you do in your head leads you to violate any behavioral law—a traffic law or imposing on the rights of other people—then you should be busted. But in the privacy of your own home, your own body and your own brain, that's your business. It's everyone's business to keep busybodies out of our homes and minds.

DSN: Several

years ago, your former colleague and collaborator in LSD research, Ralph Metzner, published a paper in which he discussed some of his feelings about the psychedelic movement.

Metzner described his main feelings as gratitude and disappointment—for the

experience and the opportunity to experience psychedelics and the way they transform consciousness, disappointment that the behavioral health establishment had not seen fit to develop structures for incorporating these drugs into meaningful activity related to growth and development. How do you feel about your involvement in the psychedelic movement—a movement which you, more so than any other, catalyzed and led?

LEARY: The concept that you can access your own brain and learn how to activate different circuits of your own brain and run it intelligently in a disciplined fashion is probably the most important concept of the 20th century. I'm not the first person to say that. Aldous Huxley, actually, said that the 20th century will probably be remembered as the century in which humanity learned to understand and use our own brain.

The fall-out from that is incredible. We're now in the age of information—which is obviously a sequel of this concept of learning how to live as a neurological rather than a neuromuscular, industrial person. The age of computers is a tremendous breakthrough in communication—home video, satellite dishes—it's all neurological, that we're learning how to hook up our brains, not necessarily our muscles or our bodies, to the incredibly-expanding society that we're developing. So I feel I'm the luckiest person who ever lived to be part of an event that's changing our species—taking us from industrial/muscular, to a neurological, intelligent race.

will give us drugs that will allow any adult American to put their brain exactly where they want it to be. That is happening, of course, outside the sphere of government control and government knowledge. Laboratories throughout the country are filled with organic chemists and pharmacologists who are developing better forms of drugs. The first Wright Brothers' planes were somewhat dangerous and rather inefficient, but you don't ban flying. The first cars, similarly, broke down and were risky operations, but you don't ban cars. The same is true with drugs which accelerate and elevate consciousness and intelligence. You got to make them better.

DSN: In your book *High Priest* you described the youth culture of the sixties in this way: You wrote: "For the first time in history, teenagers

(our advanced mutant species) have written their own songs, beat their own rhythms, created their own religion." What happened to that religion?

LEARY: As you ask that question, the most popular band in the country today is Jim Morrison and the Doors, as you know. And also Led Zeppelin's early material and there are probably more Beatles records selling now than there were...

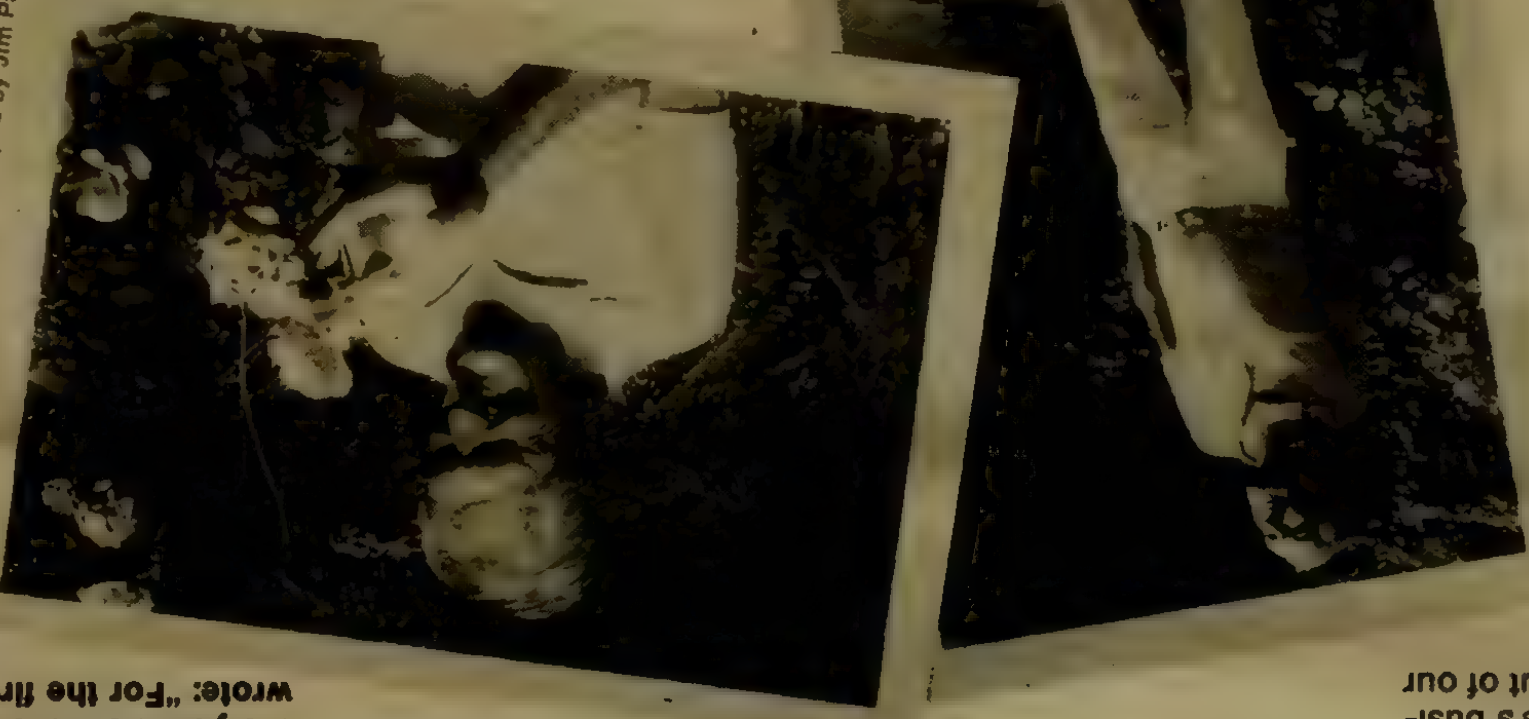
That particular signal is still viable. It's true that the college kids today are not idealistic, or romantic or courageous, visionary, utopian as they were in the sixties—and there's good reason for that because the adult society has really come down with a heavy program of fear and terror and cynicism. Who knows, but I can read what's going on in the high schools and colleges today. The kids are afraid of poverty and afraid of the future.

I feel, though, that this is deceptive and there's no question that college kids today are much more concerned with developing their own careers than they are in saving the world or starting a utopian society. But I think this is a reasonable and realistic position, and I endorse young people today developing their own competencies and excellences and sort of get self-confidence that they can support themselves and their families. But they haven't given up utopianism and there's a tremendous latent asset in America today—the younger generation. They're extremely sophisticated and they're extremely intelligent and they've

"No one's ever accused any government in world history of trying to make their citizens smarter or more independent-minded."

I'm not disappointed at the fact that the government has done nothing to help support research in brain-activating drugs. It's the function of government to slow things down, and no one's ever accused any government in world history of trying to make their citizens smarter or more independent-minded. There's plenty that's wrong with drug use in this country. I would say that 99 percent of people

misuse, abuse drugs right now. But that's not the problem of the brain, the brain is perfect, nor the drugs because the drugs are pretty good—if you know how to use them. It's simply a fault of poor education, is there anything wrong with any drug like LSD or euphorants that are addictive? Let the pharmaceutical companies or let's have research grants that



Photographs by Jim Park

(continued on page 14)

LEARY

(Continued from page 13)

benefited from what their parents in the sixties generation have learned and when the time comes, as it will, because everything goes in cycles, don't ignore high school and college kids today. They're basically bored with politics because politics is so boring and partisan politics is over. The older generation doesn't realize that, but the kids realize that.

DSN: In what sense do you mean that partisan politics is over?

LEARY: The last two presidential elections, more eligible voters didn't vote than voted for both presidential candidates combined, so the basic vote was no president. This is a mark of an extremely intelligent civilization, when people intelligently and freely refuse to get involved in the low-level politics that in fact drives our country today. But, although confidence in government and all bureaucracies is plummeting, and has been plummeting regularly since the sixties, self-confidence—confidence is one's own ability with one's friends to create a mini-reality that is livable and growthful—has never been higher. So we're getting to be a country of increasingly intelligent individuals, which I think is great.

DSN: So you see the future of humankind there as basically positive? I hear you being hopeful.

"The last two presidential elections, more eligible voters didn't vote than voted for both candidates combined, so the basic vote was no president. This is a mark of an extremely intelligent civilization..."

Do you see the future of human consciousness as being one of greater diversity in thought and expression or one of greater conformity?

LEARY: Yes, I am a scientific optimist. And I can, anyone can show you charts on every measure of energy available to the individual—information available to the individual, freedom of mobility of individuals—that the front edge of our species is zooming ahead at a higher rate than ever before. Now you can't generalize about the whole species because everything is determined by geography. Where you are determines who you are. Geography determines destiny—the ecological niche you inhabit defines your species. And you have what's known as "Leary's Law of Longitude."

The further east you go, the less individually, the less freedom, the more tradition, the more violence, the more authoritarian and the more worship of the past. And the further west you go, the more sense of intelligence, virtuous access to the future. So everything I've said about an optimistic future and about young people growing intelligently holds for North America only, and particularly the western part of America. These geographical zones define different species, really. So everyone gets what they want defined by where they live.

DSN: That might explain why you're in California. But do you feel that other geographical factors are involved in shaping attitudes, say a North vs. South world view, or do you feel that it is primarily East/West?

LEARY: I feel it's East/West. The West, throughout human history—from Athens fighting Persia to today, which is basically L.A. vs. the

east coast—the West has always been the frontier—where individuals, where visionaries, where freedom-loving people have always assembled—because that's as far away as you can get from the man who controls things, and that's certainly true today—attitudes towards drugs, attitudes towards space. Over 50 percent of people in the West would like to go into space, personally, whereas on the east coast only 33 percent would like to go into space because they think the money should be spent on urban renewal (laughs). You can cite that as an example of geography defining character and identity. And that's the solution, of course, to your drug laws. To have national drug policies is ridiculous. It should be a local option. People who want to use drugs intelligently, who don't want to impose them on people that don't should be able to. And there should be places where people who want to access their brains and develop their lifestyles based on neurological growth should be able to do it.



"The concept that you can learn how to activate different circuits of your own brain and run it intelligently is probably the most important concept of the 20th century."

DSN: Any comments on the Reagan administration's avowed intention to bring about a major escalation in the "War on Drugs?"

LEARY: I don't know anything about the inner workings of Washington, DC, and I'm not sure I want to. I'm not sure that it's relevant to anything anyway. What they decide in Washington has nothing to do with what you and I are going to do out here. We're about as far away as we can get from it. But from my reading of the Reagan administration, Reagan is quite intelligent. He says that drug enforcement should not be up to the states—as a good libertarian right-winger he's got to say that, "get the state out of our business"—it should be the family, the neighborhood, the local school. Nancy Reagan said the same thing, that cops can't educate or enforce drugs—it's got to be intelligent parents. I would find it very ironic if Reagan, who promised to get government off our back, would increase this army of narcotics agents prowling around poking into our business.

"If the army can come down on dope smokers, what's next? They can come down on the next group that offers a vulnerable target."

That's banana republic stuff. If the Army can come down on dope smokers, what's next? They can come down on the next group that offers a vulnerable target.

DSN: You said that you feel that drug control is properly a function of the neighborhood and the family. Maybe not drug control *per se*, but creating the attitudes and values that would amount to drug control in the final analysis. Do you feel that drug control is a legitimate function of government?

LEARY: I think that intelligent government could serve a purpose. I believe in pure food and drug legislation. The government's responsibility should be minimal, should be to insure quality—that if you buy LSD, you're getting pure LSD and you're getting approved LSD that is not going to give you bad trips. And it's going to come in a package with all sorts of warnings, with dosage control, and it should have all of the warnings against abuse and it probably should be licensed or prescribed. I don't object to government intelligently helping people to avoid drug abuse. All drug abuse is due to ignorance. A person doesn't realize what they're doing to their brain with this chemical they're popping in there. And the ignorance is caused by government and police policies of fright, scare, intimidation and outright lying.

Drug education in this country simply doesn't exist with all these fancy organizations and

"Drug education today is just like sex education was 50 years ago. The only education was saying, 'No—don't.'"

bureaucracies claiming to educate people on drugs. Drug education today is just like sex education was 50 years ago. The only education was saying "No—don't." Fifty years ago, the psychiatrists and the ministers and the politicians were saying "If you masturbate you're going to get hair on your hands and premarital sex will cause you to go insane and hospitals are filled with young people today who have been making out with each other." Today, we have more sex education than we need. Everyone is publishing books on their theories but this is healthy, because we realize that it's not "yes" or "no" on sex—that sex is an incredibly complex personal and interpersonal experience that changes as you grow and mature and presume to get better and smarter and wiser at performing sexually. I feel that the responsibility of any intelligent American should be to encourage accurate

(Continued on page 19)

HELP WANTED

**Cannabis
Cultivator
EOE, M/F**

Looking for that perfect career position you could really grow with?

The National Institute on Drug Abuse is seeking qualified

horticulturists to grow top-grade marijuana for research projects.

The position will entail cultivation, analysis and shipment of over

2,000 pounds of marijuana per year for three years, in a NIDA

effort to produce cannabis

formerly supplied by the

University of Mississippi marijuana

plantation.

According to Penny Rotheiser, a

Donahue press aide, four Chicago

women issued a press statement

attacking Donahue for promoting

"abnormal sex" on his popular talk

show. "The press release called

Phil Donahue a 'sex activist' and

claimed that two out of five

Donahue programs dealt with sex-

related topics," Rotheiser told

Drug Survival News. "Our reaction

was that people are free to

criticize the show, but we like to

have them do it on the program."

An invitation to debate the

charges was turned down by the

Federation's leader, the Rev.

Donald Wildmon, who did not

seem to share the women's views

regarding the "offensive" nature of

the Donahue programs. "Reverend

Wildmon apologized for the

statements and said that the

statistics were inaccurate."

Rotheiser stated. "(He) said that

not all of the shows they said were

sex shows were what he would

call sex shows."

The Federation for Decency rose

to national prominence last spring

as the spearhead of a Moral

Majority drive to "clean up" offen-

sive television programming by

Rockville, Maryland.

Applicants must be experienced

self-starters, and be able to

demonstrate a "green thumb."

Send resume and salary require-

ments to Institute headquarters in

Washington, D.C. — The

Surgeon General's Office recently

issued a stern warning on alcohol

consumption during pregnancy,

urging pregnant women to abstain

completely from the use of

alcohol.

The warning cites recent

surveys which reveal that

consuming as little as one ounce

of alcohol per week has been

shown to cause "sizeable and

significant" increases in

spontaneous abortions among

pregnant women.

Surgeon General Issues Alcohol Advisory

Such research has prompted Senator Strom Thurmond (R - SC) to introduce legislation which would require liquor manufacturers to post warning labels on all liquor containing more than 24 percent alcohol. The warnings would reflect the Surgeon General's advisory on alcohol use and birth defects, and caution that alcohol can "impair driving ability, create dependency or addiction, and can contribute to other major health hazards."

Although rejecting the possibility that Chapman might be legally insane, Judge Dennis Edwards, Jr. did recommend that Chapman receive psychiatric care during confinement.

Chapman read a passage from J. D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* into the court record as his "final spoken words" before beginning a self-imposed vow of silence: "I keep picturing all these little kids playing some game in this big field of rye and all.

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Donahue Labelled "Sex Activist" By TV Group

boycotting sponsors of "non-constructive" programs, such as "Soap" and "It's A Living."



Phil Donahue

Wildmon announced that he would represent the Federation in a late September broadcast of the Donahue program, pending a month-long monitoring of the program by the NFD ratings board.

Chapman Sentenced

NEW YORK — Mark David Chapman, the confessed killer of former-Beatle John Lennon, was given a sentence of 20 years to life after pleading guilty to the December 4 slaying.

Chapman, who considers himself a born-again Christian, told the court that God instructed him to plead guilty. The 26-year-old Chapman thus derailed defense plans to seek acquittal based on a plea of insanity.

At his sentencing hearing, Chapman read a passage from J. D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* into the court record as his "final spoken words" before beginning a self-imposed vow of silence: "I keep picturing all these little kids playing some game in this big field of rye and all.

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Green Blood?

Green Cross, a Japanese company, may have the answer to blood shortages. They have developed an artificial blood made from perfluorocarbons. If approved, Green Cross plans to market Flusol-Da by 1982 through its American subsidiary Alpha Therapeutics.

While Flusol-Da cannot completely take the place of real blood, it can perform the important job of supplying oxygen to tissues. Three distinct advantages of perfluorocarbons have been identified. The artificial blood is storable for two years, can be given to patients of any blood type, and can't become contaminated with hepatitis viruses.

Author James Michener High on Art

In the September 1981 issue of *Playboy*, author James Michener talks about his experimentation with drugs earlier in his life. Of opiates, Michener says, "I was in very good physical condition at that time and the casual experiences I had were not strong enough to induce anything. It was an experience, I know the taste and smell and sort of like it; that's all I needed to know. I'm sure that over a three-week or three-month period it would become addictive and it would be an entirely different story."



James Michener

And marijuana? "...there was a general euphoria, a slowing down, like maybe five beers. I have had great difficulty in believing that it was the evil drug people said it was. The harsh sentences by the Texas courts are way out of proportion." Someone once slipped LSD to Michener without his knowledge and it terrified him. "Someone like me is very high-strung to begin with, it doesn't take much to trigger my imagination," he added, "I can get high on a Delacroix print, so I don't need LSD."

Playboy 1981

The Rise and Fall of the Golden Egg-Laying Goose

A Fable for Modern Children



by Mark Worden

Once upon a time in the far and meretricious land of Washington D.C., there lived (high on the hog) a fat goose. Now this goose had a glandular condition and began to lay golden eggs, which greatly pleased, amused, and edited the population.

About the same time there was a group of wise men who discovered that many of the population were not "coping." These people needed help, and the wise men determined that the most useful kind of help was the kind that could be only given by wise men, properly licensed to do a ritual called "therapy" and to administer mood-changing drugs. For the citizens were crazy and stressed out and overburdened with nerve problems and neurosis, neuritis, and neuralgia.

Thus it came to pass that the fat goose laid the National Institute of Mental Health egg. And, behold, throughout the nation community mental health centers were set up to deal with mental illness and other problems of living. And there was joy and gladness in the hearts of psychiatrists and social workers and clinical psychologists.

The keen observers discovered a barbarian horde scourging the land, systematically subverting a venerable Anglo-Saxon heritage by espousing a drug-centered hedonism. Children too young to know the ultimate consequences of their rash behavior tuned in, turned on, and dropped out, as it marched to the raucous rataplan of a different Piped Piper (Sure and it was O'Leary of Harvard).

Fortunately, however, the goose promptly laid the National Institute of Drug Abuse egg, and soon there were therapeutic communities and methadone clinics in metropolitan areas across the land. And there was joy and gladness in the hearts of psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, pharmacologists, mycologists, and botanists.

A great hue and cry went up against drugs, and the population were sore riled up against heroin, and LSD, and marijuana. Then some young people who had been nurtured on harmless

fairy tales like "The Emperor's New Clothes" and "Bullwinkle" rose up and cried: We live in a drug-using culture. And they asked their elders: Are not drugs widely advertised on TV? Are not cigarettes and alcohol billion-dollar industries? The elders gnashed their teeth and snarled: You are too young to understand. There are good drugs and evil drugs. The good drugs are the ones of which we approve.

Then members of an underground cult called the "Alcoholism Movement" sent up a great hue and cry claiming that alcoholism was the nation's number one drug problem. And their cries rankled the hearts of the wise men for the alcoholism faction decided the wise men and rashly let it be known that therapy and mood-changing drugs were virtually useless with alcoholics. The wise men are inept, they cried. Their clanking tambourines and their drugs merely substitutes for alcohol. Nay, they are not merely vertiginous intoxicants, they also addict doubly with a sure and synergistic force.

And it came to pass that the goose laid the NIAAA egg. And a cheer went up across the land.

The goose continued to lay golden eggs for the institute for several years. But gradually numbers of citizens began to complain that the goose was singularly well-fed. They said the goose had gotten too fat. It had become too costly to keep. So it was that the keepers of the goose began the well-known Reaganomic Diet, which sorely affected the goose's ovulation cycle. The goose became senile and menopausal. It languished in

hormonal hebetude. Its feathers moulted unseasonally, like leaves that fall from a deciduous maple with root rot. The institutes howled, "The sky is falling! The sky is falling!" And they implored the keepers of the goose to give it more nourishment, but the keepers sternly refused.

bverage alcohol industry, the drug industry, and television. Of course, the police will always be available to give timely talks on the dangers of drug abuse, and we have found nothing that works better than the ardent testimony of ex-doper circuit riders. The Administration went on to

"We have a mandate to cut back on goose feed," they said. "The bird has gotten too unwieldy, too expensive, too hard to control."

And so it was that NIAAA fell by the wayside, having no seniority. And NIDA became like unto an anorexic teenager. Oddly, NIMH prospered under the new dispensation, for among it there were many wealthy wise men and they knew how to take care of their own.

Now there were doubting Thomases and Thomasinas among the citizenry who were filled with wonder at the spectacle of the moribund goose. Some of these skeptics murmured, "What about alcohol and drug education? What about prevention?"

From high on the Hill came the serene answer: Alcohol and drug education will be left in the hands of those who know it best—the

say, "In these hard times the new austerity dictates that the institutes will deflate to minimal size, and the entire mission will be consolidated within the province and purview of NIMH. The federal thrust with regard to alcoholism and drug abuse treatment will at last be in the hands of those professionals who are trained to recognize that alcoholism and drug abuse are merely symptoms of underlying illnesses, depressions, and valium deficiency. Not to mention the possibility of a humanist-inspired communist conspiracy."

A great cry went up from Washington, "The goose is dead!" Long live the goose!

Moral: Never count on the federal goose, unless you work for the Pentagon, or are a military dictator of an oligarchy, or unless you own Boeing, or EXXON.

Moral 2: There's never been a goose that laid golden eggs forever, but somewhere over the rainbow a golden-egg-laying goose flies. It flies over the rainbow, why oh why can't it?



Heroin Endorsed As Treatment for Cancer Pain

by Stephen Newman
There are two images to consider here.

Heroin is not available here. That is not surprising. Physicians cannot legally prescribe heroin for anything. And that, at the moment, is apparently fine with most Americans because when they think of heroin they picture the rainy street corner and they don't want anyone talking about legal heroin. You'd have to be crazy. But when Judith Quattlebaum thinks of heroin her mind is filled with images from the cancer ward. She thinks of men and women who are dying of cancer and she knows, that more can be done to help those who are terminally ill escape the clutches of intractable pain during their last days, weeks or months of life.

Judith Quattlebaum is convinced that by legalizing heroin, by allowing physicians to use heroin to help ease the intense pain that so frequently accompanies terminal cancer, the United States would take a major step forward in providing compassionate care for its terminally ill.

Who is Judith Quattlebaum and does anyone in the country support her in her efforts to legalize heroin for use with terminal cancer patients? Ms. Quattlebaum is the president and executive director of

the National Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain. She organized the committee in 1978 and since that time she has haunted the halls of Congress to find a legislator who would propose a heroin legalization bill and, since completing that part of her task, has spent a good deal of time beating the bushes around the country to find individuals who would support such a bill.

Although admittedly there is still no national movement to make therapeutic heroin legally available, Ms. Quattlebaum has made significant progress in generating a dialogue about the wisdom of such a step.

William F. Buckley, the noted conservative columnist, was one of the first national figures to speak out in support of Ms. Quattlebaum's mission. In 1978 Buckley first spoke out in support of legal heroin and last year he saluted Quattlebaum's vigil in the Washington Star: "The purpose of these paragraphs is to celebrate the lonely work of Judith Quattlebaum. She is engaged in the grisly work of contemplating the terrible pain that accompanies some deaths by cancer, and attempting to bring a little relief from that pain to the hopeless."



Ms. Judith Quattlebaum

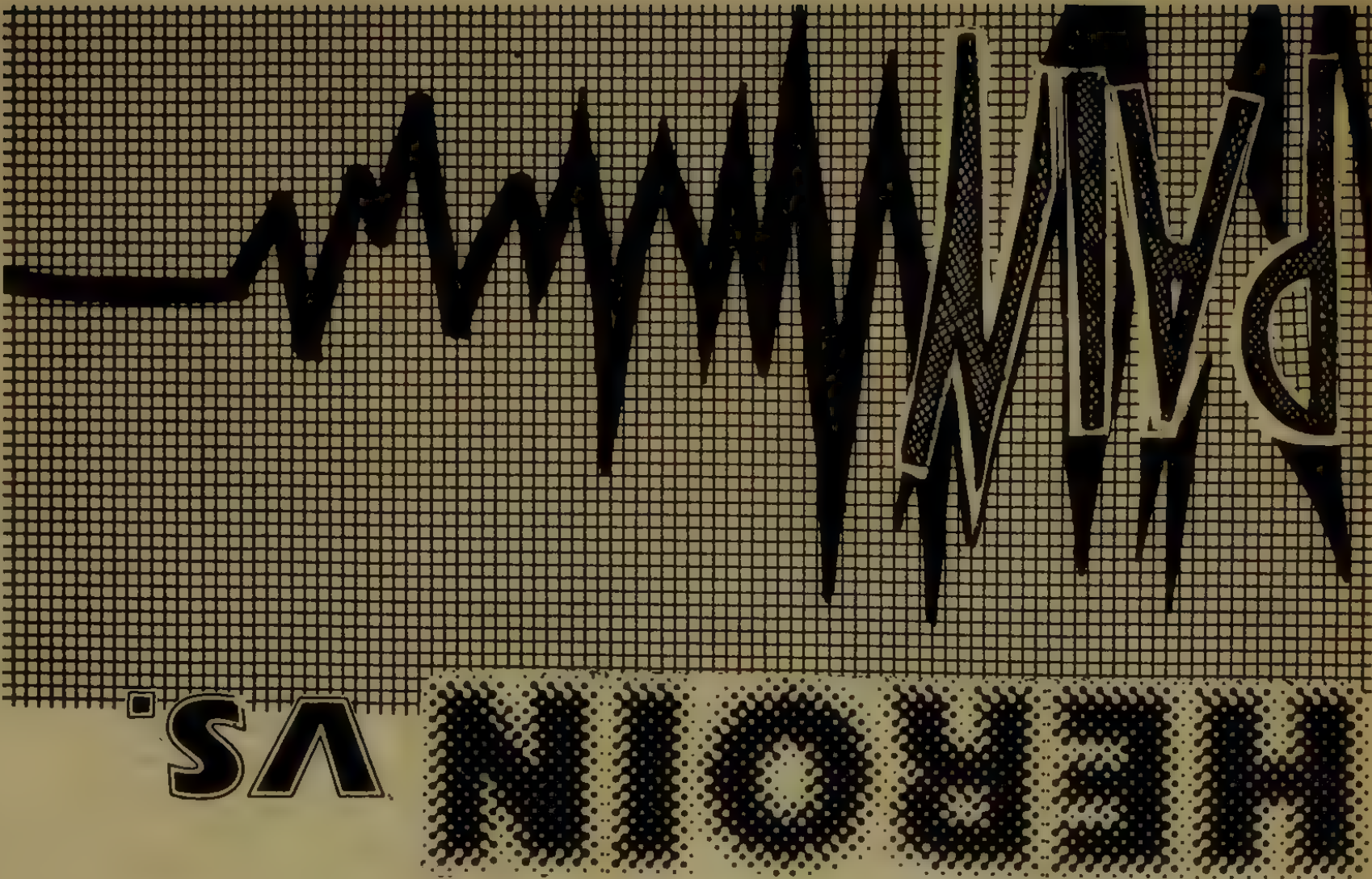
Quattlebaum's efforts and some chose to lend her their public support.

But why do these people want to make heroin legal? Don't we have enough legal pain killers? Doesn't the availability of morphine make it unnecessary to legalize heroin? Does the Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain claim that heroin is a better pain killer than morphine and is there any scientific support for that claim?

In a nut shell, the supporters of legal heroin claim that while heroin and morphine may be more or less equally effective pain killers when administered orally, heroin has distinct advantages over morphine when the drugs are administered by injection. Specifically, claim the supporters, heroin is more soluble in water and its effects begin more rapidly.

The solubility claim is especially significant with regard to terminal cancer patients. First, many of these patients are constantly nauseous and cannot keep oral medications in their stomachs. Second, some are so emaciated that their bodies cannot hold volumes of liquid. The fluid simply leaks out onto the bed sheets.

While the United States has not permitted the legal manufacture of heroin since 1924, more than thirty



(Continued on page 22)

ANALYSIS

LSD: Yesterday and Today

LSD has been making a strong comeback in the 1980's — although many would argue it never really even went away. Blotter acid is achieving new popularity across the nation in a colorful new format that is sometimes referred to as LSD "stamps." A few of the samples reported in this analysis chart fall under this general category, including red blotter imprinted with a black star, black blotter with a six-point star printed on both sides (from San

Diego) and a transparent green triangle blotter from New York. *High Times* discussed the new wave of LSD technology and marketing in an August, 1981 article titled, "LSD 81—Marketing the Better Blotter." The article described the great lengths acid entrepreneurs go to in order to make their individual products distinctive or unique. Silk screening and complex color-printing methods are among the new techniques being used to produce a more attractive—and more merchandisable—product.

However, quality control isn't all it could be. Of the two black star samples reported this issue, one was found to contain LSD while the second tested as containing no drug at all. Consistency of dosage is apparently also a still-imperfect science, with the amount of acid applied to blotter paper subject to considerable variance. According to *High Times*, the average dose today fluctuates between 50 and 90 micrograms. This represents a fairly low dosage level compared to street acid sold in the middle and late-sixties. And while LSD has consistently maintained a validity rate of 80 to 90 percent — a very high rate compared to other street drugs—the unknown remains very much a factor in the LSD experience. And the unknown, in the form of unpredictable and unstable dosage, will probably continue as a major component of street acid in the foreseeable future.

Street Drugs Analysis All U.S. (main ingredients)	April-July 1981	Reported Contents
Amphetamine	1	1
Methamphetamine	17	1
Speed-Uppers	2	1
Downers	10	1
Methaqualone	17	1
Cocaine	1	1
Heroin	4	1
LSD	3	10
Barbiturate	1	9
Marijuana/Hash	1	2
PCP	1	6
Angel Dust/THC	1	1
MDA & MDM	1	1
Mescaline	1	1
Psilocybin	1	1
Arthritis Meds	1	1
Asthma Meds	1	1
Diet Pills	1	1
Unknown	2	1
Totals	132	465

MOONSHINE:

(Continued from page 9)

Other states have attempted to deal with illegal liquor production in different ways. Wilkes County, North Carolina was once considered "the moonshine capitol of the world," according to Bob Surratt of the Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement Division, "Today we have no BATF agents stationed in that area

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(compared with eight to 10 in the 1950s), and the number of stills seized and arrests have dropped off vastly." Like Franklin County, Wilkes is mountainous, rugged and generally inaccessible. "People there accepted bootlegging as a way of life," Surratt told DSN. "This makes it very difficult to make any inroads in enforcement there."

Today, more industry and better jobs have offered citizens of Wilkes County alternatives to moonshining. But legalization of stills for the production of fuel alcohol has had an even greater impact on the moonshine industry in this area. "Presently, Wilkes County has 35 to 40 permits to legally make liquor, supposedly for fuel alcohol," Surratt explained. "Now I say supposedly because every once in awhile we hear about someone using the permits to make liquor."

The passage of Home Brew Laws have also contributed to the decline of moonshining in some parts of the country. In North Carolina, Surratt noted, "It is legal to make 'home brew' beer and wine, but it is illegal...to distill spirits to make liquor." Kentucky's Home Brew Law allows individuals to make liquor for their personal use, but outlaws its sale.

For those individuals who have cultivated a taste for white lightning, and prefer it to store whiskey, such legislation provides a means of legally indulging their tastes, but also a temptation to sell surplus liquor. In Georgia, where state taxes have priced legal whiskey

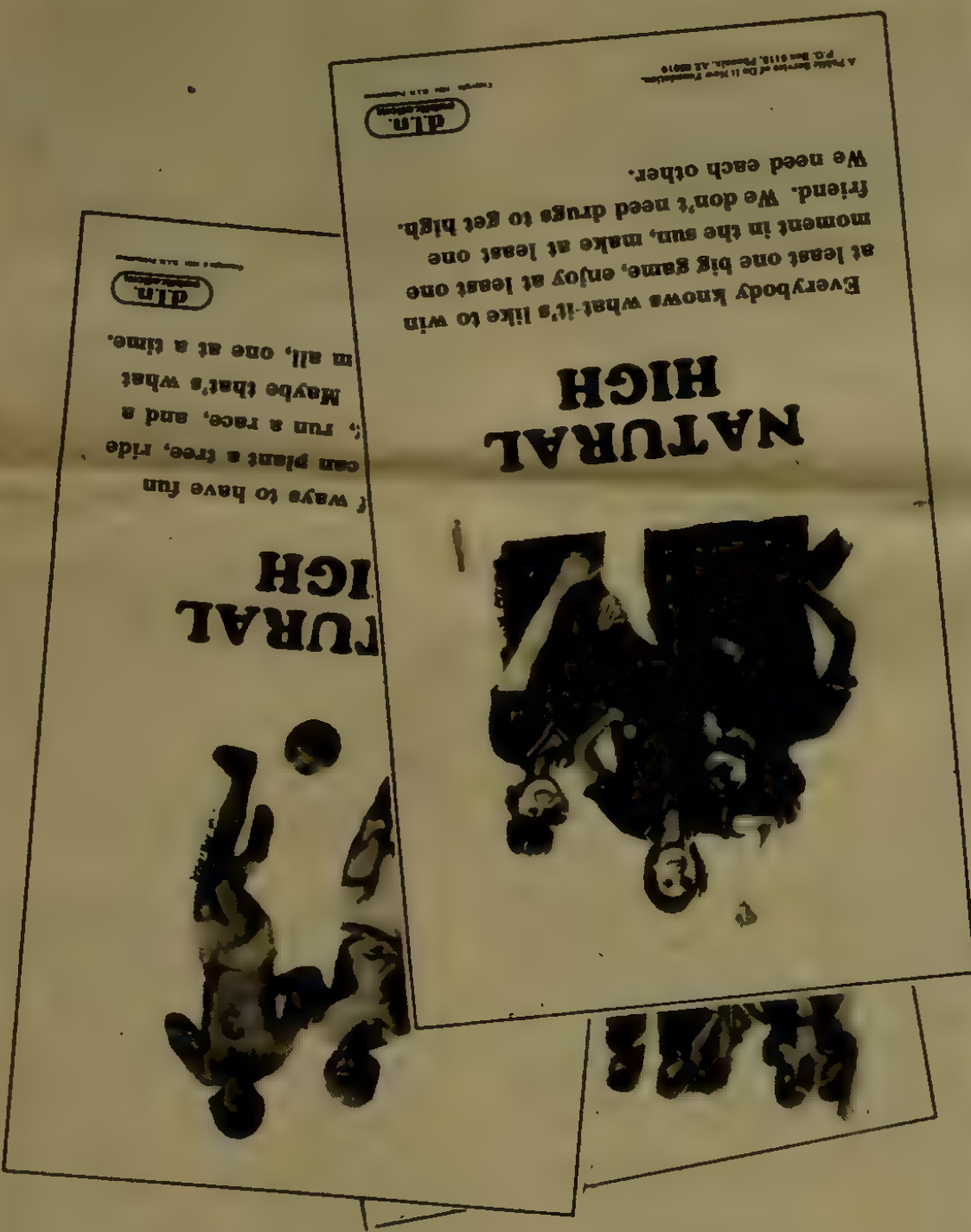
out of the reach of many people, moonshine is making a big comeback. But hazards attributed to short-cuts in traditional family recipes make safe whiskey cheaper at any price. According to Tom McGreevy, director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's liquor control operations, 99 percent of Georgia's white lightning is loaded with lead salts. These lead residues accumulate in the body over time and can lead to blindness, kidney failure, gout, paralysis and even death from lead poisoning. Leads are introduced into moonshine by the use of car radiators as condensers or by throwing an old car battery into the mash to speed up fermentation. "A man can drink moonshine for several years with no effect," said Virginia's John Wright. "But then comes that final critical drink that tips the balance. And he dies."

Such deviations from time-tested tradition would have made the pioneers shudder. But, in accord with the code of capitalism, where there is demand, supply usually follows. And, in the absence of standardized quality control procedures, the consumer must take his chances when imbibing illicit whiskey.

But for the individuals who brew "that good ole mountain dew" by light of the moon, a market still exists—people for whom white lightning's still the biggest thrill of all.

is proud to announce the NATURAL HIGH Poster Series

d.i.n.
publications



NATURAL HIGH POSTER SET. The beautiful artwork in this series perfectly complements the posters' message: "You don't need drugs to get high." The series emphasizes positive, natural non-drug alternatives for feeling good.

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LEARY
(Continued from page 14)

just one macho male dominant sex—there's suddenly fifty different types of sexual identities. And people are trying and changing them, so that the plurality, the variety, the individual differences that are emerging are very offensive to people who want one monolithic totalitarian state. But, no, they're not the future. Those who believe in intelligence and evolution and variety and tolerance and education—we're the future. No question of that. Or there'll be no future. I feel that the most ominous thing about the Moral Majority, the anti-drug fanatics, is that they're traitors to the American Dream. I see America as an incredible, free collaboration team enterprise. And we should take tremendous pride in our team. Americans shouldn't fight with each other. The lowest level of metaphor is to think of America as a pro football team. You have an offense, where you have to move things ahead, and you have a defense to keep things back. So you have future people and past people. And we can't all play offense because we can't all be rushing into the future trying new things because there has to be at least half of our team that are slowing things down and keeping the score down. But on a good football team the offense doesn't fight against the defense. American conservatives shouldn't be tackling American future people. It's not left/right, it's not racial, the issue is future versus past.

I have great sympathy for the fear that many conservatives feel about their children and drugs because my wife and I feel it, too. We have a seven-year-old, beautiful, intelligent youngster and we don't want him to go off to school in the next two or three years and be exposed to PCP or be exposed to the dumb, lousy, terrible abused drugs that are being foisted onto the kids today. And I'm going to, now that I'm off parole, I'm going to speak freely and I'm going to go around the country lecturing on drug education to raise the level of intelligence about drugs, because I don't want my kid growing into a society in which the Moral Majority claims to run things with the DEA but really it's the sleazy dealers who are controlling the action. I want government supervision and government help in making sure that when my kid is exposed to drugs—and he's going to be—that it's in a context of intelligent choice, that he knows what's happening and he's not going to be seduced into it by the underground or a naughty teenage kid.

The Drug Survival News interview with Timothy Leary concludes in our next issue. Among other topics, Dr. Leary discusses politics, organized religion, brainwashing, the Moral Majority, drug-induced consciousness expansion, space exploration, and the future of human evolution in a provocative final installment. Look for it the week of November 1.

LEARY: I'm writing a book, actually, on how to use drugs intelligently, or how to avoid drug abuse. I think how you do it is implied in many of the things I've said in the last three or four paragraphs. The application of intelligent, accurate education and make fun of drug abusers, should ridicule them. That's one thing about Cheech and Chong. Cheech and Chong make "doper" movies in the sense that their constituency is that 60 million Americans who are out there that enjoy laughing at themselves. And although Cheech and Chong appear to be dopers, almost everything that they do is to make fun of drug abuse—they show you the spaced-out hippie and they show you the sloppy grass smoker and they show you the jittery, paranoid cocaine user. And I think they're performing an incredibly wonderful social function—and they're making billions of dollars doing it. They're not pro-drug, pro-dope movies. They're movies which encourage an intelligent appraisal of people that misuse drugs. They're putting down drug abuse. And there should be more of it.

DSN: Dr. Leary, how would you respond to the conservative parents groups that have developed around the country who would disagree with that assessment, who have said that Cheech and Chong encourage drug use by portraying it in an un-real light, that they make it funny and cute and completely overlook the human misery and suffering and problems that attend drug abuse? Also, how would you characterize these groups? Do you see them as some sort of evolutionary throw-back in the era of chemical consciousness engineering?

LEARY: America is going through a staggering mutation right now. We're moving from a family-oriented, church-oriented, state-oriented society to an individual-oriented society with the sovereign individual as the basic unit. And this causes tremendous anguish and understandably so. I think we should be very kind to the conservatives who are understandably confused and irritated and panicked because everything they thought was secure and solid is suddenly becoming Einsteinian. There's not

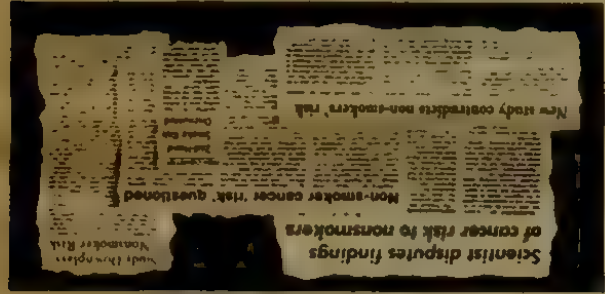
Notes on the Drug Abuse Orthodoxy

by Mark Worden

San Francisco cancer epidemiologist Dr. Nicholas Petrakis told the San Francisco *Chronicle* the Tobacco Institute campaign was "one of the most misleading pieces of advertising I've seen. Passive smoking is not a dead issue, and the studies linking it with cancer are all by very good people in the field."

Others have pointed out that the ad oversimplifies the whole health issue by reducing it to a contest between news accounts of two studies of cancer and second-hand smoke, when there are other solid studies ignored in the ad. Another concern is that the campaign avoided the issue of other health risks associated with passive inhalation of sidestream cigarette smoke.

HERE'S WHAT'S NOW BEING SAID ABOUT TOBACCO SMOKE IN THE AIR.



REPORT YOU BELIEVE HALF THE STORY. GET THE WHOLE STORY.

Having the Single Story is dangerous to the future.

Dr. Stanton Glantz, a biostatistician and long-time foe of indiscriminate public smoking, was quoted by the *Chronicle* as saying, "There are over 200 papers in the medical literature on the subject of second-hand smoke, and until January, 1981, none of them dealt with lung cancer. There is a lot of evidence that second-hand smoke can cause nonmalignant lung problems and at least a temporary decrease in lung capacity."

However, Dr. Brian McMahon of the Harvard University School of Public Health said the ad campaign was no worse than the usual tobacco company misrepresentations in the general area of cigarette smoking.

America. His records show case after case where Valium, Darvon, codeine, Motrin, and other drugs were dispensed by company physicians without prescription.

Robert Howard points out, "Reports by operators not only suggest that illegal dispensing procedures are common, they also indicate substantial professional incompetence. For example,"

continues Howard, "an employee just out of the hospital after a bout with alcoholism was prescribed Valium for her nerves." (Valium is cross-tolerant with alcohol and other sedative-hypnotics, a fact not fully appreciated by physicians inexperienced with alcoholism and drug abuse.) Only after the medical department agreed to mark its records to make sure that workers with histories of alcoholism or drug abuse were not prescribed Valium again.

("Drugged, Bugged, and Coming Unplugged" appeared in August, 1981 Mother Jones.)

Second-Hand Smoke Signals

The full-page ad headlines: SAID ABOUT TOBACCO SMOKE IN THE AIR. The body of the ad contains news reports of research allegedly refuting a Japanese study which showed increased cancer risk in non-smoking wives of husbands who smoke cigarettes. The ad by the Tobacco Institute was designed to counteract an anti-smoking backlash prompted by the Japanese study, which was published in January.

but also "trivialize current public concern regarding Valium, a concern which emphasizes the importance of limiting this drug to safe appropriate use." The Health Research Group is asking the FDA to require Hoffman-LaRoche to place corrective ads in medical journals.

For more information, contact the Health Research Group, 2000 "P" St., NW, Washington DC 20036.

Getting Wired at AT&T

Does AT&T push drugs on its employees? An investigative report by Robert Howard in *Mother Jones* says, emphatically, "Yes!"

Workers and union leaders alike claim that AT&T's practice of gearing employees to technology has produced a "stress epidemic," which, in turn promotes a high rate of alcoholism and other drug abuse in Bell System employees.



One megacorporate strategy to cope with on-the-job stress has been for the company to dispense drugs. "They come in brown bottles with the Bell insignia on the front," writes Howard. "They are called 'greenies' or, sometimes, 'Bell Telephone aspirin.' By most accounts, they are buffered analgesic tablets, a combination of aspirin and caffeine; and they are a fixture in Bell System offices across the nation."

Aspirin and caffeine? That doesn't seem so bad, does it? But that's just scratching the surface. Donald Collins says, "The company indiscriminately prescribes drugs to its employees." Five years ago, Collins established a counseling program at Local 1150, Communication Workers of

What is the drug abuse orthodoxy? It's your everyday drug

abuse phenomenon — promoters and pushers of ordinary drug abuse, prescription medication, over-the-counter concoctions, aspirin, alcohol, caffeine, tobacco, and so on.

The drug abuse orthodoxy is responsible for most of the drug abuse problems in this country, yet most vocal concern about drug abuse is directed at exotic illegal drugs. This is not to say that there are no problems with marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and other illicit, but this column will attempt to convey, on at least a semi-regular basis, the notion that there are other "drug problems" than those involving exotic concoctions consumed by kids. Reader contributions to this column are welcome.

"Vitamin V" Under Attack

What does mother's little helper really do?

Sydney Wolfe, MD, head of Ralph Nader's Health Research Group. According to Wolfe, Hoffman-LaRoche Inc. (makers of Valium) have promoted the tranquilizers to physicians with false and deceptive advertising designed to boost declining sales.



Wolfe contends the ads do not sufficiently warn that Valium is "not always safe, even when used at recommended dosages." He also says the ads do not warn of the "observed potential for habituation, which, in some individuals, may result in an inexorable progression from low to high dosages, with the associated risk of undergoing even more severe withdrawal symptoms." While potential for addiction can be compounded when Valium is used with alcohol, there are numerous reports that Valium can be addicting by itself.

Dr. Wolfe maintains the ads not only promote Valium as the "normative response to stress,"

THE DRUG ABUSE ORTHODOXY

by Mary Ann Holtz

REVIEWS

Books

THE HERBAL CONNECTION:

HERBS, DRUG ABUSE AND HOLISTIC HEALTH, by Ethan Nebelkopf, BiWorld Publishers, P.O. Box 1143, Orem UT 84057, May 1981, 188 pages, 12.95

hardcover.

Ethan Nebelkopf has been using holistic treatment methods in his work with drug addicts for many years. In THE HERBAL

CONNECTION, Nebelkopf shares his recipes for "Detox Brew," "Relaxo Brew" and other herbal approaches which have been successful in treating the many "addictions" which plague our society.

"Detox Brew" is a tea made from comfrey, spearmint, rose hips, golden seal, and other herbs. This blend, according to Nebelkopf, acts as a tonic for the respiratory system, which is often depressed from opiate use. It is also useful in tobacco detoxification. "Relaxo Brew" acts as a mild tranquilizer and relaxation aid. It consists of valerian root, chamomile and spearmint.



"A holistic approach to

addiction does not separate mind and body," Nebelkopf argues in THE HERBAL CONNECTION. The

herbal remedies he proposes, therefore, have dual physiological and psychological functions. The

herbs act to cleanse the body and relax the mind while the energy involved in mixing the herbs and making the teas becomes a new, non-drug-oriented ritual — "a way

to redirect the energy" (that was spent on the addicting habit) to create a more positive, purposeful lifestyle.

Contents include chapters on "Herbs to Know Well," "Herbs to be Familiar With" (from Aloe vera to yohimbe), herbal mixtures and an annotated reading list. Clearly

written, interesting and readable, THE HERBAL CONNECTION is an important new work in the growing literature of alternative

treatment methods.

AT WORK, A Manual for Professionals, C. William Webb, Charlotte Drug Education Center,

Inc., 1416 E. Morehead St., Charlotte NC 28204, 1980, 289

pages, \$20.00 (plus \$2.00 shipping

and handling) softcover.

This manual is the culmination of a three-year project to develop a primary prevention program for

business and industry based on the assumption that stress in a

work environment creates a high-risk state for drug abuse. Work

stress was defined as any action or situation to which an individual reacts by placing special physical

or psychological demands upon himself.

This "how-to" guide describes the program developed by the

Charlotte Drug Education Center and includes the theoretical basis

for their program, strategies for development and workshop

modules. These modules include stress, drug information, group

communication, coping with problem-solving and others.

This manual continues in the fine tradition of the Drug

Education Center for producing practical, useful, well-developed

materials. Very good.

PROBLEMS by Sidney Cohen, The Hawthorn Press, Inc., 149 Fifth

Ave., New York NY 10010, July

1981, 392 pages, \$29.95 hardcover,

\$19.95 softcover.

Sidney Cohen is a long-respected researcher in the

substance abuse field, who has written extensively on the effects,

treatment and prevention of drug

abuse for many years. THE

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS

represents a collection of many of

these writings, especially essays

published in the Vista Hill

Foundation Newsletter. The

majority of these articles were

written during the past decade and

have been updated when necessary.

THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS

includes pieces on legal and illegal drugs, including

such diverse topics as "Marihuana

issues," and "Methadone

Diversions," epidemiology and

trend analysis ("The Latin

American Connection"), diagnosis

of substance abuse, treatment

issues (such as "Alcoholics: Can

They Become Social Drinkers?")

and special groups and situations

including women, elderly,

teenagers, drugs in sports and

more.

The breadth and depth of Dr.

Cohen's understanding of

substance abuse issues make this

collection a valuable resource for

drug and alcohol professionals.

His ability to translate difficult

concepts into understandable

terms makes it equally useful for

general readers.

Films

CLASSIC CONTRIBUTIONS IN

THE ADDICTIONS, edited by

Howard Shaffer and Milton Earl

Burglass, Brunner/Mazel

Publishers, 19 Union Square, New

York NY 10003, 1981, 544 pages,

\$35.00 hardcover.

This collection of articles in the

addiction field are, according to

the editors "examples of

outstandingly creative efforts to

initiate, organize, and

communicate important ideas

about the phenomenon of the

addictions." It is an attempt to put

in one volume many of the

landmark works on theory,

research and practice.

The contributions are organized

thematically in six sections: I.

Perspectives on History and

Related Social Policy; II.

Psychodynamics of Addiction; III.

Psychosocial Perspectives on

substance abuse field.

understanding friend, Theresa,

whose older sister and young

child are living with Theresa and

her parents. Talking with Theresa

and her sister, Susan is faced with

the problems and challenges of

raising a small child.

These are both excellent films.

The characters are portrayed well,

as is the subject matter. Both films

discuss the alternatives available:

adoption, abortion, marriage, or

single parenting. NOT MY

PROBLEM explodes the common

male belief that birth control is "up

to the girl to take care of," while in

TEENAGE PREGNANCY, Susan,

faced with the final decision,

realizes that there really are no

easy answers.

"UNTIL I GET CAUGHT",

Southerby Productions, Inc., P.O.

Box 15403, Long Beach CA 90815,

(213)434-3446, 27 minutes, \$475.00

purchase price, \$50.00 rental.

Produced by the Department of

Psychology at Cornell University,

this documentary examines the

dangers of drunk driving in a

straightforward, informative

manner. Narrated by Dick Cavett,

"UNTIL I GET CAUGHT" presents

staggering statistics on drunk

driving accidents and deaths.

Several relatives of people killed in

alcohol-related accidents tell

about the events surrounding the

loss of their loved ones.

The program discusses the

Swedish campaign of strictly

enforcing drunk driving laws

which has successfully lowered

the number of alcohol-related

accidents in that country. The

concept of blood alcohol levels

and drunk driving laws in the

United States are also explained.

This film is useful in a school

setting as well as community and

occupational adult education

programs. A discussion guide is

included.

later, Susan is consoled by an

pregnancy test. She contacts Dave

and he agrees to discuss it —

positive results from her

the clinic after she gets the

of the story. We see Susan leaving

EASY ANSWERS is Susan's side

TEENAGE PREGNANCY: NO

both he and Susan must face.

remind him that it is a reality that

my problem." But his friends

does get herself pregnant it's not

teamates and tells them "if she

Susan. He talks with his

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to baseball practice rather than to

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presents Dave's reaction to this

pregnant. NOT MY PROBLEM

time. Then Susan suspects she is

They have been dating for some

rehearsing for the school play.

team. Fifteen year old Susan is

Dave, 16, is on the baseball

team. Fifteen year old Susan is

rehearsing for the school play.

They have been dating for some

time. Then Susan suspects she is

pregnant. NOT MY PROBLEM

presents Dave's reaction to this

new complication in his life. At

first he refuses to accept his

responsibilities and chooses to go

to baseball practice rather than to

the family planning clinic with

Susan. He talks with his

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does get herself pregnant it's not

my problem." But his friends

remind him that it is a reality that

both he and Susan must face.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY: NO

EASY ANSWERS is Susan's side

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Calendar

September 23-25

Librarians and Information

Specialists in Addictions Meeting,

Halifax, Nova Scotia. Contact: Eleanor

Cardoza, Nova Scotia Commission on

Drug Dependency, 5668 South Street,

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A6, (902)

424-4270.

September 25-October 3

Alcoholism: The World Conference,

London, England. Contact: Charter

Medical Corporation, Addictive

Disease Division, 5780 Peachtree

Dunwoody Road, NE, Suite 170,

Atlanta, GA 30342.

September 27-29

Control Issues in Alcohol Abuse

Prevention: Local, State and National

Designs for the 80s. Contact: William J.

McCord, (803) 758-2521.

October 4-8

Fourth Biennial Canadian

Conference on Employee Assistance

Program and Alcohol and

Addiction Problems in the Workplace.

(continued from page 17)

HEROIN

other nations use heroin as a legal pain reliever on a regular basis. When Judith Quattlebaum's call for such use in the United States was first considered by the federal government early last year, the legal use of heroin as a pain killer in England was suddenly used to support the positions of both opponents and supporters of legal heroin. The government asked Dr. Seymour Perry of the National Institute of Health's Interagency Committee on New Therapies in Pain and Discomfort and Dr. Diane Fink of the National Cancer Institute for their opinions in the dispute.

pioneer in the care of the terminally ill, has abandoned the use of heroin in favor of morphine, the most commonly used drug for severe pain in this country. "Whether this misrepresentation of fact was intentional or accidental, it is clear from a letter dated June 17, 1980, that the information being disseminated by Drs. Perry and Fink was not accurate. The letter, addressed to Mrs. James H. Parker, a member of the National Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain's advisory council, and written by a staff member of St. Christopher's Hospice, stated, 'I enclose a copy of our current drug sheet and should make it clear that we have given up using heroin orally, but do give it by injection when patients can no longer use oral drugs. The reason for this is that heroin is more soluble and

Sixth Southeastern Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Marriott Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Fee \$250 (\$300 after Oct. 15). Contact: Pat Fields, Registrar, (404) 257-9333.

December 2-6

Tenth Annual Meeting, Association of Labor-Management Administrators and Consultants in Alcoholism. Contact: ALMACA, 1800 N. Kent Street #907, Arlington VA 22209, (703) 522-6272.

November 17-20

International Conference on the Treatment of Addictive Behaviors. Grand Canyon, Arizona. Contact: Conference Registrar, Bureau of Conferences and Institutes, 805 Yale NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

November 17-22

Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: Input '81 Headquarters, Humber College, 205 Humber College Blvd., Rexdale, Ontario M9W 5L7, (416) 675-7420.

"When injections are necessary, heroin is undoubtedly the best and safest of all the potent narcotic analgesics..."

therefore can be given in a smaller volume of water."

Judith Quattlebaum knew that Dr. Robert G. Twycross would not have advised St. Christopher's Hospice to abandon its use of heroin. In June of 1978 Dr. Twycross visited Washington as a

Both Drs. Perry and Fink advised against the legalization of heroin. In so doing they both referred to the work of Dr. Robert G. Twycross and London's St. Christopher's Hospice. Both doctors argued (Dr. Perry in a letter to William F. Buckley and Dr. Fink in a letter to Congressman G. William Whitehurst) that "(St. Christopher's Hospice), the

"I see heroin as a means that would make it possible for human beings in the last days of their lives to be freed from pain, so that...they would have moments to reflect on great spiritual and human values."

desirable at this time and we oppose it. My suspicion would be — and I think that it is supported by the facts — that heroin would pose more severe problems than usual and that indeed we would be hard pressed to control its distribution." Mr. Haislip did go on to say that, "if the factual determination is made by scientists based on the facts, that heroin possesses a unique benefit that is not satisfied by other drugs to relieve some segment of suffering people, that it would be incumbent upon us to try to find the means to control its distribution so that those benefits could be enjoyed."

On May 1, 1981, Congressman Madigan co-sponsored House bill 3209 along with eleven other House colleagues. H.R. 3209 would allow cancer specialists to prescribe heroin for terminal cancer patients who were being cared for in a hospital or hospice. To date no senator has seen fit to introduce the necessary companion legislation in the U.S. Senate. Earlier this year researchers at Georgetown University found heroin to be two and a half times as potent as morphine in relieving pain.

"I honestly see heroin as a gift of God which his children—the 'least brethren' (those suffering from terminal cancer)—have been deprived of too long."

The Reverend John F. X. Sheehan, Professor of Theology at Marquette University, was unable to attend the hearings but in a letter to the subcommittee stated, "I see heroin as a means that would make it possible for human beings in the last days of their lives to be freed from pain, so that occasionally during those days, they would have moments to reflect on the great spiritual and human values. I honestly see heroin as a gift of God which his children—the 'least brethren'—(those suffering from terminal cancer)—have been deprived of too long." During the hearings the legislation was opposed by Gene Haislip of the Drug Enforcement

guest of Mrs. Quattlebaum's committee and, in an address to the committee members, he Administration who stated, "Our position with regard to this piece of legislation is that it is not

Heroin. It's caused enough pain. Maybe it's time to put it to work to relieve some.

DSN CLASSIFIED

degree or equivalent in a clinical field. Successful drug treatment provider experience is desirable. Salary range \$21,780 - \$27,288 DOE plus liberal fringes. Send resume to Personnel Manager, CODA, 306 NE 20th, Portland, Oregon 97232. EOE M/F.

As a service to its readers, DSN offers free classified ad space to employers in substance abuse and related fields. Please submit typewritten copy to DSN Classified prior to October 20 for inclusion in our next issue. And good hunting!

CLINICAL PROGRAM MANAGERS

Multi-Modality, Nonprofit drug abuse treatment program in renewal process seeks clinical program managers for each of its 3 components (275 client outpatient drug-free, 275 client outpatient Methadone maintenance and 30 client residential drug-free). Responsibilities include: clinical services management, supervision, training, networking with other care providers, coordination of activities with administrative personnel and long-range planning. Emphasis on training, supervision and leadership. Outside clinical consultation available. Requires extensive clinical supervision experience and Masters

CLINICAL SUPERVISOR

To supervise and maintain professional clinical services in the treatment of substance abuse clients for a four-county area. The services include four out-patient centers and a center for long and short term treatment residential intermediate care. The clinical supervisor is responsible for the in-service training of all clinical staff (11 positions). The clinical supervisor is expected to develop and maintain referral contacts with other professionals and

provide interpretation of the agency's treatment services with community volunteer organizations. Requires M.A. in human services area and two years in a supervisory position for clinical services; or a B.A. and four years in a supervisory position. The candidate must have had at least two years of direct counseling experience under supervision. Salary is commensurate depending on training and experience. Send letter and resume to Phil Shively, Exc. Dir., Alcohol & Drug Dependency Services of Southeast Iowa, 1340 Mt. Pleasant St., Burlington IA 52601. Include references knowledgeable of clinical skills. Position to be filled October 1, 1981 or after. ADDS is an AA/EO employer.

NEW FROM

d.i.n. publications



"The good information, coupled with the low reading level makes this a publication which may prove D.N.'s best ever for these grades. Whether you have used D.N. literature in the past, or have shunned it because of predominant Senior HS-College reading level and content, we urge you to check this one out." Grassroots, 8/81

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL A Handbook for Young People

by Jim Parker

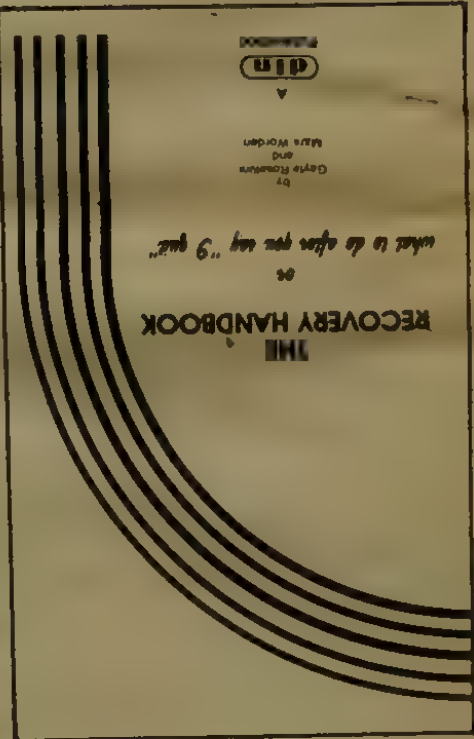
You're a busy person. You go to school, watch television, study (probably not as much as you should), listen to music, go to movies, and hang out with your friends. You might play racketball or play guitar, collect stamps or Star Wars souvenirs. Someday, you want to be a nurse, an astronaut, a fashion model or a big league baseball player. Or maybe you're not sure what you want to be. But what you are *right now* is busy. You do your homework and do the dishes. You make your bed and maybe mow the lawn. So why should you spend time learning about drugs? There's a lot of reasons.

—From the introduction

Mail to: DIN Publications, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, AZ 85010
Please send me _____ copies of *Drugs and Alcohol: A Handbook for Young People*. Single copies 75¢ each; 10/\$6; 100/\$50; 1000/\$375
Total of order \$ _____ Payment enclosed _____ Date _____
Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Phone number _____
(for P.O. Box Addresses)
Please bill us _____ (Organizations Only)
Please include a 10% shipping and handling charge on all prepaid orders (minimum 50¢).
A 15% handling charge will be assessed on all billed orders. U.S. funds only. AZ residents please include 5% tax.

NEW FROM

d.i.n. publications



"delightfully thorough in many areas, especially so regarding nutritional factors, blood sugar and hypoglycemia, stress and relaxation." Grassroots 8/81

by Gayle Rosellini
and Mark Worden

RECOVERY OR HANDBOOK What To Do After You Say "I Quit"

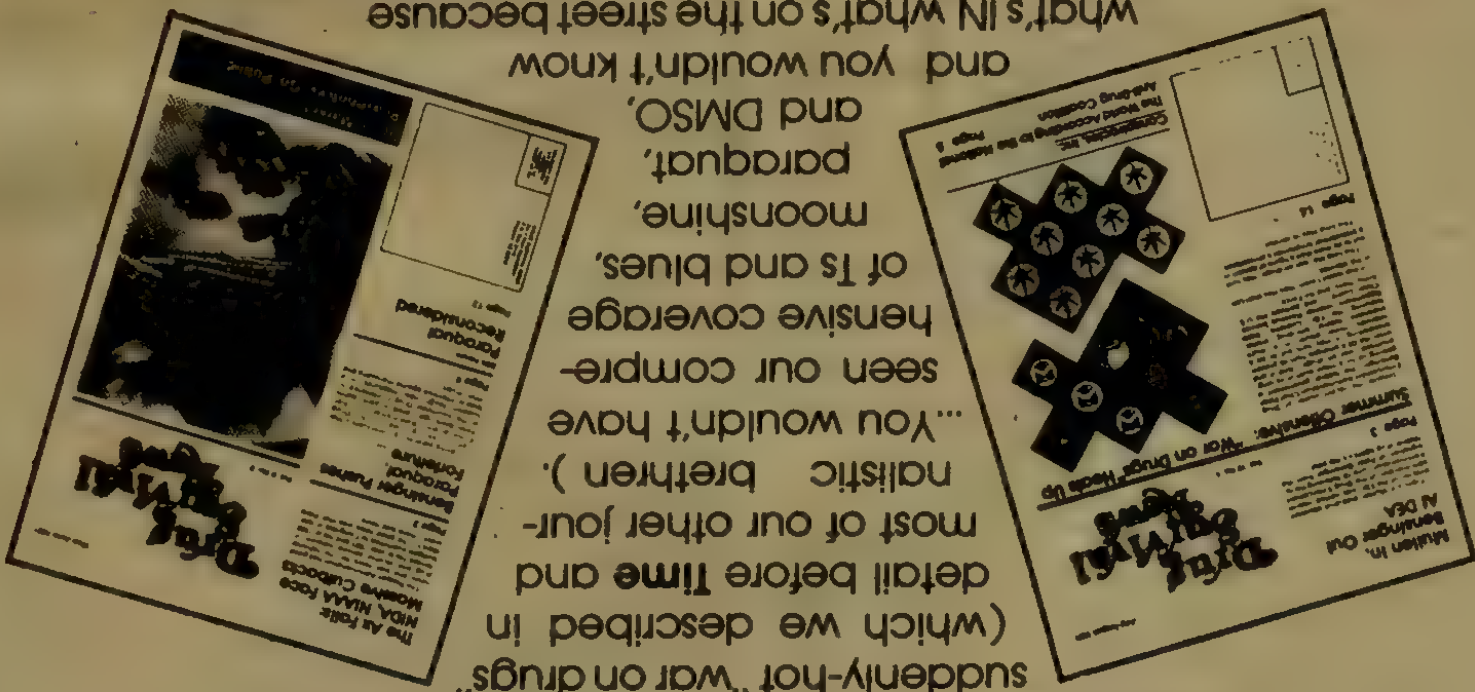
The Recovery Handbook is written for persons who have made the critical decision to quit drinking. It discusses, in clear, understandable language, what recovering alcoholic can do to facilitate the recovery process. Includes selections on nutrition, stress management, and other positive living skills which the individual can incorporate into his or her lifestyle to assist in full recovery from alcoholism. *The Recovery Handbook* is compatible with, and can be used in conjunction with, all major alcoholism treatment philosophies. The authors' message in *The Recovery Handbook* is a simple one: "It's easier to stay sober if you feel good." *The Recovery Handbook* offers plain, simple suggestions for accomplishing both goals.

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Drug Survival News

P.O. Box 5115 Phoenix, AZ 85010

Haight Songs Book

Ashbury

Songs of
Love and
Haight

by Ashleigh Brilliant

For Jimmy
with love
from
Ashleigh
Brilliant
Jan 1981
London

ASHLEIGH
BRILLIANT
PO BOX 14285
SF 94114

As Sung by the Author in Golden Gate Park
Copyright 1981 - H-B Publications

THERE IS A DIGGER IN THE TOWN

(Tune: "There Is A Tavern In The Town")

There is a Digger in the town, in the town,
He loves most everyone around, one around,
He gives food and clothes and shelter if he can
To every needy girl and man.

People say he must be crazy

Helping other folks be lazy,

Giving things because he loves to, all for free, free, free!

Are you, are you, kind friends, are you - or you - or you

By any chance a Digger too, Digger too?

You can be a Digger - anybody can--

Just really love your fellow man.

At the Trip Without A Ticket

You'll find everything's indicated--

live of peace and joy and friendliness and love, love, love.

Haight-Ashbury's the place today, place today,

In San Francisco by the Bay, by the Bay.

If you dig the Diggers, show your heart is big--

Come on and help the Diggers dig!

HAIGHT-ASHBURY THE BEAUTIFUL

(Tune: "America the Beautiful")

O beautiful for hairy beard,

For psychedelic smiles,

For lava-lamps and costumes weird

And run-away juveniles.

Haight-Ashbury, Haight-Ashbury,

America unbound!

Within thy good old neighborhood:

The rising underground.

O beautiful for hippie feet

That walk without mishap

Through tourist trash on every street

And piles of canine crap.

Haight-Ashbury, Haight-Ashbury,

Your own conclusion draw--

Collapse entire or die by fire,

But never go bourgeois!

THE INTERCOURSE SONG

(Tune: "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen")

God rest you girls and gentlemen,

Let nothing you dismay;

Science has the answers now,

There's no more need to pray;

For liking sexual intercourse

No consequence you'll pay!

O tidings of comfort and joy, comfort and joy,

O tidings of comfort and joy!

A miracle of chemistry

And scientific skill,

The dream of countless centuries

They've managed to fulfill:

Our lives are richer now because

There's power in the Pill!

O tidings of comfort and joy, comfort and joy,

O tidings of comfort and joy.

There's good news, too, for people who've

Been never at their ease

In sexual matching, scared of catching

Something worse than fleas:

All acts are pure now drugs can cure

Veneral disease!

O tidings of comfort and joy, comfort and joy,

O tidings of comfort and joy!

But if by chance through circumstance

You miss a pill or three

And you contract the worst disease,

The one called pregnancy,

They're on your side, they now provide

Abortions legally!

O tidings of comfort and joy, comfort and joy,

O tidings of comfort and joy!



SO JOLLY

(Tune: "Hello Dolly!")

I feel so jolly,

Yes I'm so jolly,

It's so great to be here smoking my first grass!

Oh yes it's me jolly,

I can be jolly,

Just a little marihuana makes your life a gas!

This stuff that can't hurt you

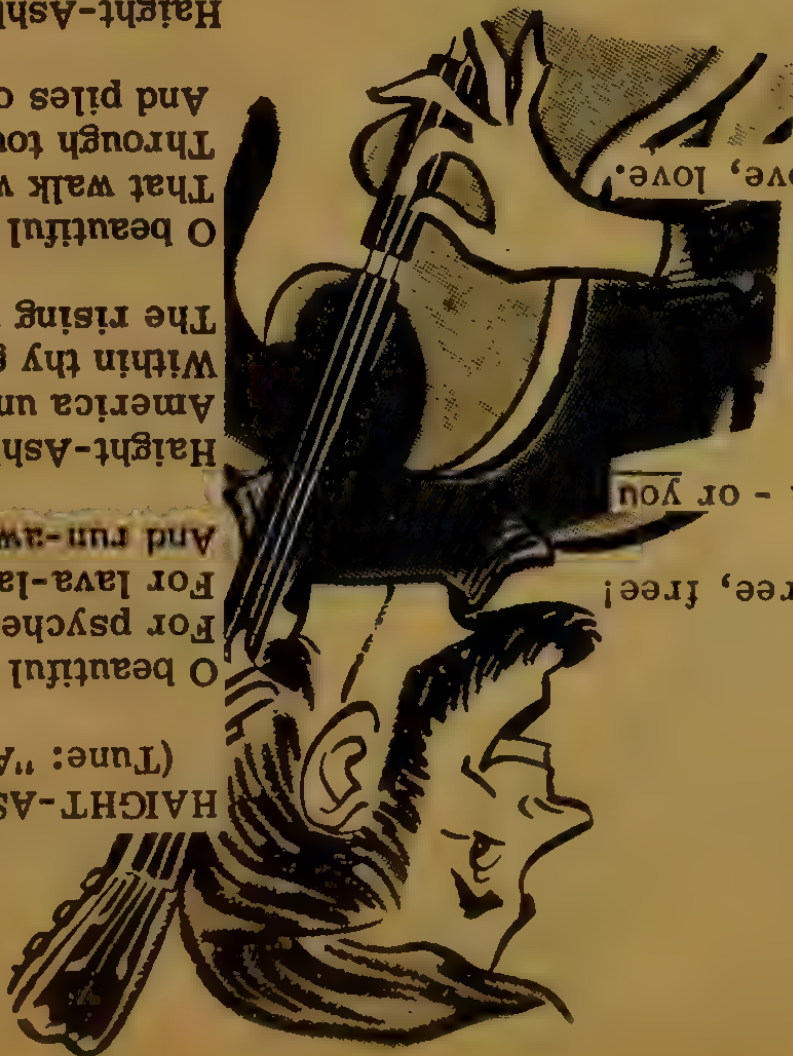
Sure can con-vert you,

I'm a pot-head now and know I'll always be.

So, light some more, brothers,

Let's make love not war, brothers,

No more keeping off the grass for me!



(Tune: "April Showers")

Though pretty flowers
Mean love and peace
Each hippie covers
Before the police.
No use explaining
Your innocence;
Their actions couldn't be
Brutality—
They hate all violence;

And when they see a crowd
Upon the grass,
It helps them be proud
Just to harass;
So don't resist the poor policeman—
Let him have his good time—
It's easier frightening you
Than fighting crime!

THE HIPPENPOOF SONG

(Tune: "The Whittenpoof Song")

From the lovely Drogstore Cafe
To the dear old I and Thou
To the Park so finely flowered and greenly grassed,
We will all remember Haight Street
And the hippie friends we knew
And the scene that was too beautiful to last.

Yes, the scene was all too wondrous

And the folks were all too pure
To survive the world's materialistic mass;
Like Bohemians and Beatniks we are doomed to fade away,

Sinking back into the monstrous Middle Class.

We're poor little hippies far from home

High, high, high,

We're all together 'cause we're all alone

High, high, high!

Gentle explorers all at sea,

Seeking a cure for reality,

Who'd have mercy on you or me?

High, high, high!

Why get wed when she'll come to bed

Soon as you have said that you wanna?

It beats booze and you'll never lose

If you always use marihuana.

IT'S A NARK

(Tune: "Lone Ranger" theme from the "William Tell" Overture)

It's a nark, it's a nark, it's a nasty nark,

If you've got any pot, better keep it dark;

To and fro let him go up the wrong tree bark:

It's a nark, it's a nark, it's a nasty nark.

Over-trust means a bust and a stranger's danger-ous and always was;

Be discreet in the street, where a cutie's duty could be to tip off the fuzz;

It's a raid, I'm afraid, and he's made to, paid to find the stuff you're on—

Only hope, caught with dope, is to hush it, crush it, flush it down the john!

It's a nark, it's a nark, it's a nasty nark;

All my pot's in a spot hidden in the park,

In the lee of a tree with a secret mark

Where a nark never comes to bark.

(Tune: "Jimmie Crack Corn" or "The Blue-Tail Fly")

I smoked some pot and then I saw
The real reason for the law:
For freedom to be really free
You must be free illegally.

Chorus: Hippie get stoned and I don't care
Hippie get stoned and I don't care
Hippie get stoned and I don't care
The world has gone away.

Well pot is nice and acid's hip
It puts you on a friendly trip
But if you want to save your skin
Just stay away from heroin.

I saw a man down on the street
He wore gold bells upon his feet
A string of flowers was in his hair
But I think he had no underwear.

My friend has trouble with his eyes
He can't stop blinking though he tries;
The doctor said, "There's little hope—
You've become a walking stroboscope."

Hallucinating when quite high
I thought that I could really fly;
My guru said, "Your plan is vain,"
As he pushed me through the window-pane.

MARRY-WANNA

(Tune: "Celito Lindo")

Folks are free in Haight=Ashbury,
They can live and be what they wanna;
Wedding-cake gives you stomach-ache
So the hippies take marihuana.

Chorus: High, high, high, high, high,

It's no dishonor—

Phoney matrimony's a lousy life:

If you need a wife, marry Juana!

Why get wed when she'll come to bed
Soon as you have said that you wanna?
It beats booze and you'll never lose
If you always use marihuana.

(Tune: "Lone Ranger" theme from the "William Tell" Overture)

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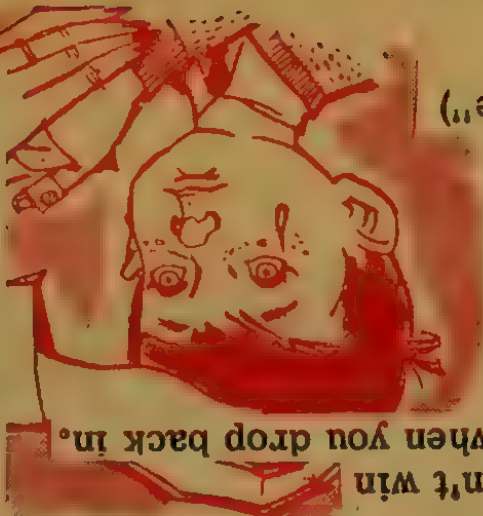
In the lee of a tree with a secret mark

Where a nark never comes to bark.

DIGGER LULLABY

(Tune: "Hush Little Baby, Don't Say A Word")

Hush little digger, don't make a peep,
Diggers gonna find you a place to sleep,
And if your stomach stands in need
Diggers have a big Panhandle feed
And if of clothing you need more
Everything is free at the Digger store
And if you're feeling like a crotch
You're in good hands with the Digger doc
And if you're picked up by the police
Digger lawyers work for your release
And if for work you sit and sob
Ask the Digger clerk for a Digger job
And if the city does you harm
You can go and live on a Digger farm
And if as a drop-out you still can't win
The Diggers still will love you when you drop back in.



HOME IN THE TREES

(Tune: "Home on the Range")

Oh give me a home
Where the hippies all roam
In a park where the people are free
Where there's plenty of grass
And some cute hippie lass
Only wants to have plenty of me.

Chorus: Home, home in the trees
Where all people can do as they please
Where seldom is heard
A middle-class word
And reality's just a disease.

How often at night
Have I asked for a light
From a stranger whom I could not see
And beheld in that place
My own brother's face
Who had always been looking for me.

Is there pot around the Mission?
It's an old Spanish tradition.
Is there pot in the Marina?
Yes, their grass is always greener
Is there pot out in Potrero?
Keep it under your sombrero.
Do they smoke it in North Beach?
Topless joints are ten cents each.

Is there pot at City College?
It's their major source of knowledge
What about Haight-Ashbury?
Why on earth would you ask me?



City College
Source of knowledge
Ashbury
Don't ask me

CHIQUITA BANANA

(Tune: "The Chiquita Banana Song")

I'm Chiquita Banana, here to testify
Bananas are so good and they can get you high
And for discreet and law-abiding gentlefolk
There's nothing like the fragrance of banana-smoke;
It can bring you to Nirvana
But they can't ban a banana;
You may stock it and retail it,
And it's even safe to mail it!

So if there's no other reason but the law that has been
keeping you angelic,
Remember beautiful bananas
Can make you psychotic!
They can't ban a
Ba-na-na!

SAN FRANCISCO, FULL OF MARIJUANA
(Tune: "Alouette")

Chorus: San Francisco, full of marijuana
San Francisco, paradise of pot!

Men in blue
Smoke it too

On Nob Hill
Soon they will

In the Mission
Old tradition

In the Marina
Grass is greener

In Potrero
High sombrero

In North Beach
Ten cents each

(Tune: "Seventy-six Trombones")

Seventy chicks hit Haight Street one Saturday night
And a hundred and ten police soon were there,
'Cause not one of those three-score-ten
Who marched back and forth again
Wore a thing but flowers in her hair!

Seventy chicks made news in Haight-Ashbury
Doing nothing but feel the air with their skin,
But a horrible judge said, "Fudge!
Legal reason cannot budge!
You are guilty of the gravest sin!"

Every single girl was given thirty days,
Thirty days, thirty days, to change her dirty ways,
But though booked for looking lovely in the nude,
They still pursued their impossible attitude.

Seventy chicks home from penitentiary
Found a welcoming crowd in Haight-Ashbury.
At a signal the whole crowd rose
And they all took off their clothes
Just to show their, show their, show their
SOLIDARITY!

THE GIRL I LEFT IN BERKELEY

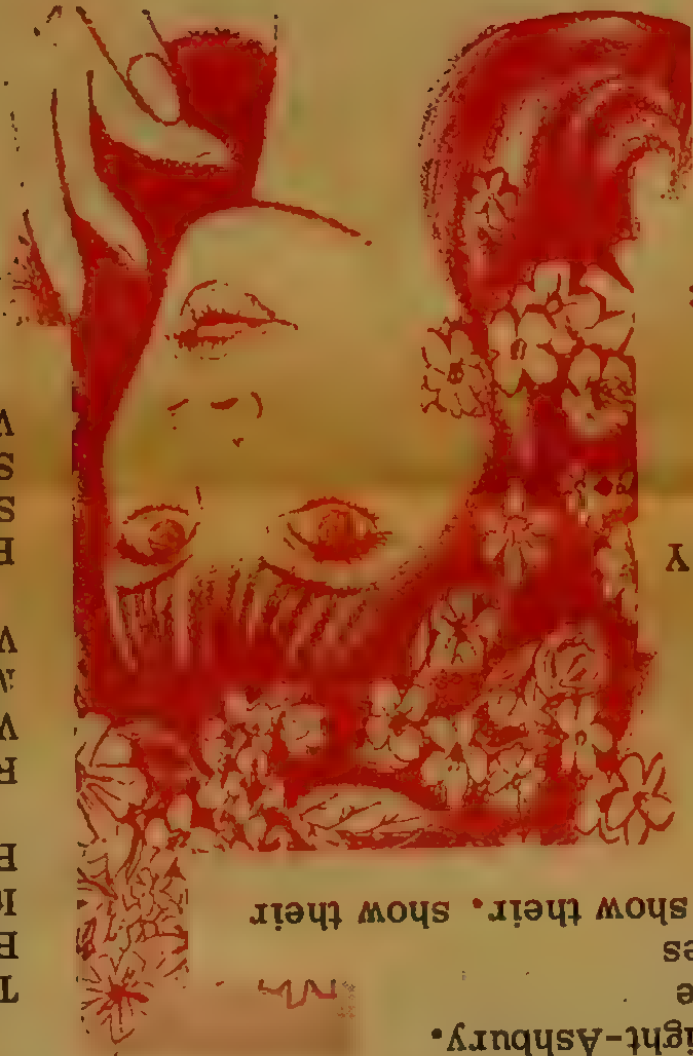
(Tune: "The Girl I Left Behind Me")

Oh, I've left girls in many a town
From here to Albuquerque,
But there's just one who let me down:
The girl I left in Berkeley.
She knew the pain I'd feel to leave
And didn't want to hurt me,
So before I left her, she left me,
The girl I left in Berkeley.

We knew our constitutional rights,
And sought to guarantee them,
And so at school we joined the fight
For academic freedom.
We loved Free Speech and spoke Free Love
But I didn't mean it really—
Although it's fair to love and share,
She shared her love too freely.

So in despair I left her there,
And vowing I'd be wary,
I crossed the Bay one fateful day
And came to Haight-Ashbury.
I looked around until I found
A girl with looks and knowledge,
And she taught me that to be free
You don't need books or college.

Oh school is just a big machine
And college girls can leave you;
It's better on the hippie scene:
A hippie won't deceive you.
Oh I've left girls, regretfully
From Mexico to Turkey,
But I'm not so sad that she left me,
The girl I left in Berkeley.



HOW DELINQUENT CAN YOU BE?

(Tune: "Clementine")

In a camper parked on Haight Street
With a hippie cool and keen
Lived a minor named Regina
Who was only seventeen.

Chorus: How delinquent, how delinquent,
How delinquent can you be!

What I give you may contribute
Much to your delinquency.

There he brought her food and water,
And her hair he had to comb;
She was someone's naughty daughter
Who had run away from home.

They were lovers 'neath the covers,
But he had a greater goal:
It was odd, he loved her body,
But he sought to save her soul.

Ruby lips around a pot-pipe:
What a world he helped her see!
Much more groovy than a movie
Was her trip on LSD.

Back to high school down in Fresno
Sweet Regina now has gone—
She's already going steady
With a teacher she's turned on!

DON'T YOU LIE TO ME

(Tune: "Oh Susannah")

Oh I hear them boast that on the Coast
The world's turned upside-down
And if you're a square the hippies stare
And run you out of town.

Chorus: Haight Ash-bury
Don't you lie to me!

What a great disgrace
If such a place
Could ever truly be.

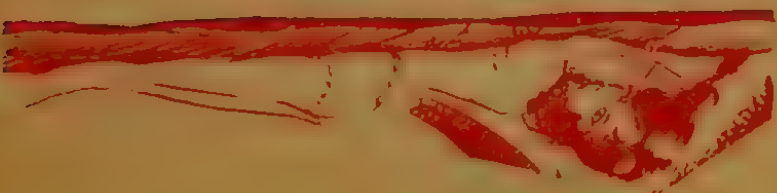
If you need a chick, you have your pick
To make a friendship of;

All the girls are hipped and well-equipped
To make the most of love.

If you're seeking pot, which you should not,
The chances are quite good
That the folks out there are so aware
They'll make you think you should.

Now we've been told to love what's old
And we know that word is true;

Better keep quite clean of the hippie scene
Cause they may have something new.



THE HITCHING HIPPIE

(Tune: "Lili Marlene")

Every road and turnpike
Even when it's banned
Sees the hippies hitch-hike
Towards the promised land.

They're all moving westward eagerly

Because they see
The place to be
Is here in San Francisco
And in Haight-Ashbury.

Smile at every driver
From the highway-side
It's a great revival
To get a friendly ride;

He may not be going very far
But in his car
You know you are
En route to San Francisco
And to Haight-Ashbury.

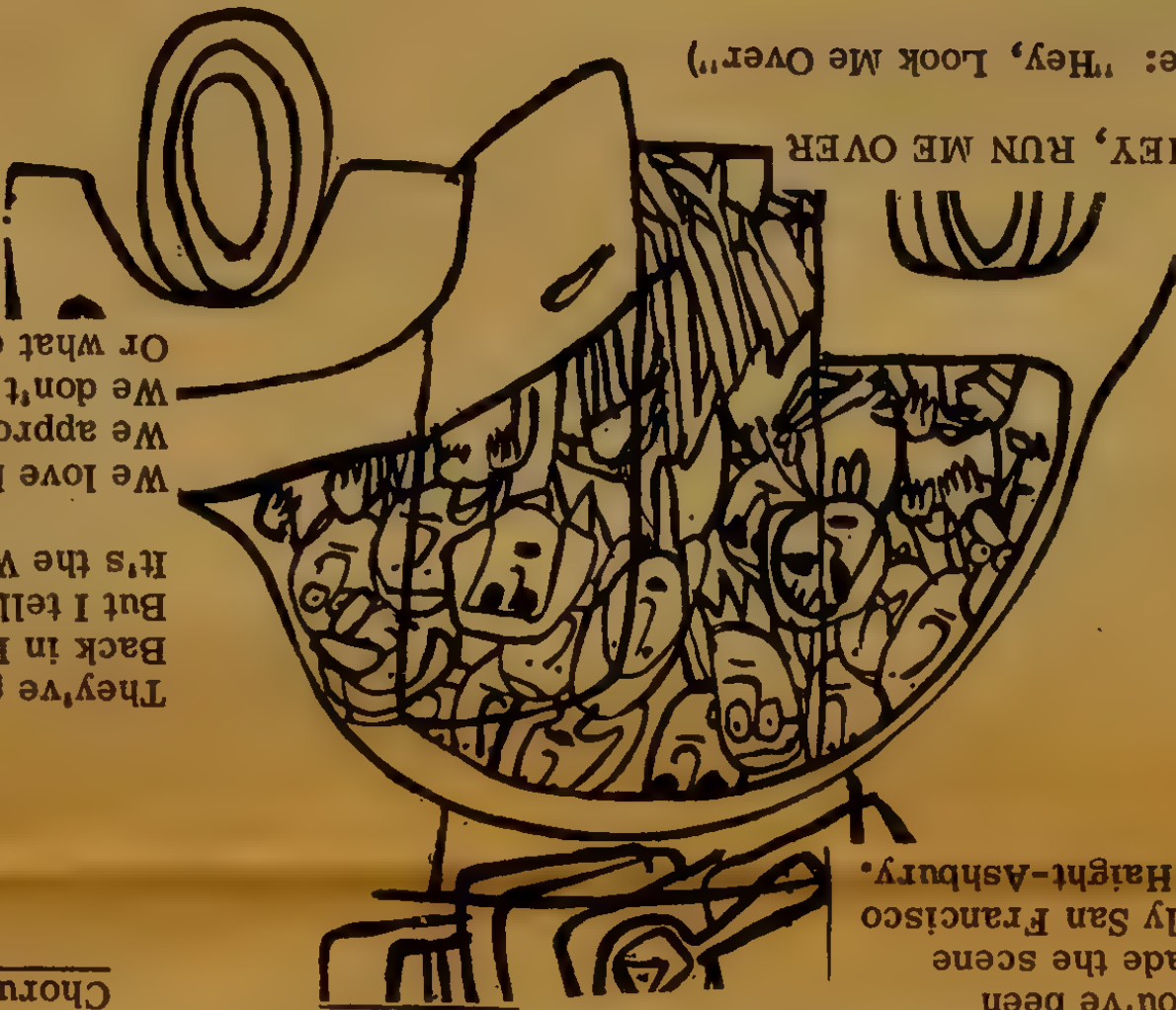
Once upon a summer
Climb aboard your fate,
Any plucky thumber
Can reach the Golden Gate;

You don't really know what life can mean

Until you've been
And made the scene
In lovely San Francisco
And in Haight-Ashbury.

HEY, RUN ME OVER

(Tune: "Hey, Look Me Over")



They've got beer and honky-tonks
Back in Brooklyn and the Bronx
But I tell you, flower child,
It's the West that's really wild.
We love kids the world rejects
We approve of every sex
We don't mind if you have skin
Or what color it comes in.



Is what you really want to be
Just take a tip from me
Leave your mother and your dad
Move into a hippie pad
In the great Haight-Ashbury

Chorus:

(Tune: "Dominique," from "The Singing Nun")

THE SINGING HIPPIE

It came upon a night so fair
Somewhere beyond the sea
A scientist in a lonely lab
Discovered LSD
Around the world the word went forth:
Mankind now has the key;
If you've been blind within your mind
Take acid and you'll see.
When to these shores the message came
Believers there were few;
This miracle of modern time
Just seemed too good to be true.
But then arose a prophet bold
His name was Timothy
And unto youth he brought the truth:
Take acid and you'll see.



TAKE ACID AND YOU'LL SEE

(Tune: "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear")



I LOVE HAIGHT STREET

(Tune: "I Love Paris")

I love Haight Street in the morning
I love Haight Street after dark
I love Haight Street when it's sunny, cause it's funny
I love Haight Street when it's raining, and I'm complaining
I love Haight street with a passion
It's my very favorite spot
I love Haight Street, who oh why do I love Haight Street?
It's where I buy my pot.

DON'T BE SQUARE

(Tune: "Over There")

Don't be square!
Don't be square!
Don't be blind and unkind everywhere!
You can look less sour
And feel more power
If you wear a flower in your hair!

Don't be square!

Be aware!

Life's absurd in the herd, and so bare!
When you're shoving
You can't be loving

And it's always lovely loving if you dare!

MY GRANDFATHER'S POT

(Tune: "My Grandfather's Clock")

My Grandfather's pot
Was too hot for the shelf-
It was kept in a hole in the floor;
And when Granny and he
Had a smoke with their tea
They would lock every window and door;
For they trembled with fright
That their clandestine delight
Would scandalize all of the town,
So they died, high, too afraid to cry
When the house burned down.

Ninety years timid turning-on

Pity-pot, pity-pot,

Their home brightly burning on

Pity-pot, pity-pot,

They died, high, too afraid to cry,
When the house burned down.



(Tune: "The Fox Went Out on a Chilly Night")

THE BRIDGE

My westward journey's end one day
Brought me to the bridge that crossed the Bay,
That seemed to be the only way
To get to San Francisco, cisco, cisco,
That seemed to be the only way to get to San Francisco.

I drove till I came to a great big gate
Where the cars slowed down and I had to wait,
Impatient now to participate
In the love of San Francisco, cisco, cisco,
Impatient now to participate in the love of San Francisco.

A hand reached out to where I sat
I shook that hand with a friendly pat,
Pleased with such a nice welcome at
The gate to San Francisco, cisco, cisco,
Pleased with such a nice welcome at the gate to San Francisco.

As I drove straight on there came a shout,
Some greeting cry, I had no doubt,
Confirming all I'd heard about
The love in San Francisco, cisco, cisco,
Confirming all I'd heard about the love in San Francisco.

Well the city lights were growing near
When a po-lice escort did appear
I must be the millionth man this year
To visit San Francisco, cisco, cisco
I must be the millionth man this year to visit San Francisco.

But I learned I'd committed a sacrilege,
You're supposed to pay when you cross that bridge
Admission price for the privilege
Of seeing San Francisco, cisco, cisco,
Admission price for the privilege of seeing San Francisco.

ON THE STREET WHERE I LIVE

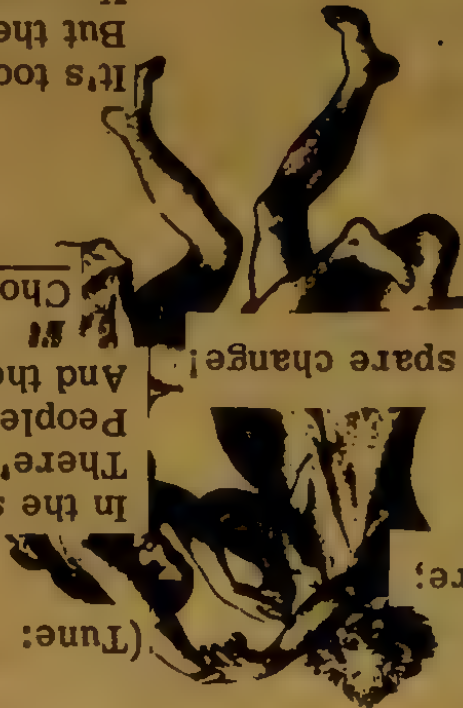
(Tune: "On the Street Where You Live")

I have often walked down this street before
But I used to understand the folks I'd meet before;
Now my head just whirls at the bells and curls
And I can't tell the boys from the girls.

If I stop and stare at these sights so strange,
People just hold out their hands and ask for my spare change!
What work do they do? What's life coming to?
Tell me please is "Hippies" a disease?

And oh! the frightening feeling
Just to walk alone in this land:
Someone strange comes up to you stealing
And suddenly you find a flower in your hand!

I believe in God, I obey the law,
But I can't believe that God approves what I just saw:
There were juveniles — yes I'm positive —
Giving love on the street where I live!



Chorus:

In the state by the Golden Gate
There's a lovely city with a street named Haight.
People see where there's liberty
And they never want to leave Haight-Ashbury.

And I'm glad to say I'm here to stay
Happiness has come my way.
My mind is open and my heart is free
Since I took a little trip on LSD.

TOOK A LITTLE TRIP

(Tune: "Jamaica Farewell" — "Left a Little Girl in Kingston Town")

COCKLES AND MUSSELS (Tune: "Molly Malone")

In San Francis-co Town
Where the cable-cars go down
On Taylor to Fisherman's wharf, months ago
A fellow named Andy
Sold paradise candy
Crying "Cockles and mussels, alive, alive-o"
Alive, alive-o-o, Alive, alive-o-o
Crying "Cockles and mussels, alive, alive-o"

He kept his work stealthy
And soon became wealthy
And purchased a yacht with a big hold below;
With good things he filled it
Then quietly sailed it
Full of "cockles" and "mussels," alive, alive-o
Alive, alive-o, Alive, alive-o-o
Full of "cockles" and "mussels," alive, alive-o

He sailed one mile farther
Than territorial water
Then anchored and waited for commerce to grow;
Soon scores were arriving
And business was thriving
For his "cockles" and "mussels," alive, alive-o
Alive, alive-o-o, Alive, alive-o-o,
For his "cockles" and "mussels," alive, alive-o.

He dwells there quite regally
Doing business quite legally
While hundreds of boats gaily sail to and fro;
If you need better candy
Sail out to old Andy
For some "cockles" and "mussels" alive, alive-o
Alive, alive-o-o, Alive, alive-o-o,
For some "cockles" and "mussels," alive, alive-o.

MY TEENY-BOPPER WITH THE LIGHT BLUE JEANS

(Tune: "I Dream of Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair")

My teeny-bopper with the light blue jeans
Makes me so happy on the hippie scenes
Her rock is groovy and I like her style
She may be an infant, but she's not infantile
Many are the moonlights we've spent on Hippie Hill
She smokes marihuana as she takes her pill
My teeny-bopper's still too young to adore
She sure counts with me though, 'cause she knows the score.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Ashleigh Brilliant was born on December 9, 1933, and arrived in the Haight-Ashbury on February 27, 1967. He does not recall anything of significance having happened between those two dates, but admits to having been involved in the academic world for a number of years. He feels that his own personal identity crisis was solved when the San Francisco Examiner, on April 7, 1967, described him as a 'hippie'. On May 21, 1967 he began making daily appearances with a portable microphone at 3:00 P.M. in Golden Gate Park at the end of Haight Street. These seminars in the park soon became a popular Haight-Ashbury institution and are often attended by crowds of several hundred. The songs in this publication were all originally presented at these gatherings, and the author hopes that they will now, in published form, be able to spread joy and consternation among a much larger segment of society.

AROUND THE BAY (Tune: "Around the World")

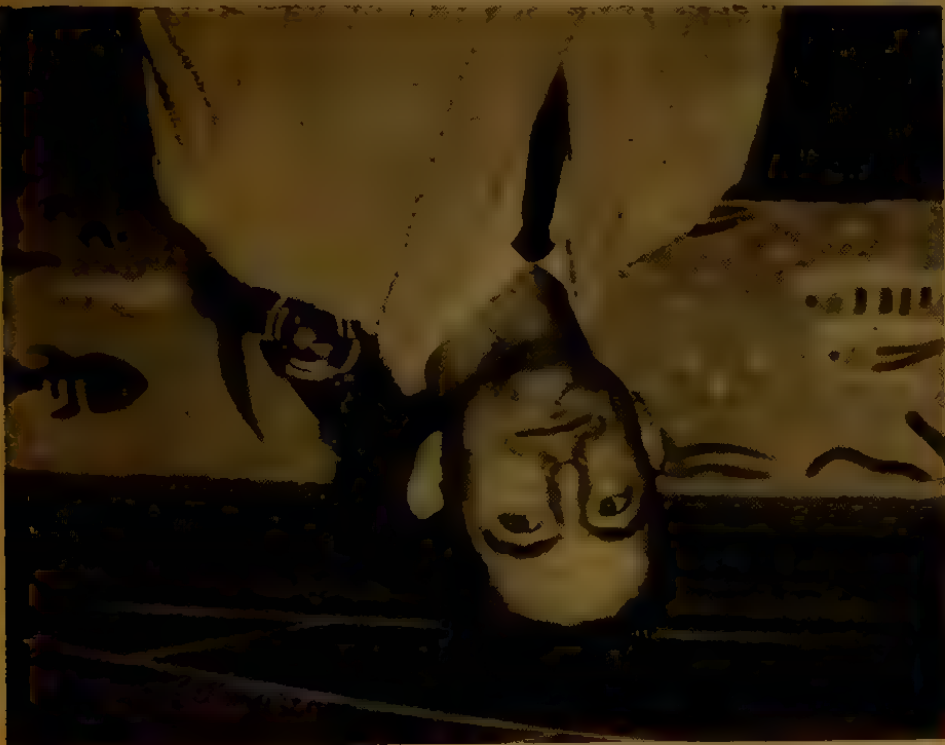
Around the Bay I searched for you
I don't know why
Except that I
Had nothing else to do;
In Sausalito on a tree
I left a note
But someone wrote
That you were in Berkeley;
On Telegraph I tried one day
But felt absurd
When I got word
Of you in San Jose!
No more I'll go beyond Haight-Ashbury
So if you care
Look there
For me.

HAIGHT-ASHBURY FAREWELL (Tune: "Red River Valley")

From this city they say you are going
I am sorry you feel you must flee
But remember your friends who were hippies
And stayed in the Haight-Ashbury.

Chorus: So come sit in the park one more hour
It was here you first opened your mind
And in friendship I'll give you a flower.
To remind you of love left behind.

Oh I hear you've been talking of justice,
Of improving the world and all men,
But I tell you that road is a circle
Leading back to yourself once again.
If you love this old world and wish truly
To improve it before you are dead,
You don't have to press others unduly -
Better start with the world in your head.



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Debate of Liddy and Leary Fun for All

By CAROLYN SHOULDERS

ing on stage together, before a packed auditorium?

G. Gordon Liddy, stony Water-gate conspirator, and Timothy Leary, former drug guru, in one place, at the same time and debat-ing one another?

Nonsense. After all, one is a former FBI agent, the other a former anti-establishment activist.

During the 1960s, while one was convinced that "something had to be done to arrest the tide of national disorder and weakness," the other was preaching "turn on, tune in, and drop out."

Here's a subject that hardly could be avoided: The killing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon and the American invasion of Grenada last week.

"The wrong way to send in troops is the way we did it in Beirut. The right way is Grenada," says Liddy.

The applause from the full-house crowd thundered approval. He continued, explaining there is no such thing as limited war, that in war you use everything

Why are two men of such divergent views and experience appearing in the same place?

derbilt University's Langford Auditorium.

gent views and experience appear-



G. Gordon Liddy
"The right way is Grenada"

you've got, and the object is to blow away the other guy before he blows you away.
The crowd, once again, applauded enthusiastically.

Leary, wearing tennis shoes with his open-collar shirt and suit, threw his hand to his head in amazement.

"I'm fascinated. You guys really want a war," he told the crowd. He forgot Liddy, walked to the edge of the stage, and began debating the audience.

"Haven't you ever heard of Hiroshima? Nagasaki? Am I having a flashback? War is stupid!

"If you're having a war in Vietnam, you can go all out. But there's another thing you can do — you can get out."

The killing of U.S. Marines in Beirut came up again later.

Liddy said that if he knew who killed them, "Were I given the opportunity to avenge them, I would not hesitate."

The audience applauded loudly. Leary couldn't sit still.

"Where am I, Tehran?" he said. "You're cheering for revenge?" The exchange was typical of the two hours of debate that garnered



Timothy Leary
"You guys really want a war"

Liddy more applause for his political ideology, while Leary won approval mostly when he discussed drugs.

It was drugs, after all, which won him national acclaim, when he was testing LSD and dispensing it in experimental projects.

And it was drugs that first had he not tried his circuits?"

Liddy more applause for his political ideology, while Leary won approval mostly when he discussed drugs.

It was drugs, after all, which won him national acclaim, when he was testing LSD and dispensing it in experimental projects.

And it was drugs that first had he not tried his circuits?"

Tim Leary talks about the baby boom, video games and the space age

Connection Los Angeles correspondent Bing Gillray produced a video interview last spring with former Harvard professor-social observer and all-around prankster Timothy Leary and found him alive and well, with some interesting observations on the video-game generation. The edited transcript that follows was previously published in IN magazine (7356 Melrose Avenue, L.A. CA, 90046), and is reprinted with permission.

You're on...

In conducting a high stakes life change conversation like this, I think it's useful to introduce our- selves. So I'd like to define myself in terms of three categories, and I'm going to ask you, if you want to do it, to perhaps define yourself or introduce yourself in terms of the philosopher, I believe in evolution

Flashing Back

At this time in my life I'm living in Hollywood, California with my wife Barbara, my constant companion, our son Zachary and several wonderful animals. I'm a philosopher, and as a philosopher, I believe in evolution

I believe that intelligence has been moving in a direct line from east to west, and the history of human evolution, of human civilization, of human freedom, of human excellence, is defined in this westward migration. When you look at a map, the lines, which are called Greenwich hour lines, of Pacific time, Mountain time, Central time, are really centuries; so that when you leave the West Coast of the United States and move back east, you're going back in time and down in intelligence. I think this is a crucial tool for us

For example, the age you were born, your current zip code and your current cadre of friends and colleagues, tell a tremendous amount about where you are at this present stage of your life. I believe that evolution is the evolution of intelligence...We've moved from the pre-cambrian slime to the shore line, to the surface of the planet, and we're now at this stage of our evolution that we are moving off the planet.

The three basic dimensions of evolution are: when you are, where you are and with whom, whether you're a quark, or a nuclear particle, or a human being, or a star, or a galaxy. These three dimensions, when, where, and with whom, are most important.

same three vectors. I'm sitting at the moment in a studio in the UCLA film school. I'm surrounded by a crew of young film and video students whom we expect to be the new generation of Spielbergs and Lucases, and with me is my wife Barbara.

This is a great book to have lying around the house, because when people notice it, they all seem to have a comment about Tim Leary. Some wonder if his brain has turned to Swiss cheese yet, others

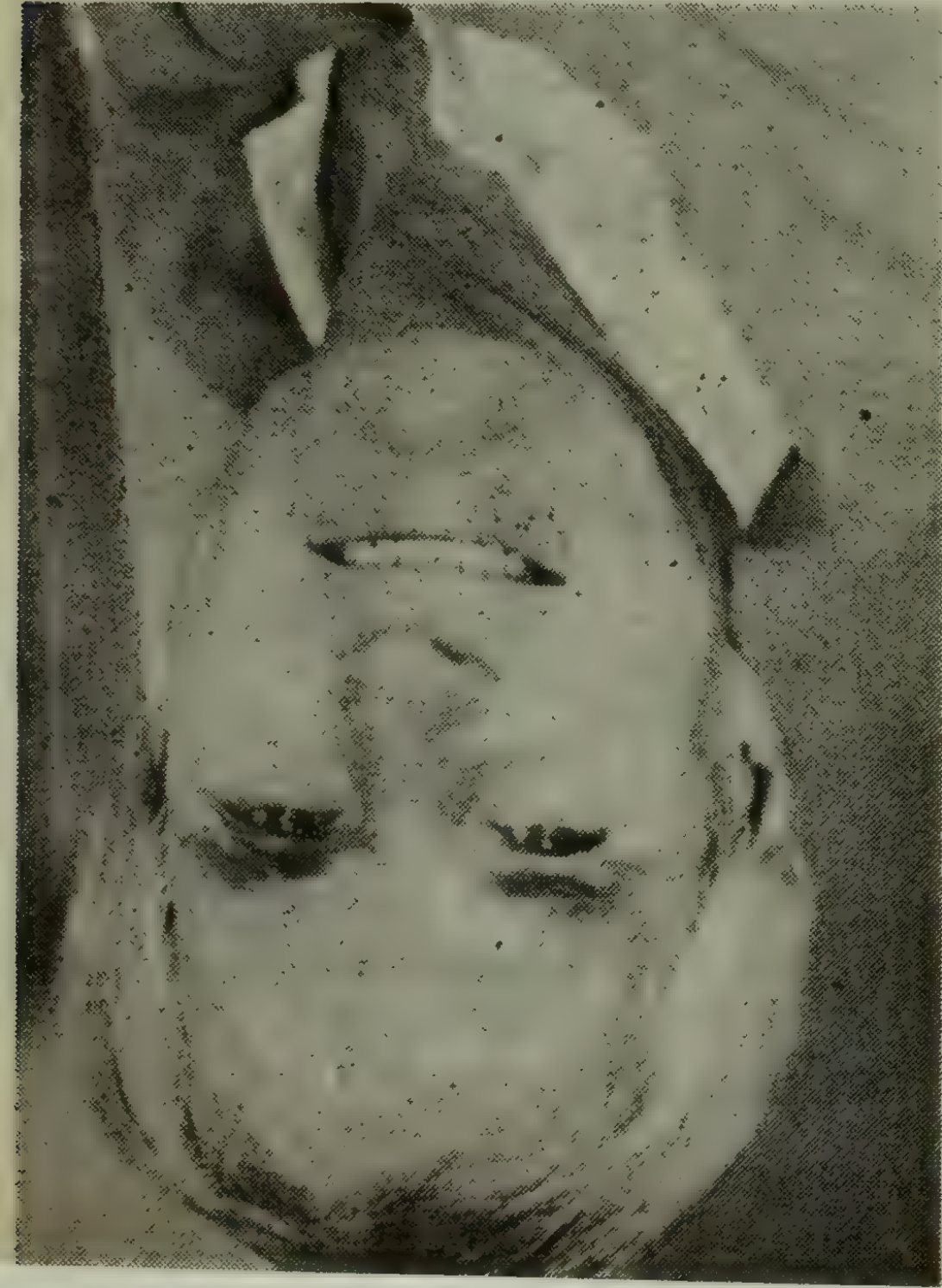
Flashbacks by Timothy Leary J.P. Tarcher, Inc., Los Angeles 393 pages, \$15.95

OLYMPIAN PUTS THE HEAT ON THE COMPETITION

Timothy Leary

to understand what's happening on and Canada, these four western the planet today. Now in defining frontier countries, a remarkable yourself in terms of when, your age event happened. It was almost is very important. The year of your birth and your zip code are going to tell much about who and where you are. Now I was born in 1920, so that my chronological age is 62. However in 1960, I volunteered for a series of brain-change experiments, so that part of me feels and acts as though I'm 22, just having survived a rather stormy, formation society from the minute you crawled out of the crib and moved across the room and with your tiny chubby hand began dialing and tuning the video

Please turn to page 18



equipment. You exposed yourself to a relativity, to an inundation of impersonal, so that the intelligent individual had no access to the computer. And the same thing is true of the space program. The space program has been monitored and publicized as being rather military, space cadets, astronauts, test pilots, right stuff, everything we did it, but we parents of the baby boom generation tried to bring you up as a different species. Believe it or not, we tried to treat you as equals, as human beings. In a rather bizarre way, we encouraged you to become consumers, not just of material objects, but of spiritual or psychological characteristics and we taught you to expect everything and to demand excellence.

At this period of total bloom, chaos, contrived stupidity, a return to warfare and a return to almost sensibility on the part of our leading governing officials, the fact that there are 76 million baby boom mutants ready to take over, I find to be incredibly encouraging, if we can manage to survive the next six years.

...I'd like to cite one statistic for you. Kids spend more money, 6 billion dollars a year in arcade video games playing space invaders, than NASA spends in actually moving out into space. The video game industry is double in its commercial clout to the movie industry. Now this may shock many who can't understand why teenagers are spending so much time, energy and money in working with and talking back to computers. I'd like to lend a word of reassurance here, the new secret to dealing with computers is that we are not trying to talk to other human beings through computers. ...Now when computers were invented, IBM deliberately wanted

to make computers seem to a monolithic, enormous, expensive, impersonal, so that the intelligent individual had no access to the computer. And the same thing is true of the space program. The space program has been monitored and publicized as being rather military, space cadets, astronauts, test pilots, right stuff, everything we did it, but we parents of the baby boom generation tried to bring you up as a different species. Believe it or not, we tried to treat you as equals, as human beings. In a rather bizarre way, we encouraged you to become consumers, not just of material objects, but of spiritual or psychological characteristics and we taught you to expect everything and to demand excellence.

What about the future of fashion? The intelligent person is very interested in fashion. The intelligent person is very interested in aesthetics, because the future is not going to be competition over territory or competition over material goods. As we move into an information society, the competition is going to be the production of more effective facts and techniques of communication which will make us look better, feel better, act better, and of course, the intelligent person is interested in anything that will help her or him become a better lover.

No, I believe that everyone has a responsibility to figure out your own neurology, your own physiology, your own biology, and to work out the rhythms of exercise and diet and vitamins and drugs, whatever works for you. I believe in change.

The story of how Leary went from Harvard professor to the high priest of LSD to convict to prison escapee to exile is a wild jaunt through the sixties. Everyone who was anyone was there: cohort Richard Alpert (later to become Baba Ram Dass), Neal Cassady and Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg, Ken Kesey, Cary Grant, Charles Manson, the Kennedys, Carlos Castaneda, John and Yoko, the hippies, the yuppies, the Weather Underground, Richard Nixon, G. Gordon Liddy, the Grateful Dead, Arthur Koestler, Marshall McLuhan, Eldridge Cleaver and Aldous Huxley. And don't forget the socialites: even Edie Sedgwick even makes a cameo appearance in this one.

Leary must have seemed like the average academic type when he arrived at Harvard in 1960, to begin work at the Center for Personality Research. An Irish Catholic born in nearby Springfield, MA, booted out of West Point, he had been published a number of time by then, and it seems that he was respected by his colleagues.

As a psychologist, he was interested in human behavior and its causes and effects. But his methods of experimentation were a bit unorthodox for the time. In his work with convicts at Concord Reformatory, he developed psychological tests which would later be used in prisons all over the country (and, ironically, which he himself would be submitted to after his drug conviction some ten years later).

Leary was first introduced to psilocybin mushrooms by a Harvard colleague researching the drugs in Mexico. It was an event that changed his life: "Soon I would find that the world was divided into those who had the experience (or were eager to have it) and those who had not (and shuddered at the possibility)." Leary became interested in the possibilities for positive change in pocket.

human behavior with the use of LSD or about Leary himself, the book shows him to be an optimist and a survivor. There are also some interesting historical notes, for example, his relationship with Mary Pinchot Meyer, a close friend of Jackie Kennedy who claimed she was "turning on" the hot-paloo of Washington. Meyer, who was also married to an important CIA official, was murdered in late 1964, and Leary writes that the case was covered up and forgotten.

Were they turning on in the White House? The influence of psychedelics in the sixties reached into music, fashion and society and left an indelible "imprint." Even our parents now use the term "bummer" without a qualm. We take these influences now for granted, but twenty years ago, they were seen as a threat.

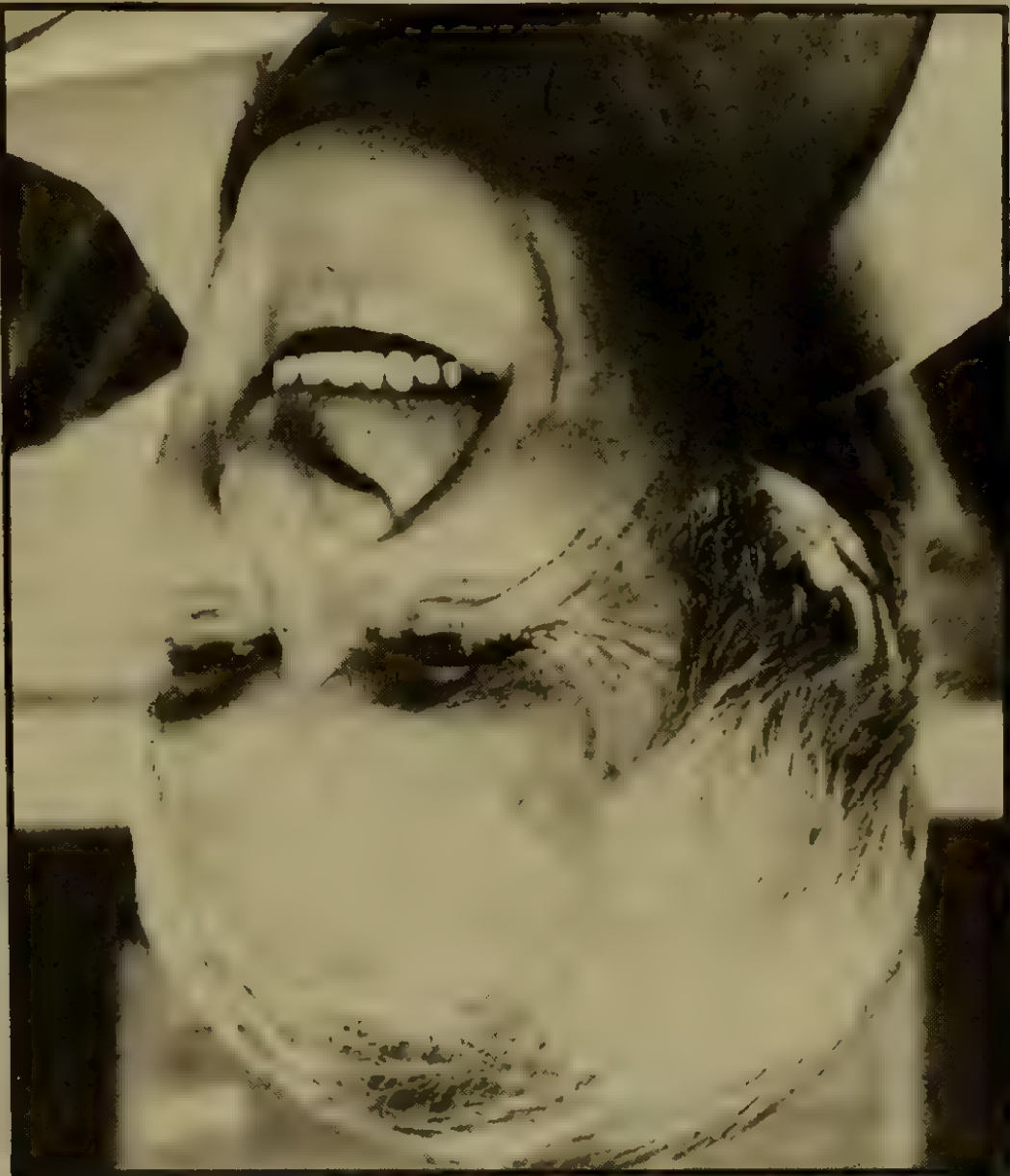
Of course, the effects of Leary's work weren't always positive: ten years ago, everyone had a friend or acquaintance who had taken a few hits too many and never came back. Leary had predicted that the criminalization of the drug would mean that "homemade," unregulated drugs would be on the streets. He also stressed the importance of the setting and preparation for the experience. But I still felt that he didn't address that issue.

For those who weren't around in the sixties, the book is an interesting version of those years, and a useful introduction to the literature and personalities of the study of altered states. It's also a great adventure story by one of this century's explorers. Don't wait for the movie on this one; there's no way they'll pull it off.

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DR. TIMOTHY LEARY
Psychologist, Futurist, "High Priest" of the 1960's

A Question of Responsibility

by John A. Emersone

them not to do the action. If holding the state responsible and not the individuals is rejected when order to carry out such actions are given, it is difficult to see how the organization can be solely responsible when the president explicitly rejects the activities, and orders it to desist.

For these reasons, to name a few, I believe the University Judicial Board was mistaken in its finding that the activity was an organizational activity. And as University rule 14.122 states:

Section 3. A student organization is responsible for any of its activities which cause a riot or disturbance which interfere with the normal operation of the University.

Section 5. A student organization is required to take every *reasonable* precaution to insure that its activities and participants in its activities conform to the law and University standards of conduct.

Thus, as I have suggested the fraternity (organization) is not responsible and that the individuals themselves should be charged, with punishments going on their record affecting their future, and not that of Kappa Sigma.

In conclusion, I must emphasize, that I am in no way condoning the actions of those involved, and that I very much agree that action by the University was warranted. I simply believe that this action was taken up against the wrong party.

non-support make the activity of the members an activity of the fraternity. The only way is if the majority of the members votes its support of the activity either formally, as in a vote, or informally, by actual participation. It is certain, in this respect, that neither of the above tests apply in this instance.

What makes the question of individual responsibility beyond doubt in my mind was the fact that the action allegedly continued after the president's orders. After such order was given the fraternity was disassociated from the event, and subsequent action, by those individuals, being aware of the organization's position, was that of action taken on their own initiative, and of which they are solely responsible.

A small minority of members of an organization cannot, and should not be able to destroy, or threaten to destroy, an organization by their individual actions, nor should they be able to hide behind the organization in facing responsibility for those actions.

The defense of those at Nuremberg was that they were following orders, and that, thus, it was the state not they who should be held accountable. This defense was rejected and the individuals were held responsible for their own actions—even when the sovereign ordered them to carry out such action. In our circumstance, though admittedly insignificant in comparison, the president ordered

to the specific individuals who were willing to accept responsibility for their actions.

The Board ruled that the fraternity was responsible, and I disagree for the following reasons:

The Board heard that while the event was occurring, there were several (perhaps as many as 12) members of the organization around who did nothing. The Board thus felt that by not stopping the action, in effect, those individuals were participating informally by condoning the action. I believe, that while their inaction may have been at best an informal acquiescence, it was not explicit condonation. While their inaction may have been lacking in ethics—it does not necessarily follow that this alone made it an organizational activity.

As soon as the president, as the spokesman of the fraternity, became aware of the activity, he immediately ordered that it cease. This immediate action, I believe, shows that the organization rejected the activity, as does their subsequent action of officially reprimanding those involved. It, thus, follows that the organization had, in effect, disassociated itself from the event.

The president, as the sole sovereign of the organization, has the right to support or reject an activity for the organization (in this case fraternity) as a whole. As the sovereign, externally he represents the fraternity, and he, and only he, can by his sole support of

On Wednesday October 19, the University Judicial Board found Kappa Sigma fraternity guilty on various charges under Respect For Others, including verbal and sexual harassment. The important issue is not whether the above violation occurred (as it is clear it did), but who should be held responsible: the fraternity or the individuals involved. The Judicial Board ruled that the former was, and thus it was the fraternity that was to be punished, as a whole, and not the specific individuals who participated in the actual violation.

It may be best to first speak of the facts of the case. On September 1, between 11 and 12:30 in the morning-afternoon, several members of the fraternity, probably around 4 but this is uncertain, were rating women passing by, with card board flashcards—the numbers most likely being 9's and 10's but this point was in question as one witness claimed that she received a zero. However, in regard to the issue at hand this point is in essence moot.

The president testified that when he returned from class he immediately told the individuals involved that they would have to stop and explained the reasons why. At the time the action ceased, although the board heard testimony that the activity was seen going on at six that evening.

The defense, in summary, was not a denial of the actions but questioned whether the fraternity as a whole should be held responsible, as opposed

SHULTZ OFF TO MIDEAST

TO SALVAGE TALKS

Embassy bomber's van found

BEIRUT (UPI) — Investigators examining the wreckage of the U.S. Embassy found a shattered detonator and twisted metal believed to be from the van used in the bombing that killed 61 people, security sources said yesterday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said their investigation, together with findings of U.S. experts, supported the theory that an explosives-packed van sped into the embassy driveway and blew up next to the building.

The bodies of 16 Americans killed in the bombing last Monday were flown back to the United States Saturday. The body of the 17th American victim was to be buried in Lebanon.

Israel welcomed Secretary of State George Shultz' Middle East mission yesterday but said it should not affect Lebanese-Israeli agreements already reached in negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. "We have reached several agreements with the Lebanese by now," Israeli Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said after the weekly Cabinet meeting. "I don't believe anyone expects us to go back on what we have already agreed."

Meridor was referring to comments Friday by Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad, who is

The U.S. source close to the negotiations confirmed "there's been some backsliding" on the Lebanese army, which Haddad's role was still in dispute. Syrian and Palestinian forces. Referring to the scope of Shultz mission, Mendor said, "If there are already been agreed upon — not things that have some outstanding issues, which will be discussed in Israel Wednesday on these are the issues,agan said was primarily aimed at salvaging the Lebanon troop withdrawal talks.

Deputy Foreign Minister today, is expected Egypt, stopping off in

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LSD gurus 'drop back in' for a visit



Dr. Richard Alpert (aka Ram Dass), left, and Dr. Timothy Leary embrace in reunion at Harvard.

For the first time since being fired 20 years ago from Harvard for experimenting with mind-bending drugs, 1960s drug guru Timothy Leary returned yesterday to praise the university as the "big league of chemical psychedelic experimentation." "Since the day we were canned, I never have felt any rancor against Harvard," Leary, 62, who advised a generation to "drop out and turn on," told a laughing, applauding full-house during a lecture at Harvard's Memorial Hall. "Harvard is the main-line of American transcendental thinking."

Appearing also was Richard Alpert, 49, fired as an assistant professor of clinical psychology with Leary in May 1963. Leary was a lecturer. "The problem, was, of course, the world wasn't ready for us," Leary said.

Leary, tall, lean, his white hair shaggy cut, drew applause the moment he appeared on stage.—AP



Polish officials hold key Solidarity figure

key underground Solidarity strategist, the latest in a series of demonstrations apparently aimed at undercutting the union's call for May Day protests.

Jozef Pinior, one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders who met with former union chief Lech Walesa on April 9-11, was taken into police custody in his home town of Wroclaw, according to a dispatch by the official Polish news agency PAP.

The report did not specify when Pinior was arrested. The announcement was made one day before Walesa was to return to his job as an electrician at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, where he helped lead the August 1980 strikes that created Solidarity.

The 39-year-old labor reader said the decision to give him his job back was intended in part to undermine of the Solidarity movement.

Little is known about Pinior, who was treasurer of the Solidarity underground campaign once the only union in the Soviet bloc free of Communist Party control.

First Hub square

By ELIZABETH H. HOL-
LAND
campaigner for both na-
tional and state Demo-

Vesterday's down-pour could not dampen the enthusiasm of 75 people who turned out for the dedication of Fayette Square—the first such dedication in Boston in honor of a woman.

Mrs. Koltenberg, who died in August 1981, was founder and president of the Newbury Street League, owner of Rug Gallery Inc. on Newbury Street and an active an," O'Neill added.

"And one of my closest political confidantes . . . a wonderful, kind-hearted woman," O'Neill added.

"She was one of the ablest businesswomen I have ever known," said U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, who was among those at the dedication of the rain-soaked corner of Newbury and Clarendon streets.

Critic candidates.

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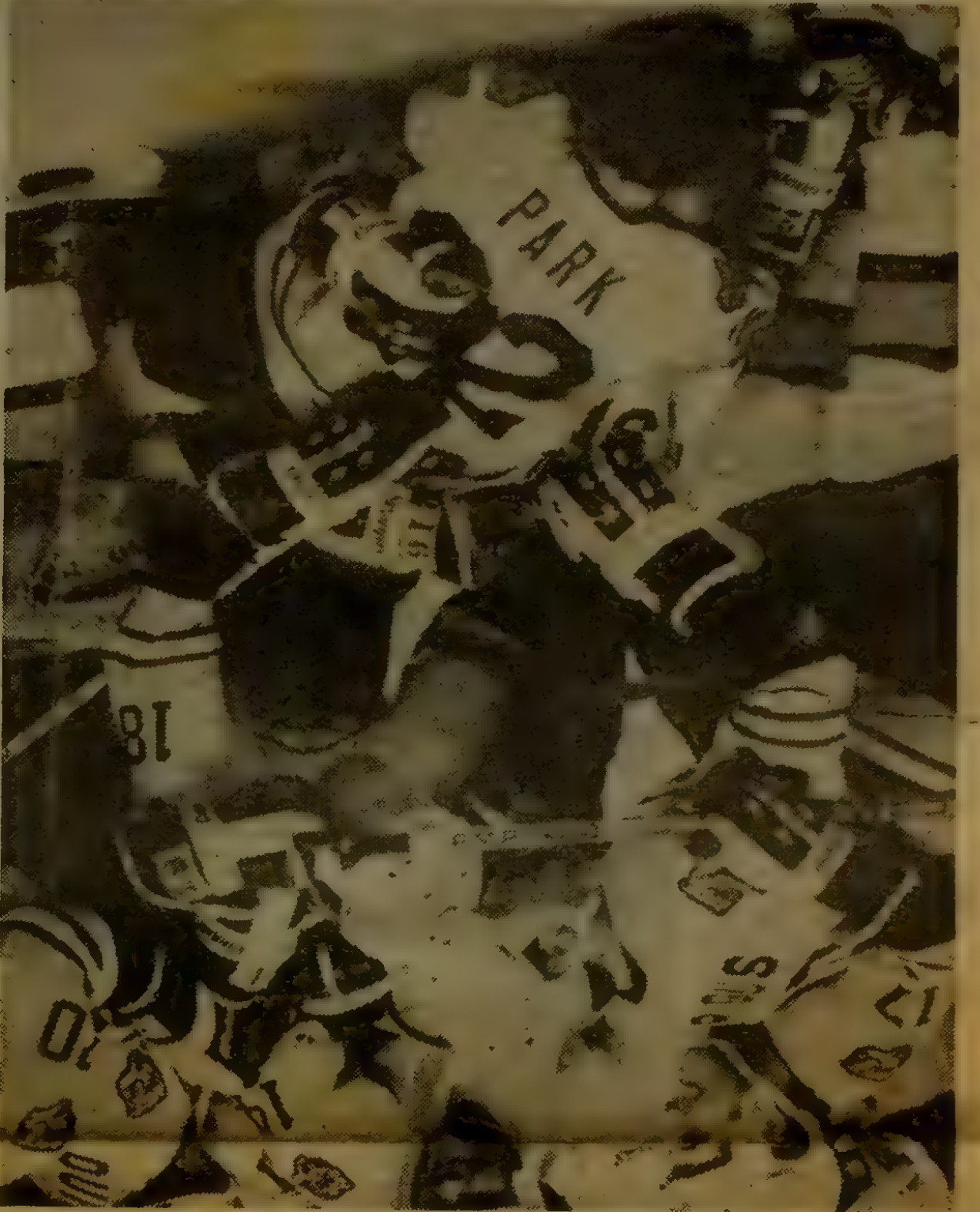
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The Boston Herald
USPS 457-460
One Herald Square,
Boston, Mass. 02106
Published daily by
News Group Boston Inc.
(617) 426-3000
Monday, April 25, 1983
Vol. 1, No. 115
Second-class postage
paid at Boston, Mass.

one year \$173.40
month \$14.45
Weekday & Sunday only \$25.00
Student and Military Rates
Available on request.
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A sensational Boston double victory yesterday advanced the Bruins and Celtics to the next round of the playoffs. At left, Bruins mob Brad Park after his goal in overtime gave the B's a 3-2 win over Buffalo at the Garden. And earlier yesterday, Boston's Cedric Maxwell battled Atlanta's Tree Rollins for a rebound as the Celtics whipped the Hawks, 98-79. For details of both exciting games, see Back Page.



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The Boston Herald

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Details on Page 30

GAME No. 3 STARTS TODAY
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Page Five
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New Policy Set On Sexual Harassment

BY ADAM S. COHEN

"I think it is a really good indication that 'moros' relationships between students and teachers. It also offers to change grades which are found to have been biased due to sexual harassment.

The statement, which culminates months of discussion of the issue in the Faculty Council, says, "Amorous relations that might be inappropriate in other circumstances are always possible in the University and any student or whom he or she has a professional responsibility."

But Elizabeth Einadit, '83, a former RUS president, yesterday criticized the statement as not defining inappropriate behavior more clearly, and for not setting clearer guidelines.

The four-page letter goes on to state that "the power relationship between a student and teacher is 'always fundamentally asymmetrical' in nature," even when such a relationship is consented to by both parties; it is the officer or instructor who, by virtue of his or her special responsibility, will be held accountable for unprofessional behavior." Rosovsky's statement also states for the first time that the Administrative Board ordinarily include clear instances of sexual harassment "as grounds for changing tenure" as grounds for termination of employment.

Rosovsky yesterday defended the letter, calling it "a clear policy statement." He said he does not think it is possible to provide a "clear table of punishments." The statement does not mention any specific forms of punishment, although it does suggest that the gravest cases of sexual harassment should be brought to Screening Faculty Panels, and that these rarely convened Faculty bodies may consider the offense "as grounds for termination of employ-

The letter marks the conclusion of more than five months of consideration of sexual harassment policy by the Faculty Council, the faculty's steering committee. Marilyn M. Lewis '70, assistant dean of the College, said yesterday

The issue of sexual harassment received widespread campus attention last spring when Rozovsky found out that an undergraduate woman's allegation that a visiting professor had made inappropriate sexual advances to her.

The Ad Board last fall changed the student's grade from a C to a pass, marking the first time a grade had been changed as a result of a sexual harassment complaint. Rozovsky's letter serves to confirm and publicize the availability of this procedure.

last spring's case, the University seemed uncertain of whether to inform the victim or the outcome of her complaint. Fox initially told the student only that her complaint was found to have merit, but Kosovsky later informed her that a letter of admonishment had been sent to the regular employer of the victim's professor.

on Discussed at Fourth Annual GLAD

Workshops during the day also addressed themselves shutting between the gay community, one speaker said. "They find themselves shutting between the gay community, one speaker said. discrimination against gays. The first was followed by a discussion of gay issues led by gay and lesbian undergraduates.

Broadwell said that campus attitudes

(continued on page 5)

RICHARD ALPERT (left) and TIMOTHY LEARY were two promising psychologists on the faculty the last time they appeared together at Harvard, 20 years ago. Yesterday they told an overflowing Sanders Theater audience about their days at the University before they were fired for conducting experiments with hallucinogenic drugs, and the paths they took in the intervening decade.

stances. They were far from choosy about their subjects—"anyone who wanted to take the voyage was welcome to come along," Leary recalled yesterday—and often they started out a research session by taking the drugs themselves. After a year of controversy—which brought the drugs nationwide attention—Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey about his particular brand of Eastern religion in India—and he has gained more popularity for writing and speaking the change following a seminal visit to a Alpert's name is Ram Dass—the made (an act their mutual agent dreamed up). Gordon Liddy, the Watergate criminal days on the lecture circuit debating G. Leary's name is an emblem of the drug explosion of the '60s, and he spends his

But yesterday, for the first time in more than 15 years, the two went before the public together, to reminisce about their days at Harvard and tell each other—and an exuberant crowd of more than 1,200—about the paths they have

(continued on page 2)

Attack Use of Lab Animals

conference

By HOLLY A. IDELSON

Winning community acceptance of homosexuality and promoting unity among different gay groups were the focus of an annual day-long conference at the Science Center yesterday.

More than 70 people—a number smaller than in past years—took part in the fourth Gay and Lesbian Awareness Day.

e in Government

TSY SILVER

(GLAD), a series of discussions and film presentations on gay concerns. Armistead Maupin, a gay writer best known for his novel "Tales of the City," delivered the keynote address.

The conference sponsored by the Harvard-Radcliffe Gay and Lesbian Students Association (GLSA), garnered the endorsement of every House committee. George A. Broadwell '83, GLSA chair

man, said yesterday. The event also won

strong feminist stance may have antagonized

Some students said they believed Klein's

ment officials said.

Government Department's April 11 meeting

of senior faculty, several students and depart-

Assistant professors generally have their

department officials.

performance reviewed for a possible promotion to associate professor one year before their contracts expire.

Officials said Klein would remain at Harvard next year. But she could not be reached for comment.

A former student of Klein's, who requested anonymity, said yesterday that she considered the Government Department's action "pretty clearly sex and political discrimination."

Gay students on campus have been the victims of several instances of harassment as well.

The Government Department has always been conservative," the student said. "Either Klein was the best teacher I had [at Harvard]. She stood up for feminist causes."

The department this year promoted Stephen Holmes from assistant to associate professor, and last year Army Bridges and Hugh Heclo were promoted, while M.J. Peterson was denied promotion, according to Department Chairman John D. Montgomery.

Maupin stressed the importance of self-acceptance among gays, saying, "The solution to our problems continues to be with us."

Maupin said the community should abuse from his roommates.

In a short and often humorous address, Maupin stressed the importance of self-acceptance among gays, saying, "The solution to our problems continues to be with us."

Maupin said the community should

(continued on page 5)

Drug Gurus
Come Back
To Harvard

When it was over, a man who identified himself only as Pablo and said he was "22—in this life," summed it up like this: "What they did was restore me faith in LSD," he said. "I had lost faith in LSD. But they brought it back. Just by being there they brought it back."

There were two of them, sitting on

By MICHAEL W. MILLER

The other, a bald 49-year-old, took his shoes off, assumed the lotus position and said that when he joined the Harvard faculty he was shackled with "a heavy neurotic, middle-class, closed, big-

The last time they were at Harvard, in the early '60s, they were both promising young professors. Timothy Leary (older of the pair) had written a prominent textbook on personality analysis that garnered him a lecturer's post in the now-defunct Social Relations Department. Richard Alpert was an assistant professor in the same department and considered sure shot for tenure.

Protesters A

BY MARTIN F. COHEN
Special to The Crimson

SOUTHBORO—More than 300 demonstrators gathered yesterday on the grounds of Harvard's nearby primate research center condemning scientific use of laboratory animals with pallbearers and a hearse.

The ceremony followed a rally which drew more than 4,000 from the region to a paid Boston hotel, and was part of a worldwide day of protest for animal rights. Similar

Most of the protesters called for humane treatment and more limited use of animals, and urged greater public review of the experiments. Some, however, demanded a complete ban on the use of animals in research.

Feminist School Denied Tenu

denied a promotion for what some students charge was sexual and political discrimination. Klein, an assistant professor who teaches Gen Ed 100, "Introduction to Women's Studies," and has taught Gov 100, "The Politics of Women's Liberation," denied promotion to associate professor.

Feminist Scholar Ethel Klein

BY MARTIN F. COHEN

Special to The Crimson

SOUTHBORO—More than 300 demonstrators gathered yesterday on the grounds of Harvard's nearby primate research center to condemn scientific use of laboratory animals, holding a mock funeral for the subjects, complete with pallbearers and a hearse.

The ceremony followed a rally which drew more than 4,000 from the region to a packed Boston hotel, and was part of a worldwide day of protest for animal rights. Similar events were staged in three other American cities, and in 10 countries.

Most of the protesters called for more humane treatment and more limited use of animals, and urged greater public review of the experiments. Some, however, demanded a complete ban on the use of animals in research.

Most groups also charged that a lot of medical research is privately funded and actually intended for commercial benefit.

University officials said in interviews yesterday that current procedures are adequate to guarantee humane treatment of the animals.

United States, charged medical researchers president of the Humane Society of the United States, John A. Hoyt.

As the keynote speaker, Hoyt, prominent speakers.

"The three-hour event featured a series of boro Labs Now!"

"Stop Harvard's Holocaust," Reform South- University, and one sign in the crowd read "At the Boston rally, the crowd booed heartily the first time a speaker mentioned the Boston Rally Attacks Harvard"

Prime Center at Southboro.

University last week held a press conference and gave a tour of the New England Regional University for yesterday's rally, the every two months.

In preparation for yesterday's rally, the University had held a press conference about specimens to the Southboro facilities about every two months.

Cruelty to Animals makes unannounced inspection at the center. He added that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals makes unannounced inspections to the Southboro facilities about every two months.

National Institute of Health, review every experiment at the center. He added that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals makes unannounced inspections to the Southboro facilities about every two months.

National School committees, and often the President for Public Affairs, said that several Michael Blumenfeld '55, associate vice could be made.

though they acknowledged that some changes

Protesters Attack Use of

But soon their research interests turned to the then-unknown terrain of halucinogenic drugs, and through a Harvard research center, they set up a project facility member.

Richard Alpert was an assistant professor in the same department and considered a leading figure in the field. He was fired by Leary and Alpert, officially attributing his decision to the fact that the

The last time they were both promising in the early '60s, they were both promising young professors. Timothy Leary (the search session by taking the drugs themselves. Older of the pair) had written a prominent

The other, a bald 49-year-old, took his shoes off, assumed the lion's position, and said that when he joined the Harvard security he was shackled with "a heavy, closed, light middle-class about their subjects—"anyone who stances. They were far from choosy about their subjects—"anyone who have taken in the intervening decade.

ers Theater audience. One, a white-haired 62-year-old, slouched back in a trimson armchair and called Harvard the big league of chemical psychoactive

There were two of them, sitting on a bench they brought it back." "But they brought it back. Just by being in the room were the only way."

When it was over, a man who identified himself only as Pablo and said his name was "22—in this life," summed it up like this: "What they did was restore my

To Harvard

Drug Gurus

CAMBRIDGE VOLUME CLXXXVIII, No. 62

Crimson Forum

The 60's in Perspective

By David McClelland

What we are remembering this *Down*. He points out that many psychol-

Harvard which filled the pages of *The Crimson* and preoccupied the national news media for months 20 years ago. Drs. Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert, both psychologists and members of the Harvard Faculty, had discovered a case for the fact that higher needs could be fulfilled only after basic economic and security needs had been met. And in the sixties, among relatively affluent college students, it did indeed seem to be a time when economic needs had been met and one could safely "turn out, turn on and drop out"—to use the catch phrases that Leary popularized. Students began experimenting in a variety of ways to fulfill themselves—through meditation, jogging, or sex, through drugs, through living in cabins in the woods, through joining spiritual movements, through giving up family and career, and above all through attempting to destroy any institutional attempts to

tion did not initially interfere with these

ing on as it became evident that the mind-altering sessions were ends in themselves rather than part of research in the U.S., people seem governed by what might be called the "ethic of compliance" or "conformity"; they do whatever they do because that is the way it is done here. They work because everyone is expected to work. But then, perhaps in the next generation, they move to the next stage in which they assume more control over previously irresponsible faculty members not attempting to control the actions of others. It is not clear whether that Harvard had been much too lax to freedom had been violated and on the charges on the one side that academic Leary and Alpert left Harvard amidst the usual sense of the term. Eventually themselves rather than part of research in mind-altering sessions were ends in going on as it became evident that the theory", as a reaction to stages in American movement in terms of stage movement movement in terms of stage

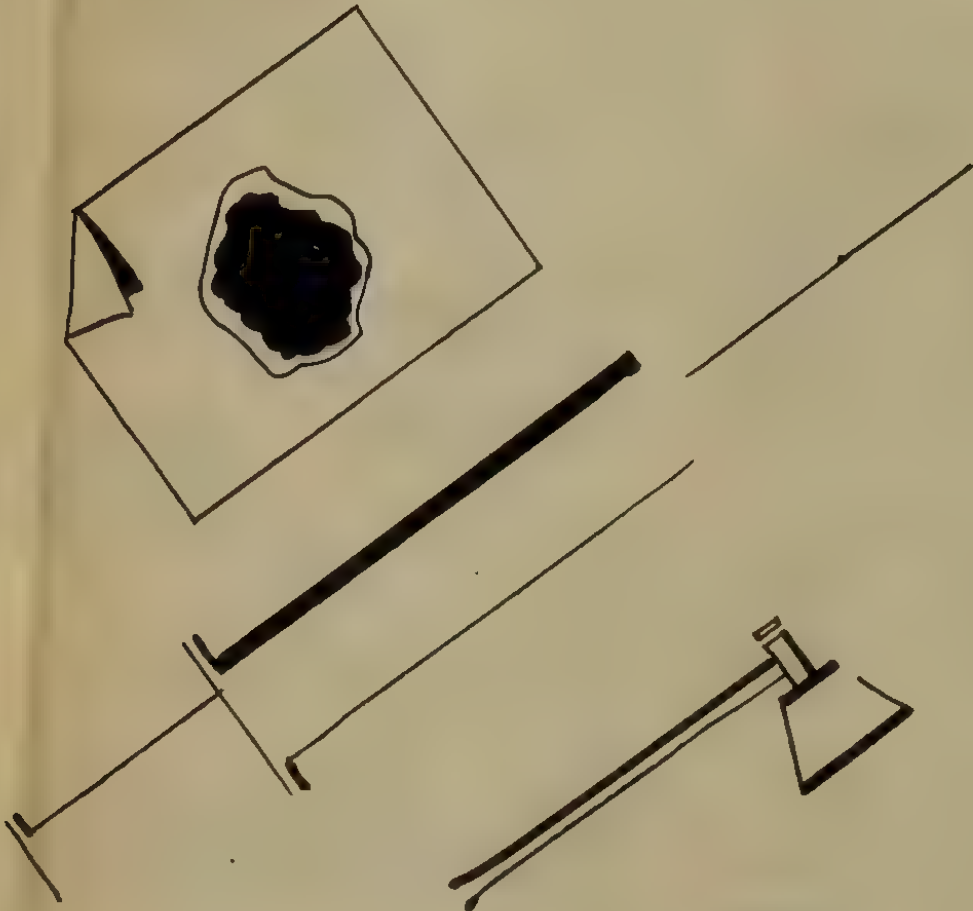
what Yankelevitch calls the "ethnic of self-fulfillment." This stage is characterized by denial. "People believe that if they control their impulses, work and save, they will benefit when they get old or at least their children will benefit from their sacrifices. In the sixties it was becoming apparent to the children of these people that this ethic was not working very well: their parents seemed to have gone without satisfactions in marriage, in work, in leisure all their lives with little to show for it. They were too old to enjoy life or had found their savings eaten away by inflation. And they hadn't had any fun. Their children were going to see to it that that did not happen to them. They were not going to stay stuck in unhappy marriages or doing jobs. They had moved on to a third stage "ethnic of self-actual-

They succeeded in changing values in some respects. While 85 percent of Americans viewed premarital sex as wrong in 1938, only 37 percent thought so in 1978. Thirty-four percent saw work as the center of life in 1938, but only 13 percent 40 years later. And many fewer

What does the controversy look like today with the benefit of hindsight? Certainly LSD did not bring about heaven on earth or create especially enlightened beings as its advocates contended it would, nor did it destroy the mind or create addiction as its opponents feared. So was the controversy a tempest in a teapot or does it have a wider significance? Larry and Alpert are back at Harvard to give their perspective on what it has all meant. I was involved in the controversy throughout because I had encouraged them to get involved with LSD, because I initially thought that research into mind-altering substances was legitimate (I was working on the effect of another mind-altering stage (not a "clitic of commitment")...I hope this stage (not a "clitic of commitment") was and self-fulfillment given way to the Has the stage (not a "clitic of rebellion") to seek community and commitment goals, but increasingly lonely and began results, they tired of pursuing selfish all, according to Yankelovich's survey responsibility for running the show. Above ing as they chose without taking any re- curent and plenty of white wine, not liv- sexual freedom, not freedom from a wanted—not marriage and children and they could not have everything they self-limiting. People discovered that the self-actualization movement was top in their work. But in other respects many ways in life other than rising to the (they had learned to get satisfactions in disappointed with their lives because

As I look back it seems clear to me that this event was a part of—and perhaps even a moving force in—the intense search for self-fulfillment that gathered momentum throughout the sixties, produced major changes in values and culminated in student riots and rebellion all over the country. Daniel VanDewiche's survey data has made the most sense of these changes for me in his 1963 book *David Mac Island is a Island in the Social Relations Department of Psychology and was chairman of the Social Relations Department in 1963*.

Crimson/Daniel Hurwitz



The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the dependent variable of the number of correct responses. The independent variables are the type of question (multiple choice, true/false) and the type of question (multiple choice, true/false). The results show that the number of correct responses is significantly higher for the multiple choice questions than for the true/false questions.

others. He and other physicians of the time recommended it for both the cure and the prevention of migraine, neuralgia, and other symptoms of chronic anxiety-tension such as heroin. In general the speaker

Humes argued that today diseases of this type, including both the physiological symptoms associated with chronic neuromuscular tension (such as Mikurita's, formerly in charge of cannabis

have—“not a drug problem—we’re dealing with a problem based on drug use.”

the medical profession stipulate the existence of an epidemic. He urged the direction of research attention to the use of cannabinoids as a specific remedy.

social aspect. "Many of the practices of the governments around the world are degenerate and a repeal of all excise taxes suggests a return to the status quo," said Humes, asserting that the behavior of the superpowers is "characterized by 'weapons fetishism'" a situation between chib and state. The

gun "individualism" seen in the individual "gun mentality." "You could say that weapons is investing weapons with the power to save, and it's an understandable thing to do," he said. "It should follow the policy recommended by the British Indian Hemp Commission in 1908. 'When the government creates an intrinsic conflict of interest, it should follow the policy recommended by the British Indian Hemp Commission in 1908.'"

Dr. Mikunya was especially critical of the involvement of the federal government in the cultivation and traffic in opium. "The arms race," "can be regarded as a symbiotic relationship," (and) unless you can heal both the patient who's suffering from it."

Humes warned that the mutually reinforcing escalation of the arms race is a regenerative feedback cycle: "the purifying and freedom from contaminant,"

David Solomon received one of the biggest hands of the day when he rejected the idea of legislation which would re-

to the day of your own destruction. Anxiety neurosis is full of folk doctors. We're folk. We doctor our selves. (Lecturers should support the

[illegible]

His recommendation? "If we could spark some serious research in the use of cannabidiols and other relaxation therapies, we'd like to see the organization called Unidentified Flying Object (UFO)." *Merrick D. Spitzer '79 is a member of the organization called Unidentified Flying Object (UFO).*

By Merrick Spiers

In our brave new "pharmacological society," prohibition has proved to be as effective as a pricing policy than as an actual barrier to the availability of illegal drugs. And the absence of reliable information, even about such fundamental questions as the relative toxicity of the various drugs which are available, has resulted in widespread confusion and suffering. In order to clarify some of the issues raised by the use of marijuana and other forms of cannabis, the Unidentified Flying Idea (UFI) sponsored a symposium on "Marijuana and Health" last month at the Science Center

..Although many governments have at-
tempted to eradicate the use (of cannabis),
by declaring it illegal, in those areas

pattern (as in Africa, India, Asia, and Latin America) no authority has been able to suppress it for long." Solomon believes the issues raised by the exist-

...the risks and benefits of any particular drug: "No social authority can successfully aggregate unto itself the right to dictate or fix the levels of consciousness

ness to which man may aspire, whether these states are reached pharmacologically or otherwise."

undertaken with no clear research objective, has answered the major remaining question about them. "One person may

psychosomatic substance whereas another person may have a "bummer". Why? The answer is that the person who is having the "bummer" is dumping repressed

person taking the drug; in microdosages, "bummer" is not in the drug it is in the fancy, or even the birth trauma. The

like a kind of neurological laxative... That may give us a clue as to how psychiatry can move into the twentieth century.

[illegible]

around a red from hemp stalks since the
time of Shen Nung, legendary father of
medicine. Queen Victoria's personal

Leary, Liddy discuss state vs. individual rights

BY VALERIE OLIVER

Journal Reporter

Stage lights illuminated Old Glory as G. Gordon Liddy and Timothy Leary spoke to a moderately enthusiastic 1500 in the University of Tennessee's Alumni Gym.

The two had been contracted by the Issues Committee for a fee of \$7500 to debate "Power of the State vs. Freedom of the Individual."

What resulted was a hodgepodge of disjointed soliloquys by Leary, who admitted being a "drugie," and Liddy, who helped engineer the break-in to the Democratic headquarters at Watergate Hotel.

Leary, long time advocate of psychedelic drug use and known as "the high priest of pot," once told American radicals to use their drugs to continue attacks on the American establishment.

"Blow your mind and blow up the prisons and controlling systems of the genocidal culture," he said via an associate, Jennifer Dohm, when he was in self-imposed exile in Algeria in the 1970's.

His philosophy was apparently no different Tuesday night before a predominately student audience. "You've got this country in your hands. Look around you, sense your numbers . . . and please turn on, tune in and take charge."

Leary was twice rejected by university officials in the late '60s. The primary reason cited was the fee at the time, \$1,250. Students filed a suit in U.S. District Court and Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled in May 1969 that UT could not ban speakers.

"I finally made it and I'm glad to be here," he said.

The former Harvard professor, now 62 told a cheering crowd of Harvard students Sunday that he forgives the university for firing him and former Harvard researcher Richard Alpert, 49, in 1963.

The men were working for the Center for Research in Personality, a division of the psychology department, and were fired for using undergraduates in their drug experiments. They said the students were all volunteers.

"I believe that the individual is the sacred unit of society," Leary said. He also appointed himself defender of the American spirit — something he believes Liddy threatens.

Liddy also said he defends the individual as the primary element in achieving "human existential ends," but that man also has a social nature and "law has to do with his nature and 'law has to do with his

Liddy, who served a longer prison term than any Watergate con-

spirator, was met with protest during his last UT visit. The Student Committee Against Profiteering by Political Criminals staged a minor demonstration against Liddy and questioned a \$4,300 fee paid to him when he spoke on the Watergate events November 1981.

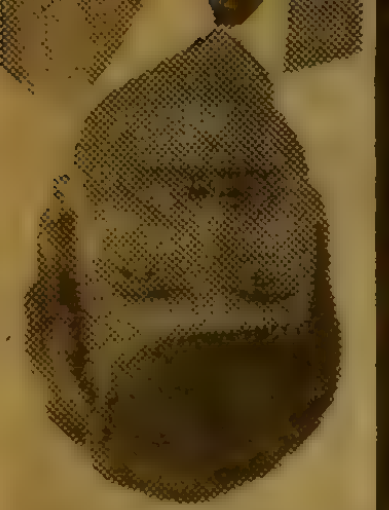
He served 52½ months of a 20 year sentence for burglary of the Democratic National Headquarters. His term was commuted by former President Jimmy Carter.

YOU NEED A SPINAL EXAMINATION

If You Experience Any One Of These

12 DANGER SIGNALS

Indicating



The Knoxville Journal/KEVIN WICK



Timothy Leary, self-appointed drug use advocate, debated G. Gordon Liddy at UT Monday night. He admitted using drugs regularly and defended the right to make that choice.

Leary: Tom Sawyer in psychodelia

FLASHBACKS.
An autobiography.
By Timothy Leary.
Tarcher, \$15.95.

IN HEALTH-CRAZED 1983, Timothy Leary is a crumpling statue. Pilloried by the establishment, worn-thin by the counterculture, Leary's memory stands like a sand-covered icon, stuck in the desert of the 1960s, now and then dusted off by some weary traveler (or is it "tripper"?) who quickly shuffles along to more imposing sights.

Now 60, having lost none of his cocky zeal, Leary would have it otherwise. Chief proponent of the "Grass National Product," he spent his productive years struggling to reframe drug-use from vice to religiosity to legalized recreation. West Pointer, ex-Harvard prof, experimental psychologist with a behavior modification. Leary, nevertheless, became a victim of politics — other people's and his own.

Conceived by a drunken father and a suspicious, frail mother, Leary first tasted magic mushrooms in Cuernavaca in 1960. With titular support from eminent psychologist David McClelland, Leary maneuvered a Harvard appointment. Mind-expansion studies began, wildly, with psilocybin, mescaline and LSD. Leary

THE PAPERS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

Edited by Lynda Lasswell Crist.
Louisiana State University, \$37.50.

THE FIRST three volumes of the Louisiana State University Press production of the papers of Confederate President Jefferson Davis deal with his early life, education, first marriage, his military career in the Mexican War and his emergence as a congressman from Mississippi. Volume 4 portrays Davis as a leading Mississippi politician and a vocal spokesman in the United States Senate for the embattled South. This volume begins in the second session of the Thirtieth Congress (1849) and ends with the election of President Franklin Pierce in 1852.

The Jefferson Davis Papers are being edited under the auspices of the Jefferson Davis Association, which is sponsored and administered by Rice University.

Davis' highly-developed sense of public duty



William Holden

The Jeff Davis papers: a rising Southern 'ultra'

and friends sat up nights dropping acid, telling bizarre stories, making notes, inviting the scientific community to join them. Word got around and the fallout is well-known.

Hightailing it to his Millbrook, N.Y., retreat, Dr. Leary rapidly became an advertiser, a promoter (as McLuhan dubbed him) of chemical sacraments. It was outlaw adventure and social duty all rolled up into capsules of poetry, morality, tribalism and hot-pink revelation. The heavy-duty philosophizing and urge for scientific respectability got left behind.

Timothy Leary at 60: a sand covered ikon



To this day, Leary disclaims both advocacy of indiscriminate drug-taking and bad-mouthing dangerous side-effects. Yet his own efforts to make an organized institution out of his disdain for organized institutions soon baptized his utterings as veritable encyclicals from the pope of exploration, "revealing in the proud tradition of the Wright Brothers, charting new brain terrain, soaring in search of cosmic orgasms with "blue sky spacey drugs."

For all the impetus on mind alteration, the

manifests itself, even at the expense of his personal health and family life. Views on the functions of Congress reflect Davis' diligent attention to his constituents' interests, as well as what might now be considered quaint and naive interpretations of the duties of a public servant. Beneath heavily rhetorical, often pompous passages are a model of public probity and a concept of representation not always reflected today, either in rhetoric or in policy. Some attributes of congressional operations currently condemned, such as the abuse of the franking privilege and inaccurate recording and publication of congressional debates, are opposed by Davis. The limited role of government which he advocates has also been displaced, if not discredited, by modern practice. Correspondence views which were strongly rooted in his positions on the major policy issues of the day. His perspective is personal, ideological, geographic, and emotional.

References to public affairs are largely concerned with the sectionalism which was rending American party politics and dominating congressional policy struggles. Davis' communica-

The trashing of William Holden

GOLDEN BOY.
The Untold Story of William Holden.
By Bob Thomas.
St. Martin's Press, \$16.95.

BY STEPHEN HOGNER

on the first page that states *Sunset Boulevard* was written in 1939, a full decade before the 1950 film, which firmly established Holden's career, was even conceived. Thomas also never bothers to note that *Born Yesterday*, a box-office smash, was also made in 1950 and, with *Sunset Boulevard*, was a one-two Holden punch in Hollywood. Near the end of the book, Thomas has Holden starting in a movie called *When Time Ran Out*, though Holden never appeared in such a film.

But these are small things that the St. Martin's editors should have caught. However, much more objectionable is Thomas' using Holden's psychologist who provided privileged information between client and therapist, particularly on the star's alcoholism. Thomas and the counsellor argue that Holden wanted the facts of his alcoholism published after his death, yet nowhere are we given any indication on the public record that this was so — except for the therapist's word.

These particular chapters seem extremely self-serving on the alcohol counsellor's part, especially when Holden stopped drinking for long periods.

James G. Dickson Jr. is professor of political science at Stephen F. Austin State University.

The powerful and celebrated appear frequently, gracing the pages in search of hallucinogenic release: Otto Preminger, Mickey Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg. Biographical epigrams of dignified drug supporters overture each chapter. Abundant space is given to the early years of Leary at Millbrook, caretaker, enthusiastic, risk-filled, as well as the fugitive from San Luis Obispo prison with the Weather-

Leary would have his followers know that his was a *success d'estime*. Profit and popularity mean nothing. Bad reviews, notoriety, even imprisonment, only affirm the nobility of his intentions. "Oh, the excitement of these years!" It ain't tried, it's shake-and-bake — and I helped.

Dr. Steve Sabom is a Houston psychotherapist.

Holden's life story is tragic because he was doomed by alcoholism. He was a gifted Hollywood actor with a massive number of classic films to his credit, including *Stage 17*, *Picnic*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Sabrina*, *The Wild Bunch*, *Network*. He had the looks, the talent, the money — Holden is a fascinating subject. But where Thomas could have probed into Holden's character, he chose instead to go for headline-grabbing asides such as Holden's purported affairs with Audrey Hepburn and Grace Kelly. They may sell the book, but they shed little light on William Holden the man, Holden will find a more compassionate biographer as the late Montgomery Clift finally found in Patricia Bosworth.

Stephen Hogner is a member of the Chronicle staff.

TWENTY STORIES make up this 63rd volume of the O. Henry Memorial Award series. Chosen from American magazines published from the summer of 1981 to the summer of 1982, they are all gems in the strata of short fiction. Although the editor reasonably maintains the stories "definitely elude classification," as a consistent reader of these volumes of award winners I

am increasingly aware of how they reflect the times in which they were written. Every story in the annual collection is an O. Henry prize winner, but three top prizes are usually awarded. This year first prize went to Raymond Carver for *A Small, Good Thing*. This story reveals how the parents of an only child killed in an accident grieve his loss in a bakery. Despite that the story is written on the cool side of sentimentality, there are images and emotions that scrape and stick in the throat like dry crust.

Second prize is awarded to Joyce Carol Oates for *My Warszawa*. In this story prominent American writer Judith Horne travels to Poland

Strieber: mating with a monster

THE NIGHT CHURCH.

By Whitley Strieber.

Simon and Schuster, \$15.95.

BY ANNETTE HARD

HELLO, YOUNG LOVERS wherever you are. Normally, you don't find out that you're in love with a monster until after you are married. However, in *The Night Church*, the young lovers discover that the both of them are monsters well before the sanctity of their marriage vows.

Of course, there are monsters who do such vile things as leave the cap off the toothpaste tube and then again there are monsters who find that they are genetically programmed to breed a mutant form of life which will be known as anti-man and which will wipe out humanity as we know it.

All this destruction, naturally, is sponsored by the devil who is ready to do battle for the forces of evil with his battalions of efficient administrators and bumbling bureaucrats. The sole and staunch adversary of Lucifer is the Catholic church which attempts to foil the foul

plots of Satan with its own battalions of efficient administrators and bumbling bureaucrats.

Taken at its face value, *The Night Church* has a devilishly diabolical plot which keeps the reader going well into the wee and witching hours.

In fact, Strieber plots well and writes well. However, one gets the feeling that he writes in a hurry and

Shot glasses of Chekhov

CHEKOV.

The Early Stories: 1883-1888.

Translated and chosen by Patrick Miles

and Harvey Pitcher.

Macmillan, \$14.95.

CHEKOV ONCE said reading a short story "feels rather like swallowing a glass of vodka." In the case of the 35 stories collected here, make those shot glasses — the median length of a piece is four pages.

In an enlightening introduction by Miles and Pitcher, we are told Chekhov wrote and published 528 items between 1880 and 1888 during which time the author was both physician as well as "literary man." Curiously, when Chekhov turned exclusively to the writing of literature and drama from 1888 until his death in 1904, he had

It's August.

And the one person you can talk to has gone on vacation.

AUGUST

A Novel by

Judith Rossner

Author of

Looking for

Mr. Goodbar

and

Emmeline

JUDITH ROSSNER



Dawn Henley, a hauntingly beautiful Barnard freshman, has lived a more bizarre life than most people could ever imagine. Dr. Lulu Shinefeld, in her forties, divorced and the mother of three, is Dawn's analyst helping her explore the many levels of her dark past. August is here. Dr. Shinefeld will leave on her annual vacation to the Hamptons. What will Dawn do without her? And what will August hold for Dr. Shinefeld?

"I know of no other account, imagined or factual, that gives such a vivid picture of the analytic experience, on both sides of its intense, troubled, ambiguous relationship."

Walter Kendrick

The New York Times Book Review

Houghton Mifflin \$15.95

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published only 60. That *Uncle Vanya*, *Three Sisters*, and *A Cherry Orchard* were among these later pieces can explain some of the imbalance but certainly not all, and it's anyone's guess as to the reason for the disparity. The shorter works in *Chekhov* contain threads of humor, romance, government folly and bits of serious psychology, and part of the editors' intention was to show what would eventually weave into the author's later masterpieces. Chronologically arranged, I think the stories in *Chekhov* do achieve that task of revealing the developing writer. Also, some of the stories are poetically brilliant in mood, setting and message. However, I feel that the reader should be made aware that 'early' art can at times be translated into 'lesser' art, so caveat emptor.

D. B. H.

thereby misses the nuances of character — as he did in his previous novel, *The Hunger* — which would make his persona three-dimensional and believable. For example, in *The Night Church*, he does not satisfactorily explain how a virgin who had been brutally raped, mutilated, traumatized and paralyzed could possibly enjoy a sexual encounter only days later. While the lover are recounted about as well as they might be, the cold fact remains that all this erotica is so much tapiooca for the simple reason that it is unbelievable. And, too, Strieber misses a phenomenal chance at pure and gleeful satire when he describes the scene at Lourdes, famous for miraculous and holy cures. He merely reports that this sanctified place now comes replete with neon Virgin Marys and commercialized piety with the silent slogan — *As Ye Believe, So Shall Ye Pay the Scalper's Price of Admission*. Savage, even Swiftness, satire was on tap here for the author but he settled for an uninspired drone of facts. In brief, Strieber delivers a narrative of horror and the supernatural as promised. He is no worse and, certainly, much better than most authors at work in this field. But, until he starts writing more slowly, until he examines his own material above and beyond the shock value of the plot, he will never get under the reader's skin and, thereby, prick the subconscious tissue of terror. And, after all, that's what horror and the supernatural are all about.

Annette Hard is a Houston novelist.

personae. What happens after one of them obeys the final, universal command is guaranteed to lap at your mental heels for a long time. A few of the other 1983 prize-winning authors are Elizabeth Spencer, John Updike and Mary Gordon. Some of the prize-winning subject matters are precocious children of divorce, men of divorce, Thanksgiving Day during recession, father-son relationships, over-zealous Christian-ity, violent murder, delicious sex, painful-burning puberty, love relations asked, love relations a-right, diets, aging, camouflaged hate, work and peace. I would say this collection becomes America in words.

Diana Berna Heath is a Houston writer.

LSD guru relates extraordinary life

Reviewed by
Matthew J. Schudel

It seemed like a joke when reports came in a while back that Timothy Leary and G. Gordon Liddy had started debating each other on the same platform. But there they were, those two ex-convicts and opposite numbers of the 1960s, together in a new act as the Laurel and Hardy of the lecture circuit. Their good-natured antagonism is especially curious when you consider that Liddy got his first big break, so to speak, when he arrested Leary for possession of narcotics in 1966.

on the importance of mind-altering drugs such as LSD. Indirectly, he wants to convince us that he is one of the most important theorists of the 20th century.

Leary tells his life story interestingly enough, but his sentimental philosophizing about freeing the mind through drugs sounds as empty

and dated today as a 1960s folk song about the coming revolution of love. Leary claims that when he first ate some hallucinogenic mushrooms in Mexico in 1960, he "learned more about the mind, the brain, and its structures than I did in the preceding 15 years) as a diligent psychologist."

In a word, he was hooked.

Back at Harvard, he used drugs "to study any and all aspects of psychology, aesthetics, philosophy, religion, life." But beyond telling us how vivid psychedelic colors are, how people on drugs often think they are god, and what a good aphrodisiac drugs can be, he offers little evidence that mankind's eternal questions can be answered in any altered state.

Leary enjoys gossiping about famous people who have taken drugs. He believes that a woman who visited him at Harvard in the early '60s — the wife of a powerful CIA official —

FLASHBACKS

An Autobiography
Timothy Leary

Tarcher, 395 pp. \$15.95

was John F. Kennedy's mistress and regularly took LSD with Kennedy in the White House. At his home in Cambridge, Mass., Leary entertained intellectuals, beatniks and other followers interested in drugs.

An iconoclast all his life, the young Leary was expelled from two colleges and given the silent treatment at the U.S. Military Academy. He refused to resign from the corps of cadets until he received a public apology from the honor committee. His offense at West Point was taking a drug — alcohol, in this case — on board a bus after an Army-Navy football game.

That experience was good training for his later legal troubles. He was often detained on what he feels were — and what, indeed, seem to have been — trumped-up charges. He was

constantly sought by the FBI and CIA. In 1970, while a prisoner at the California state prison at San Luis Obispo, he made a daring escape by climbing a tree, creeping across cellblock roofs, and crawling along an overhead cable until he was outside the prison fence.

In all, Leary served time in 40 jails on four continents between 1966 and 1976. Free of the mystical blather of the earlier sections on drug experiences, his grim tales of prisons are by far the most interesting parts of the book.

Much of the time, Flashbacks is self-serving, simplistic and frivolous. It is full of editorial solecisms that the publisher should have caught. Leary's gushing praise of his vacuous and boring drug cronies is often unintentionally funny. Still, you



Timothy Leary (left) and G. Gordon Liddy joke before the start of one of their debates

From the book / WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

can't help admiring his courage and his buoyant good nature. The man is tough. He has stood up against continual harassment from the police and held his own among prison gangs. He remains "100 percent in favor of the intelligent, moderate use of drugs," but at 62 he seems harmless enough, a loquacious Californian who is fond of children, baseball, fine wine and beautiful women. Twenty years after receiving Marshall McLuhan's message, Leary is still Hollywood-handsome and has never stopped smiling.

Why, Timothy Leary is almost respectable.

Matthew Schudel is a free-lance writer who has written several books on medical technology, the history of science and the cultural aspects of biology and physiology.

Philadelphia, Pa Inquirer - June 19, 1983

The complete Kissinger, scaled down to human size

KISSINGER, from Page 1

manding that they adjust their lives completely to the vagaries of his quest for power. This "cosmopolitan" man, according to an aide, could lapse into racist banter about African diplomats, Hersh says.

Although Kissinger often leaked stories to the press himself, he insisted that no one working for him do so. Hersh demonstrates that, like Nixon, Kissinger had a paranoid streak. He had no compunctions about the wire-tapping of his own aides (and their family members) and several leading reporters from the Times of London and the New York Times.

An FBI memorandum states that at one point Kissinger personally read the verbatim transcripts of the wire-taps; after a while the job was left to his assistant, Alexander Haig Jr. Oddly, since Kissinger himself often talked with his aides on the phone, Haig was able to learn what Kissinger himself was saying to them. The paranoia became incessuous, almost solipsistic.

Perhaps Kissinger's obsession with secrecy was well-advised. Kissinger, who fancied himself a moderator, was in fact not above outright double-dealing. According to Hersh, during the 1968 presidential campaign, Kissinger supplied secrets (gleaned as a State Department consultant) to presidential candidates Nixon and Hubert Humphrey, in hopes of landing a White House post. Contrary to the publicly held image of Kissinger as a near-genius, his

intelligence is of a narrow sort, Hersh says. For all his pretensions to intellectuality (which loomed large when compared to the intelligence of others in the Nixon entourage), he devoted his mind chiefly to aggrandizing his own power. In collusion with Nixon, he worked to strengthen and centralize the National Security Council system. By doing so, he substantially weakened the State Department, laying the groundwork for insider types such as Zbigniew Brzezinski and William Clark, who would be unaccountable to Congress or the public.

Hersh shows how Kissinger effectively isolated the young Richard

Seymour M. Hersh: A muckraker but no hatchet man



Allen, a conservative who had served as Nixon's foreign-policy adviser before the 1968 election; Allen resigned in late 1969. Often with Nixon's approval, Kissinger undermined Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Hersh quotes from the diary of ambassador to South Korea William J. Porter, who was told by Kissinger in 1969 to make an end run around Rogers and report to Kissinger through a "backchannel" system: "They've only been in office a few months... If the President agreed to create a super-net of ambassadors under his security adviser without the knowledge of the secretary of state something new was happening

in American history," the ambassador mused. The remark was prophetic.

Hersh also disputes the common notion that Kissinger was a brilliant diplomat. He argues, for example, that Kissinger failed to understand what a heated political issue multiple nuclear warheads (MIRVs) would become and that his strong opposition to a ban on the testing of MIRVs was a failure of leadership with profound significance for the future of the arms race. Hersh readily praises the U.S. opening to China, but argues that the idea was primarily Nixon's, not Kissinger's. In any case, it is deeply ironic that this one instance in which Nixon and Kissinger did rely (at least at the beginning) on State Department advice turned out to be their most dramatic success.

It is now clear, as a result of Hersh's book and previous studies of the Nixon administration, that there was far less difference between Nixon and Kissinger than we believed (and wanted to believe) at the time. Although Kissinger had nothing to do with the planning or cover-up of the Watergate break-in, Hersh shows that Kissinger shared the mentality of those who carried out those activities. Kissinger's own hatred of Daniel Ellsberg, the man who released the Pentagon Papers on the Vietnam War, contributed to the White House atmosphere that led to the establishment of the "Plumbers" unit in 1971, and Kissinger had some knowledge

of its activities, according to Hersh. Kissinger was usually as hard-line in foreign policy as Nixon, and in many cases it is hard to distinguish their views. In 1969, Kissinger actually helped pick targets for the B-52 strikes on Cambodia, and he was intimately involved in planning the "destabilization" of Chile that led to a brutal coup in 1973. Only toward the end of Nixon's first term did Kissinger urge a more conciliatory, political solution to ending the war in Vietnam. Nixon, according to Hersh, betrayed Kissinger. Relying increasingly on the hawkish Al Haig, the President undermined Kissinger's negotiating efforts just before the 1972 election. Deeply hurt, Kissinger publicly supported the President anyway. He had made his bed; now he had to lie in it. Although the book is basically sound, it contains some irrelevant material and some dubious conclusions. The chapter on American involvement in the coup that overthrew Cambodian Prince Sihanouk in 1970 is inconclusive and does not show any connections to Kissinger anyway. Hersh connects the Nixon-Kissinger support for the Greek junta to an alleged Greek contribution to Nixon's 1968 campaign. Regrettably, the only proof of this is the off-the-record hearsay remarks of a man who is no longer alive. These items are the kind of "revelations" that get quick publicity but ultimately hurt a book's reputation. But forget the hype. Read the book.

New tune

Leary preaches 'take over' rather than 'drop out'

By David Cannella
Southeast Valley Bureau

TEMPE — Timothy Leary, the psychologist and drug advocate who told America to "turn on, tune in and drop out" in the 1960s, was at Arizona State University on Tuesday with some new advice.

"Now I tell 'em to turn on, tune in and take over," Leary said at a press conference in the Memorial Union a few hours before he was to give a lecture. "I tell 'em to take charge."

Leary, who will be 63 this month, said he has faith in today's college students. He said they, and others who make up the "baby-boom generation," finally are reaching the age where they can make decisions about running the nation.

"The '80s is their time to take over," he said. "For the baby-boomers, it is the first time they have power. They have the country in their hands."

Leary drew widespread attention when, as a psychology professor at Harvard University in the 1960s, he advocated use of the hallucinogenic drug LSD. He said he still feels drugs have a place in society and that the government has no business telling people they can't use them.

"We should put scientists in charge of all such matters," he said. "They should decide what's safe. Keep the police and the politicians out of it. The war on drugs is a joke."

It's a person's individual right to use whatever drug they choose, said Leary, who spent nearly four years in prison on drug-related offenses.

"The body is the first frontier of freedom" he said. Leary said he feels today's college student is "not as conservative as the conservatives think."

Although many are opting for business school and — Leary, B2



Timothy Leary

“The '80s is their time to take over. For the baby-boomers, it is the first time they have power. They have the country in their hands.”

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Leary

Continued from B1

traditional corporate jobs after graduation, students are not "selling out," he said.

"They have a healthy, realistic appraisal of life," he said, noting that they still have a responsibility to question authority.

Racial division is one of society's most pressing problems, Leary said, noting, "It is something we have yet to solve."

He spends most of his time giving college lectures, about 30 a year, and developing software programs on personal intelligence for a computer company. He recently completed an autobiography, *Flash Backs*, and is the subject of an upcoming documentary film in which he stars with Watergate figure G. Gordon Liddy. He and Liddy often debate on college campuses.

Leary said he has no apologies for his life, which has led him to prison and underground as a fugitive for several years. He said he does, however, have a few regrets.

"Looking back, half the time I was right and half the time I was wrong," he said. "You learn.

"My main regret is with my family. My family suffered because of some of the things I believed in. It's on a personal level that you always feel the deepest sorrow and regret."

His book primarily details the past but does have suggestions for the future, he said. His lecture also is titled *Flash Backs*.

"But part of it is fast forward," he said. "I tell them (students) that they have to look forward and change things."

Leary seeks to improve intelligence via drugs



Dr. Timothy Leary

By KAREN BOSSICK
The Idaho Statesman

Timothy Leary shorts no circuits when he talks about what kind of legacy he would like to leave to humankind.

"I would like it to be said that I worked very effectively in

promoting human intelligence," said the long-controversial psychologist. "That I encouraged self-reliance and urged people to activate their higher circuits."

But, in the traditional Leary sense, Leary isn't talking about expanding intelligence through the three R's.

Always highly charged and highly circuted himself, Leary is thinking in terms of "improved" drugs that will increase intelligence, improve memory, expand consciousness and break down thinking blocks.

"I think drugs will be instruments to help create intelligence as man moves from an industrial society to an informational society," said

Leary, who will speak in Boise

tonight.

"Drugs are the frontier for research and growth. They will be

a big help in the evolution of intelligence because so much

today has to do with the brain and activating the brain."

A former Harvard University professor, Leary rose to national

prominence during the 1960s for his experiments with psychedelic

drugs such as LSD. He coined the phrase "turn on, tune in, drop out" and inspired the

Beatles' hit song *Come Together* when he ran for the governorship

of California in 1969. Now living in Los Angeles with

his wife and son, the 63-year-old lecturer said that drugs being

manufactured in laboratories today are much safer and more

effective mind-enhancers than cocaine, opium and alcohol.

"There's always going to be 10 percent of the people who are

going to mess up and misuse drugs, but we're going to see

great benefits from drugs for

correcting brain malfunctions and reprogramming minds,"

Leary said. "You could use them, say, for a

person who can't change his mind and is stuck on Reagan's 60-year-

old ideas. Or, if you have someone like Teddy Kennedy who still has

the idea that money can solve all the problems of the world."

Sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1970 for possessing marijuana, Leary professes to be wary of

research and drug experts who conclude that drugs are

"I want to see the facts," he told The Statesman. "If a person

tells me that their life has been hurt by drugs, I'll talk to them all

night. If a parent tells me his kid's been 'ruined,' I check it out.

Maybe the parent's upset because his kid converted from the

Methodist Church to Buddhism." Alcohol is the most dangerous

drug on the face of the Earth, Leary said.

"There's no question that it's

more dangerous than the new drugs," he said. "It's the oldest

drug, and it's crude. It's like using a bow and knife."

Leary said that much alcohol abuse can be traced to ritual and

advertising. Intelligent drug users use drugs

with an eye toward what the drug does to their mind, not because

subliminal advertising makes them use drugs, he said.

"I change my own personal approach to drugs every few

weeks as I learn about myself and my reaction to various drugs," he

said. Leary said that drugs are being

manufactured that can give an experimental dying experience.

"The fear of death can now be eliminated," he said. "In the next

10 years we will make great breakthroughs in our

scientists say that in the next 10 years they will double the human lifespan. So, we can't talk about

dying without talking about life

extension." Humankind is only at the

halfway point in its existence, according to Leary, who believes

that life has been evolving for 4 billion years.

"So we're going to evolve just as much in the next stage as we

did from an amoeba to a caveman," he said. "The exciting part about the

next stage is that we can be partners in the evolutionary

process, helping to shape what happens. We're in the golden age

of civilization now. Great things have just begun. I think we will go

platinum when the post-war generation takes over in 1988."

Leary's appearance in Boise is sponsored by the BSU Student

Programs Board. Tickets for his 8 p.m. lecture in the Student Union

Ballroom are \$3.50 for general admission and \$2 for senior

citizens and BSU students and personnel. They are available at the BSU Student Union Building.

The Haight's hip

fighting against 'creeping chic'

Famed S.F. neighborhood

struggles to keep identity

By Katherine Ellison

Knight-Ridder News Service

SAN FRANCISCO — On the 16th anniversary of the Summer of Love, an Ultimate Cookie outlet opened in the world-renowned Haight-Ashbury District.

One-bedroom apartments were renting for \$600 and more. And the old Victorian at 710 Ashbury — once owned by the Grateful Dead — belonged to a wine importer and his nuclear family, who had transformed it with white rugs and glass tables and a remodeled kitchen recently featured in House Beautiful.

The crossroads of Haight and Ashbury — a former mecca for American youth seeking new dreams, new identities, and, above all, new ways of breaking away from a world turned materialistic and uncaring — had overnight become a good place to find a crowded singles bar, a ripe slice of brie or a fashionable pair of running shoes.

"It's what I call 'creeping chic-ism,'" complained neighborhood activist Calvin Welch, 39, who still sports a ponytail and wire-rims and works in a transformed Victorian plastered with posters.

A Haight resident of 21 years, Welch well remembers the glimmering 15-month "Summer" when the flower children filled his neighborhood. From November 1966 to January 1968 they came, rapily following the Dead, Janis Joplin, Timothy Leary, Allen Ginsberg, the Jefferson Airplane, Ken Kesey and others. Many at first were drawn by the low rents and nearness to University of San Francisco. But they stayed for the sake of the legend the Haight had become.

IN THOSE DAYS, the neighborhood was a spiritual refuge — a place where being bizarre meant being proudly apart from a nation subscribing to war and three-martini lunches. Today, its memories — and myths — retain their power. Kids continue to come to the transformed Haight in search of its former fantasies.

"Crazy as it is, there is still some miasma, some spirit, that continues to permeate this place," Welch said. "I mean, you hear 18-year-old punks talking about the Summer of Love. They don't know about World War II. They don't really know any history at all. But they've heard of 1967 and they think they're still part of it."

Seeking to preserve the remains of that dream, Welch and other community faithful are fighting the influx of boutiques and increasingly high rents that have been steadily changing the Haight since the mid-1970s.

Prompted by their protests, San Francisco planners this fall began debating whether to toughen guidelines that have governed local development for the past four years. Despite the rules, which were intended to restrict businesses catering to tourists instead of locals, the number of restaurants has increased from 24 to 37, according to a city draft report. Fifteen new clothing stores have opened, and 11 new entertainment permits have been granted.

"We're really concerned," said Joel Ventresca,

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The Haight-Ashbury today

FROM A1

president of the Haight-Ashbury Neighborhood Council. "We want the hardware shops, the butcher shops and the shoe-repair shops to remain. We want this to continue to be a livable neighborhood.

"But high rents are driving them out. And that's when the McDonald's and the cookie stores came in." The neighborhood protests have been relatively gentle, however. Most of the hippie hardliners who made the "Hashbury" famous have fled, while those remaining are ambivalent — if not overjoyed — about the flood of charming restaurants, bars and boutiques, and the accompanying upward zoom in property values.

AT THE SAME TIME, much of the Haight's old spirit has survived.

Where else could one find the purple-painted Jimi Hendrix Electric Church Foundation gallery? A "politically correct" beauty pageant to crown Miss Haight-Ashbury? The Bound Together anarchist bookstore? The headquarters of the White Panthers, plotters of the failed campaign to recall Mayor Dianne Feinstein?

The district operates as a city within a city; it hosts no less than seven neighborhood-improvement groups, six youth programs, a home for young ladies-turned-drug-rehabilitation center, a 20-year-old alternative urban school and the touted first drop-in center and free clinic in the country.

And it still provides refuge to the wanderer; police say dozens make their home in nearby Golden Gate Park, while others camp out in the sandboxes of Buena Vista Park. Panhandlers flourish on Haight Street.

"There's still a strong undercurrent of subculture," said city planner Patrice Rambrini. When darkness falls, discos such as the I-Beam and rock 'n' bowl parties at the Park Bowl draw the street life. "You can always see the hard-core punkers. The ones in Mohawks — not just the ones who think it's fashionable."

The spirit endures despite dramatic changes in the neighborhood, which city planners define as stretching east from Golden Gate Park to Buena Vista Park and north from 17th Street through the Panhandle to Fulton Street.

From 1970 to 1980, 3,264 blacks left the Haight, reducing their share of the population from 33 percent to 18 percent, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

The total number of residents in the Haight's three major census tracts fell from about 20,000 to 17,000, while the average household income nearly doubled. Suddenly there were a lot fewer people but 12 fewer vacant storefronts. The neighborhood, in the words of real estate agents, was "bouncing back."

BORN IN THE 1890s

as a park-view enclave for the wealthiest San Franciscans — the Maguins owned three homes in one block — the Haight was nearly abandoned after the 1906 earthquake, according to Realtor Tim Carrico. The elegant, vast Victorians remaining intact were divided, in the next few decades, to accommodate working-class families and eventually groups of students.

In the Haight's hip heyday, it blossomed with music, poetry, drug-fests and lumbering buses full of feathered, belled and beaded men and women. Run-aways from all over the country flocked to the legendary cross-streets, with reporters from all over the world close behind, chronicling their strange new tastes and habits.

But that blossoming held its own seeds of destruction. By early 1967, junkies, bikers and thugs

had come to prey on the non-violent locals. Drug-related assaults, robberies and murders were fast increasing, and those who hadn't already left started thinking about it.

"You couldn't give buildings away here 10 years ago," Carrico said. But then, about 1974, people started taking a chance again on the Haight. Now, the Realtor said, "we're constantly shocked at the number of people who want to live here and the prices they're willing to pay."

GAY MONEY SPARKED

the resurgence, which quickly drew a flood of young professionals. Behind them came the purveyors of the trendy. In one month last summer, for example, two cookie stores opened across the street from each other on Haight.

"We were kind of taking a chance," said Gina Basso, owner of the Ultimate Cookie. "Because the people are so different here, it's hard to pinpoint them. But it's proven already to be a good location — even with David's (Cookies) across the street."

The popularity of the twin cookie dealers is one signal of the transformation in the Haight. For another, says Haight resident Welch, "look at who's getting on the bus at 7:30 in the morning. During most of the '70s, you could fire a cannon down Haight Street then and not hit anyone. Now it's become much more of a hustly, bustly neighborhood."

Upward mobility has distanced many Haight residents from the grass-roots concerns that once thrived in the neighborhood. "Diggers" who once combed grocery refuse for free food for the hungry left years ago. More recently, co-op restaurants and markets have become private, while attendance at many community groups has dropped, according to Welch.

At the same time, Welch insists, city voting records show that Haight precincts continue to be the most liberal in the city.

Many newcomers also display unusual tolerance for what remains an eccentric neighborhood.

"We love it here — it's so crazy and eclectic," said Michael Rambrini, who bought 710 Ashbury eight years ago from singer Dorothy Ivy, who bought it from the Dead.

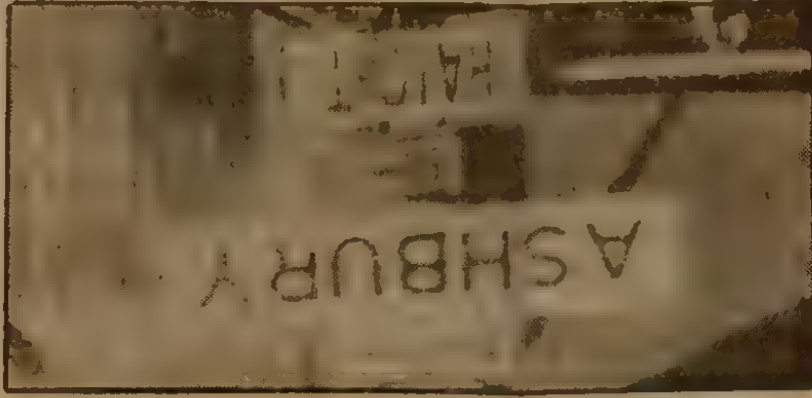
Rambrini, who bought the house for \$47,000, estimates it is now worth 10 times that amount. But then, he's had to repaint the floors — they were orange — red most of the rooms and remove what he said was a particularly smelly compost heap from his back yard.

On a recent afternoon, the trim executive reclined in a lawn chair atop the wooden deck he had built on the site of the former heap.

"The kids still come and gather on our steps some weekends," he said, smiling. "A lot are from the East and have hitchhiked here. They ask to see the house, they look all around — and they say, 'God! What history!'"

THE YEAR

was 1967, and Haight-Ashbury became a mecca for young people such as these, who turned the neighborhood into "Hippie Heaven" for the summer.



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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES

tuesday

Toridian

Ann Landers, 3-D
Television, 4-D
Movies, 5-D
Comics, 7-D

section

SEPTEMBER 20, 1983

Shopping around

Seats for toddlers

The American Red Cross

KISS (Kids in Safety Seats) program in Pinellas County now

offers toddler as well as infant child-restraint seats. Fees for

infant-size seats (up to 17 pounds) are \$20, with \$10 refunded

when the seat is returned in good condition; toddler seats for

children from 17-43 pounds are \$40, with \$20 refundable. The

Red Cross also provides instructions on the proper installation

and use of the seats. The seats are available at the South Pinellas

County Chapter of the American Red Cross, 818 Fourth St. N.

St. Petersburg, 898-3111, or the Upper Pinellas Chapter of the

American Red Cross, 624 Court Street, Clearwater, 446-2358.

—Linda Hartmann-Cole

The Allen Ginsberg that isn't

Ginsberg on Central America

"By threatening to invade Nicaragua and having an economic blockade

like we had in Cuba, Nicaragua was forced to make alliances with

Russia and Cuba — then, in a hypocritical doublebind, we denounced

them for having relations with Cuba. I wrote a little reggae song with

Hypocrisy is the key / to self-fulfilling prophecy"

On LSD

"Do I still believe in drugs? I didn't

believe in drugs, I took them. I still

smoke pot. I take acid once a year.

sure, I think everyone should.

Reagan? Definitely, Nancy? Both of

them together."

On cocaine

"I don't like it. It's a typical

Reagan-era drug. It gets

you high and powerheaded

and restless and irritable.

It's anti-human family."

them together."

BY SANDRA THOMPSON
St. Petersburg Times Staff Writer

At 57, Allen Ginsberg — beat poet, LSD proselyter, Bud-

dhist, anti-war activist — is alive and well, sometimes clean-

shaven, and appearing at times with British new-wave group the

Clash. He's also coming to St. Petersburg Wednesday for a

reading and lecture dubbed "An Hour with Allen Ginsberg" at

the Bayboro Campus of the University of South Florida and to

the Tampa campus for "An Evening with Allen Ginsberg"

Wednesday night.

This is his first trip here since a visit a decade ago to Jack

Kerouac's widow.

If the hour with Ginsberg is anything like the hour we spent

with Ginsberg direct from New York's Lower East Side via

long-distance telephone (see accompanying quotes), it will be a

howl.

Howl — and its subsequent obscenity trial — is the poem

that thrust Ginsberg into the media spotlight in the mid-1950s.

The slim black-and-white volume is introduced by William

Carlos Williams who red-flags readers: "Hold back the edges of

your gown, Ladies, we are going through hell." And, as prom-

ised, on the first page, we're plunged into madness, starvation,

hysteria, poverty, hallucination, drugs and unconventional sex,

among other things. Howl set complacent 1950s America on its

ear.

Ginsberg has continued apace in succeeding decades:

The 1960s: Hippies pre-empted beats, and Ginsberg

joined ranks with Timothy Leary in promoting LSD and de-

nouncing the Vietnam war. A literary spokesman for the hippie

generation, Ginsberg was one of the few human beings who has

succeeded in shutting up William F. Buckley on his own show

when he pulled out a harmonium and began to chant a mantra,

Om. He continued to chant throughout the violence of the

1968 Democratic Convention and at the trial of the Chicago

Seven.

The 1970s: Ginsberg's concerns moved on to nuclear dan-

ger. He was arrested with companion Peter Orlovsky and Daniel

Ellsberg for meditating on the railroad tracks, blocking a pi-

tonium-bearing train en route to the Rocky Flats nuclear facility

in Colorado.

The 1980s: Ginsberg's political protest has shifted to

U.S. policy in Central America. He was recently the guest of

Nicaraguan poet and Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal.

Thursday, he'll be in Tallahassee, participating in an anti-war

effort sponsored by the Tallahassee contingent of Citizens in

Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. On the pop front, he

made a guest appearance on the Clash's platinum album,

Combat Rock and has recorded his own album — First Blues.

Ginsberg may be the only personality in Who's Who in

America who lists his arrests.

On the cold war

"There is absolutely no difference between

the American right-wing military and the

Russian left-wing military. They're all

Stalinists on both sides in the sense that

they believe in an authoritative leader

principle and violence and secret police."

On the media

"Bad news is good news —

which is the cause of the war in

Central America: that attitude of

manipulating aggression in order

to make money on it. Both the

military and the media share that

point of view."

On AIDS

"It's taken the government an awful long time to get

around to investigating it and doing some scientific

research — probably due to race and sexual prejudice

are enjoying the idea of junkies, Haitians, and fairies having

the plague. . . I am not convinced that AIDS does not

emanate from some dank cubbyhole of the CIA."

A somewhat different view of Allen Ginsberg, shown clean-shaven for a lecture

See GINSBERG, 2-D

tour. According to his agent, he has since grown back his beard.

St. Petersburg Times — JACK BARNETT



HICKSVILLE BOARD SCRAPS SILENT SCHOOL PRAYER



HERE'S HOW THEY VOTED

BY JAMES NORMAN

THE Board of Education in Hicksville, L.I., defied a tumultuous crowd of angry residents early today and voted to end the mandatory daily moment of silence in public schools.

More than 300 people shouted their disapproval as the school board voted 4-3 to scrap the 10-year-old policy that made the board policy book the school 12-year-old Ruben, the mother of a 12-year-old seventh grader, to sue to eliminate the mandatory prayer time.

She said the current policy "is simply an attempt to promote prayer."

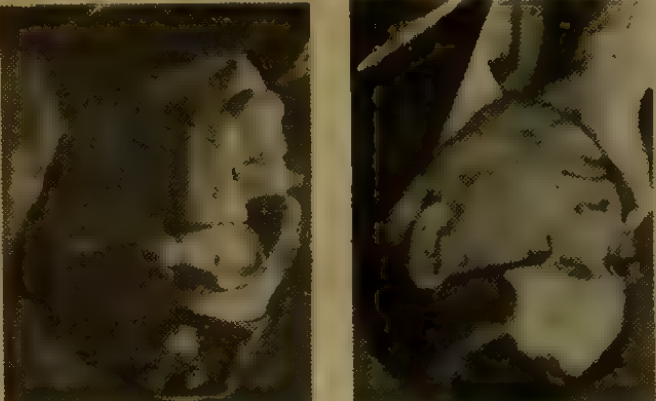
"I don't object to the prayer or any individual student's thinking or meditating. I object to the school board or teachers acting on the recommendation of its board, Joseph Campa-nella, who said the courts would find the 'moment of silent meditation' unconstitutional."

The board first instituted such a moment more than 20 years ago.

In scrapping the mandatory moment, the board acted on the recommendation of its lawyer, Joseph Campa-nella, who said the courts would find the "moment of silent meditation" unconstitutional.

The board first instituted such a moment more than 20 years ago.

In scrapping the mandatory moment, the board acted on the recommendation of its lawyer, Joseph Campa-nella, who said the courts would find the "moment of silent meditation" unconstitutional.



Like most of the VFW members in the audience, trustee Thomas Nagle (left) wanted the district to keep the moment of silence.

One of the board members who voted with the majority to scrap the 10 years ago after 42 years as a teacher in the district, told the board they should drop the policy because "freedom of religion also means freedom of moral and from imposed religion."

"I'm 76 years old and when I went to school at P.S. 171 in Brooklyn we all said our prayers every day," said Bill MacDonald.

"We were all happy and we all turned out the Nixon had decided not to move in."

Even before their approval by the co-op board, the Nixon's leaving their exclusive Saddle River, N.J.

POLICE RIOT

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (Reuters) — Dozens of people were injured and more than 60 arrested as fans stormed a stadium during a concert by the British rock band, The Police.

Fences were torn down around the Western Springs Stadium (above). The group — lead singer Sting, Stewart Copeland and Andy Summers — was on stage less than 30 minutes when police were forced to retreat as promoters opened the gates to hundreds of young people, who rampaged into the stadium, hurling bottles, rocks and cans.



STING STEW COPELAND ANDY SUMMERS

"The Green Point"

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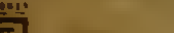
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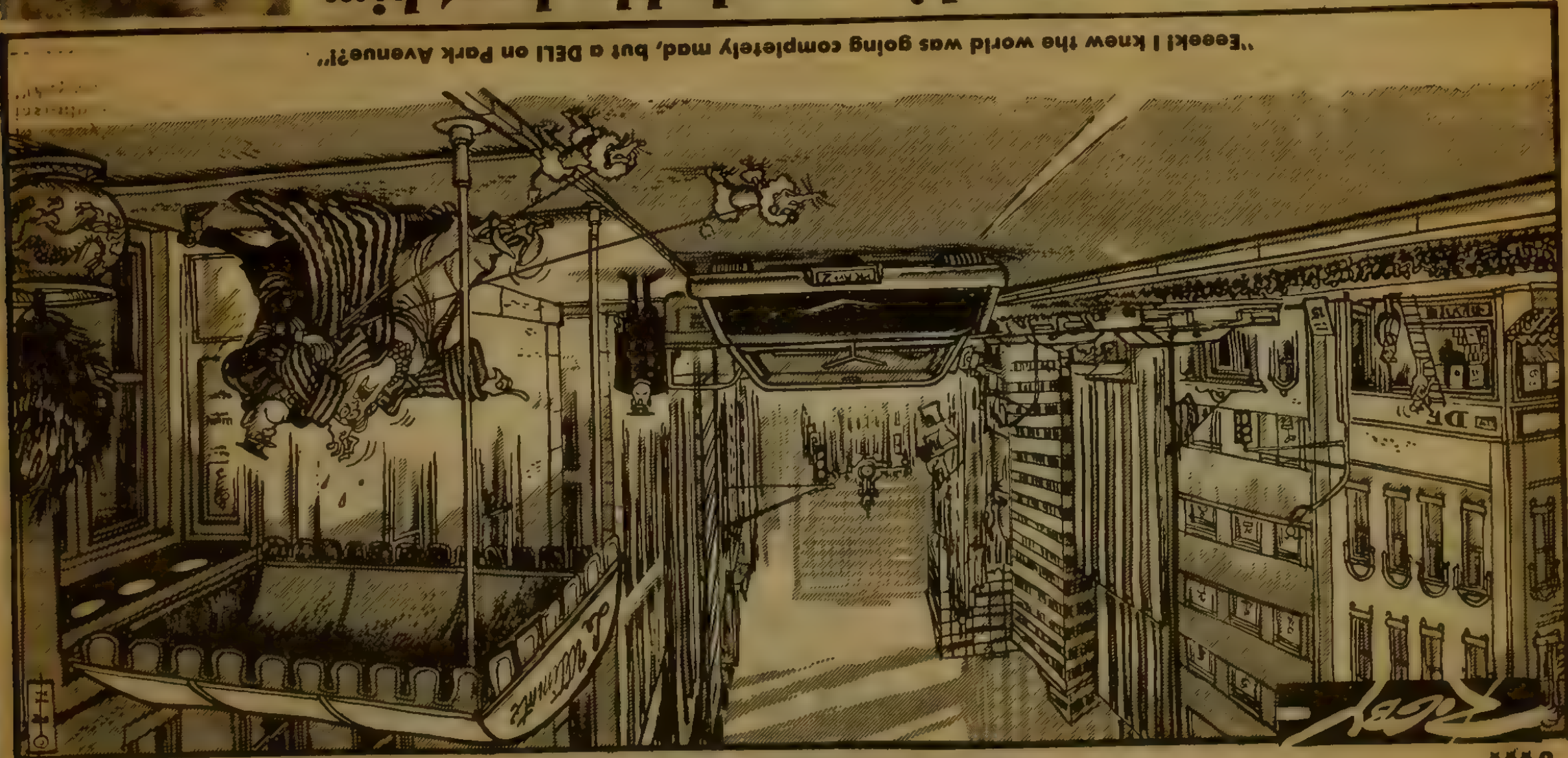
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Heiress' ex-mate says big new hubby beat him

LIFE among the country club set is not always genteel tennis and cordial cocktails. Ira Pichal, ex-husband of Diesel Construction heiress Jane Wolfson, claims in a \$12 million lawsuit filed here in federal court that he was the victim of an unprovoked assault last fall at the hands of Jane's new husband, Harold "Josh" Schreier.

"I'm 5-foot-8, 150 pounds, 43 years old. Her new husband is 6-foot-4, 220 pounds, 25 years old," Pichal said. "And he assaulted me in the park- ing lot of the Rye Racquet Club."

Pichal, a tax lawyer, married Jane in a story- book wedding at the Plaza Hotel in 1968. Jane's father Erwin built more than 30 post-war towers, his crowning achievement being the Pan Am Building which he conceived and was constructing when he died in 1962. Erwin's bust is still on display there.

But after the birth of their son, Erik, now 11, Ira said he dropped the boy off and had a pleasant conversation with Josh before return- ing to his Cadillac in the darkened parking lot.

"She told me to bring Erik to the racquet club at a Sunday night so Josh could bring him home. She said, 'If you don't have the money, Country Day School.'"

It was at the end of one such visit in October that Ira says he was assaulted and perma- nently disabled. The alleged assault involved \$5000 that Jane claimed Ira owed her to pay for their son's tennis lessons and tuition at the Rye Country Day School.

"I was wearing my glasses and had a cigar in my hand and the next thing I knew he hit me from behind. Then he got on top of me and beat me for three minutes," Ira told PAGE SIX's Richard Johnson.

Cited his jaw and knocked him unconscious, left him permanently disabled with headaches and ringing in his ears.

"I'm wearing a neck brace and I haven't been to the office in four months," Ira said.

Josh, reached as he finished a lesson at his club last night, refused to comment on the case and Jane couldn't be reached. But her mother, Rose, said from her Fifth Avenue apartment: "That man who is suing her is out of his mind. I can't tell you anything except that he's a jerk."

Said Mrs. Wolfson, who is a patron and direc- tor of the Hudson Guild Theater: "My daughter is very happily married and it bothers him."

Double negative



LEARY: heady stuff

JESSE was not a popular name at the Trump Tower the other night — but it wasn't Jesse Jack- son. More than 700 people paid \$50 a head to support the Senate cam- paign of North Carolina Gov. Jim Hunt, who's running against arch- conservative Jesse Helms in November. Ed Koch, who put in an appearance at Trump, didn't show last night at a more exclusive pro- Hunt event — but he did lend his name as one of the evening's honor- ary chairmen. The second Hunt fundraiser was at the River Club where 80 guests paid \$1000 each for cocktails and dinner. Anne Cox Chambers, Angier Biddle Duke, Robin Duke, Richard Jenrette, Ar- thur Krim, Mary Lasker, Isabelle Leeds, Robert McNamara, How- ard Samueli, Maurice Sonnenberg and Cy Vance were on the eve- ning's committee.

Just made it

ALT, dressed up with someplace to go — but no way to get there — was the dilemma facing Irene Cara Tuesday afternoon. The Flash- dance singer put on her Grammy duds and waited for the limo shed hired to take her to the Shrine Auditorium. It never arrived, so Irene frantically tried to call a cab — not an easy task in L.A. She finally got one just in time for the musical awards ceremony, where she scored a Grammy for "Best Female Pop Vocal Performance."

Now Saks plans a midtown tower

WHO needs drugs when you can get high off computers? That's what Timothy Leary, the 60s' most prominent promoter of acid, asked as he talked about Brain Game, his new "interactive" software. "It's legal, too," noted Leary, who de- scribes Brain Game as a "self- development program" that will "test your intelligence in 24 dimen- sions." The software will also, of course, "expand your conscious- ness," said Leary — and provide "a mirror of your own mind." Emo- tional and social intelligence are but two of the 24 dimensions that will fall under Brain Game's exam- ining powers. Leary, who "hasn't been this excited since I was at

Pigskin class

IF you're looking for Rock Hud- son on March 31, you'll find him in Atlantic City — but not at the slot son on March 31, you'll find him in Atlantic City — but not at the slot

Rocky show

Harvard," talked to PAGE SIX from his hotel room in upstate New York. (He lectured last night at St. Lawrence U. in Canton.) Leary said he'll be in New York City soon to discuss selling the whole pack- age to computer companies here.

Field work

SALLY Field knows what she wants to do next: star in the film Home Before Morning. Columbia Pictures just bought rights to the book and Sally is eager to play the lead, an Army nurse in Vietnam. SALLY Field knows what she wants to do next: star in the film Home Before Morning. Columbia Pictures just bought rights to the book and Sally is eager to play the lead, an Army nurse in Vietnam.

Down under

JEREMY (The Real Thing) Irons and Jack (Breaker Morant) Thompson have both taken part in their share of theatrical and cine- matic explorations. But neither has ever traversed Australia by camel. They will if they agree to star in director Graeme (Fram- ces) Clifford's film on Robert Burke and Williams' who in 1861 were the first to make the treacherous north-south crossing of the kangaroo continent. Cite- Michael Edgley of Hoyts-Edgley, the Aussie production company, has talked to both Irons and Thompson. The picture starts shooting this fall.

CATHY LEE: hands down

MAYBE they're running out of space on the West Coast. Why else would Johnny Grant, the mayor of Hollywood, California, travel to the Bahamas to unveil Hollywood Boulevard East? On hand this weekend to plunk their hands and feet into the cement will be Cathy Lee Crosby, Billy Dee Williams, Gene Hackman, Veronica Hamel, Linda Blair, Connie Stevens, and lots of other celebs. Let you think these folks would fly all the way to the Bahamas just to be immortal- ized, we should add that they will also act as coaches at a special Olympics triathlon in Nassau.

Haircut in the Haight?



Symbolic of Haight-Ashbury's transition is hair salon where Sam Edmonds waits for his girlfriend
 Brad Zucroff — Mercury News

'Creeping chic-ism' invades Haight-Ashbury

By Katherine Ellison

San Francisco Bureau

FRONT PAGE

SAN FRANCISCO — On the 16th anniversary of the Summer of Love, an Ultimate Cookie outlet opened in the world-renowned

Haight-Ashbury District.

One-bedroom apartments were renting for \$600 and more. And the old Victorian at 710 Ashbury — once owned by the Grateful Dead — belonged to a wine-importer and his nuclear family, who had transformed it with white rugs and glass tables and a remodeled

kitchen recently featured in House Beautiful. The crossroads of Haight and Ashbury — a former mecca for American youth seeking new dreams, new identities, and, above all, new ways of breaking away from a world turned materialistic and uncaring — had overnight become a good place to find a crowded singles bar, a ripe slice of Brie or a fashionable pair of running shoes.

"It's what I call 'creeping chic-ism,'" complained neighborhood activist Calvin Welch, 39, who still sports a ponytail and wire-rims

and works in a transformed Victorian plastered with posters.

A Haight resident of 21 years, Welch well remembers the glimmering 15-month "Summer" when the flower children filled his neighborhood. From November 1965 to January 1967 they came, rapily following the Dead, Janis Joplin, Timothy Leary, Allen Ginsberg, the Jefferson Airplane, Ken Kesey and others. Many at first were drawn by the low rents and nearness to University of San

BURELLE'S

Trendy shops, costly housing obscure the old Haight

Continued from Page 1A

Francisco. But they stayed for the sake of the legend the Haight had become.

In those days, the neighborhood was a spiritual refuge — a place where being bizarre meant being proudly apart from a nation subscribing to war and three-

martini lunches. Today, its memories — and myths — retain their power. Kids continue to come to the transformed

Haight in search of its former fantasies. "Crazy as it is, there is still some

miasma, some spirit, that continues to permeate this place," Welch said. "I

mean, you hear 18-year-old punks talking about the Summer of Love. They don't

really know any history at all. But they've heard of 1967 and they think

they're still part of it."

Seeking to preserve the remains of that dream, Welch and other community

faithful are fighting the influx of bourgeois and increasingly high rents that

have been steadily changing the Haight since the mid-1970s.

Tougher guidelines debated

Prompted by their protests, San Francisco planners this fall began debating

whether to toughen guidelines that have governed local development for the past

four years. Despite the rules, which were intended to restrict businesses catering to

tourists instead of locals, the number of restaurants has increased from 24 to 37,

new clothing stores have opened, and 11 new entertainment permits have been granted.

hippie hardliners who made the "Hash-bury" famous have fled, while those remaining are ambivalent — if not overjoyed — about the flood of charming restaurants, bars and boutiques, and the accompanying upward zoom in property values.

At the same time, much of the Haight's old spirit has survived.

Where else could one find the purple-painted Jimi Hendrix Electric Church

Foundation gallery? A "politically correct" beauty pageant to crown Miss

Haight-Ashbury? The Round Together anarchist bookstore? The headquarters of

the White Panthers, plotters of the failed campaign to recall Mayor Dianne Feinstein?

A city within a city

The district operates as a city within a city; it hosts no less than seven neighborhood-improvement groups, six youth

programs, a home for young ladies-turned-drug-rehabilitation center, a 20-year-

old "alternative" urban school and the touted first drop-in center and free clinic

in the country.

And it still provides refuge to the wanderers; police say dozens make their home

in nearby Golden Gate Park, while others camp out in the sandboxes of Buena Vista

Park. Panhandlers flourish on Haight Street.

"There's still a strong undercurrent of subculture," said city planner, Patricia

Fambrini. When darkness falls, discos such as the I-Beam and rock'n'roll parties at the Park Bowl draw the hard-core

life. "You can always see the hard-core punkers. The ones in Mohawks — not just the ones who think it's fashionable."

The spirit endures despite dramatic changes in the neighborhood, which city planners define as stretching east from Golden Gate Park to Buena Vista Park

and north from 17th Street through the Panhandle to Fulton Street.

From 1970 to 1980, blacks reduced their share of the Haight population from 33 percent to 18 percent as 3,264 of them left, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.



Mercury News

The total number of residents in the Haight's three major census tracts fell from about 20,000 to 17,000, while the average household income nearly doubled. Suddenly there were a lot fewer people but only 12 fewer vacant storefronts. The neighborhood, in the words of real estate agents, was "bouncing back."

Born in the 1890s as a park-view enclave for the wealthiest San Franciscans — the Magnums owned three homes

in one block — the Haight was nearly abandoned after the 1906 earthquake, according to Realtor Tim Carrico. The

elegant, vast Victorians remaining intact were divided, in the next few decades, to eventually groups of students.

Magnet for runaways

In the Haight's hip heyday, it blossomed with music, poetry, drug-fests and lumbering buses full of feathered, belled and beaded men and women. Runaways from all over the country flocked to the legendary cross-streets, with reporters from all over the world close behind, chronicling their strange new tastes and habits.

'Crazy as it is, there is still some miasma, some spirit, that continues to permeate this place. I mean, you hear 18-year-old punks talking about the Summer of Love. They don't really know any history at all. But they've heard of 1967 and they think they're still part of it.'

— Activist Calvin Welch

But that blossoming held its own seeds of destruction. By early 1967, junkies, bikers and thugs had come to prey on the non-violent locals. Drug-related assaults, robberies and murders were fast increasing, and those who hadn't already left started thinking about it.

"You couldn't give buildings away here 10 years ago," Carrico said. But then, about 1974, people started taking a

chance again on the Haight. Now, the Realtor said, "we're constantly shocked

at the number of people who want to live here and the prices they're willing to pay."

Gay money sparked the resurgence, which quickly drew a flood of young professionals. Behind them came the purvey-

ors of the trendy. In one month last summer, for example, two cookie stores opened across the street from each other

on Haight.

"We were kind of taking a chance," said Gina Basso, owner of the Ultimate Cookie. "Because the people are so different here, it's hard to pinpoint them. But

it's proven already to be a good location — even with David's (cookies) across the street."

The popularity of the twin cookie deal-ers is one signal of the transformation in the Haight. For another, says Haight resident Welch, "look at who's getting on the

bus at 7:30 in the morning. During most of the '70s, you could fire a cannon down Haight Street then and not hit anyone. Now it's become much more of a hustly-bustly neighborhood."

Upward mobility has distanced many

— Activist Calvin Welch

Haight residents from the grass-roots concerns that once thrived in the neighborhood. "Diggers" who once combed grocery refuse for free food for the hungry left years ago. More recently, co-op restaurants and markets have become private, while attendance at many community groups has dropped, according to Welch.

Liberal voting record

At the same time, Welch insists, city voting records show that Haight precincts continue to be the most liberal in

the city.

Many newcomers also display unusual tolerance for what remains an eccentric neighborhood.

"We love it here — it's so crazy and eclectic," said Michael Fambrini, who bought 710 Ashbury eight years ago from

singer Dorothy Ivy, who bought it from the Dead.

Fambrini, who bought the house for \$47,000, estimates it is now worth 10 times that amount. But then, he's had to

repaint the floors — they were orange — redo most of the rooms and remove what he said was a particularly smelly corn-

post heap from his back yard.

On a recent afternoon, the trim executive reclined in a lawn chair atop the wooden deck he had built on the site of the former heap.

"The kids still come and gather on our steps some weekends," he said, smiling. "A lot are from the East, and have hitch-

hiked here. They ask to see the house, they look all around — and they say, 'God! What history!'"

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CALL
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SEP 26 1983

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EL PASO, TEXAS
D. 55,175 S. 86,083

SEP 20 1983

BOWLING GREEN, KY.
PARK CITY NEWS
D. 18,675 S. 21,410

SEP 19 1983

Peter Max steps back into the limelight

By Yarden Arai
Associated Press

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — At a posh Rodeo Drive gallery, a paint-spattered Peter Max, the art idol of the flower-power '60s, was furiously at work — on video, at least.

To recorded music by a trendy rock band, Max wielded brushes on 12 identical television screens. Dozens of his brilliantly hued, cartoonish graphics flashed on the video, interspersed with equally colorful but brushier, more abstract contemporary works.

A few steps away, the real Max held court, dark-suited and distinguished, with the faintest dusting of the 1970s, Max shunned the press and the adoring public. He gave up the

silver in his black hair and walrus mustache. He and Timothy Leary, said was a \$750 million studio business because he was "shell-shocked" by his own success.

"My work was really, I would say, almost exploited," he said. "It was on mugs, it was on bedsheets, it was on dresses, it was on silks and scarves and ties — 70 product lines."

Being the "in" artist of the day was fun at first, he says. But "I was under stress all the time, to keep up with it — more accounts, more people, more things. It's as if you had to write a whole newspaper."

Things came to a head during a vacation at John Wayne's villa in Mexico, he says.

"I think after my third day of whirlwind pace dictated by what he

just being in a lounge chair, sketching and seeing the birds fly around and the big winds up there, I said, 'What am I doing in the city? It's crazy!' I realized I'd been going for three or four years, non-stop, without a vacation, ever. If I was sick for a day, I had to get over it, quick. It was a real hardship.

"So after three weeks I came back and went to the fellow who was working for me, running the operation, and I told him that he'd better wind the company down and let everybody go."

Within a year he'd sold his five-story midtown Manhattan studio and was down from 52 employees to two assistants who helped him at the

sprawling apartment he shares with model Roseanne Vela.

"I thought I'd figure out what to do six months down the line, and 10 years went by," he said. He worked continuously, and there were exhibitions, but he avoided most shows and the news media.

Art publisher Lawrence Ross, owner of the Rodeo Drive gallery, dragged Max to an art show at the Coliseum in New York in 1981. Max found that he was enjoying the media attention.

Since then he's become visible for such patriotic endeavors as posters for U.S. border points and paintings of the Statue of Liberty, including six completed on the White

House lawn as President Reagan and his wife Nancy looked on. He also was named official painter for the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn.

Although art critics have been less than kind to his works, Max — who says he's made the transition from pop artist to expressionist — commands \$3,000 and up for a canvas.

Will his works ever be mass-produced again?

"I may do ceramics or I may do some screens printed on silk scarves — real limited, really nice," he muses. "I always enjoy putting out something for the younger people who can't afford it."

(Continued from Page 1C)

The mainstream American news media, Leary said, are working to stifle individual creativity. "I'm convinced that 90 per cent of what we get from the TV networks, the daily newspapers, the magazines, is disinformation," he said. "They're not designed to get us to think for ourselves."

Leary seldom touched on the subject of drugs. When pressed on the topic by a reporter, Leary said, "There is no one in this

Timothy Leary

"I'm a really nice guy," he said. "I'm working day and night to make this a better country."

leader for change." After being fired from Harvard, Leary continued his research into the effects of drugs, wrote several books, studied Eastern religion and ran for governor in California. In 1970 he was convicted on drug charges and sentenced to prison, where he spent 4½ years. Since then, Leary has traveled widely, writing more books and lecturing 30 to 40 times each year. He describes himself as an "evolutionary philosopher."

Wednesday night, Leary delivered

ered an energetic speech before a standing-room-only crowd at the Boise State University Student Union Building Ballroom.

The audience greeted Leary warmly as he spoke — with a delivery that was part evangelist, part comedian — on evolution, intelligence and the future of the human race.

The picture Leary painted was basically an optimistic one — that humanity is heading toward an era of tremendous intellectual growth, made possible by ad-

"The trajectory of evolution is higher, faster, smarter," Leary said. "We're hurtling through a cycle of change, evolution, that has never been seen before. . . . You're the first generation in history that can participate in evolution and help move it along."

Change, he said, is essential. "Your No. 1 solution is to get smarter. . . . Your brain is a per-

fect instrument; it's just the old programming" that holds you back, he said.

During his speech, Leary poked fun at a wide range of topics and institutions, including the *Bible*, Charles Darwin, academics, bureaucrats, Republicans, Democrats, old people, young people, the mass media and the eastern United States.

Earlier, Leary characterized President Reagan as "a war-like, elderly man." The Christian be-

(See LEARY, Page 3C)

Leary shows he's not leery of poking fun at establishment



Celebrating Chinese New Year at the Mr. Chow restaurant were, clockwise from left, Jack Nicholson, host Michael Chow with wife Tina and daughter China, Michael McCarty and Billy Al Bengston, Michael Cimino, Timothy Leary.

The Chows celebrate New Year, with a little help from their friends

By Betty Goodwin
Herald society editor

Michael Chow had invited 650 bright and desperately beautiful people to Mr. Chow, his Beverly Hills watering hole Saturday night to celebrate the incoming Chinese Year of the Pig.

The restaurateur threw the party, he said, to "chase the recession away" and bring "reflation, if that's what you call it."

But the evening's main activity, it seemed, was marveling at "the mix" of people which he and his wife Tina brought together (even though Jeff Waid decided that the most interesting person at the party was "myself").

"I think it's a fabulous mix of what L.A. is all about," said Joan Quinn. "It's very unusual. Nobody wants to go home. Usually in L.A. they check out the room and leave."

Others were pleased that the guest list wasn't restricted to "Tinseltown." "Tonight," said Regine's Roberto Devorik, "we really have the international jet set."

Among those attending were Helmut Newton; Perry Ellis; Sting; Michael Cimino; artists Robert Graham, Ed Moses, Billy Al Bengston and Jean-Pierre Basquiat; Jerry and Lois Magnin; countless models dressed either in miniskirts or tuxedos; and Jack Nicholson, who drifted through the restaurant alone most of the evening.

Way Bandy, the high priest of makeup, was perched

in a corner wearing a gold star on his cheekbone, black clothing from head to toe and rhinestone bracelets stretching halfway up one arm. The mix was "absolutely right," he said. "Michael and Tina have a sure touch with people. They do it at the highest level of quality."

"It's defined in a four-letter word called class," said pizza king George Santopietro, who was accompanied by actress Linda Evans.

Meanwhile, Timothy Leary, in tuxedo and tennis shoes, described the crowd as "the Rodeo Drive aborigines."

"Great people are great people," allowed Perry Ellis, who wore khakis and an old gray wool jacket. As for Mr. Chow himself, he rated the mix a combination of "the not-so-great, the great and the very great," but didn't say which was which.

Tina Chow, whose skin is as translucent and white as rice paper, wore poppy red lips and a white gown which she described as "la nouvelle Chanel" by Karl Lagerfeld. "It feels good. You can feel it too," she said

of her dress, as she extended an arm. Tina said the magic ingredient of her parties was "well... we're just really lucky we have a lot of good friends. Fashion friends, artist friends, people from music. I think there's a spontaneity among them. I guess maybe the Year of the Pig will be very good after all."

"Well, let's have a good bash and get things going again... Hi kids..." she said and walked away.

Michael Roberts, the editor of London's The Tatler, had touched down at LAX four hours before the party began and planned to fly home 24 hours later.

"The week before we were all in Paris for the couture collections — Mick and Jerry, Michael and Tina, and David Bailey," he explained. "Michael and Tina have very, very refined taste. They have great, great taste."

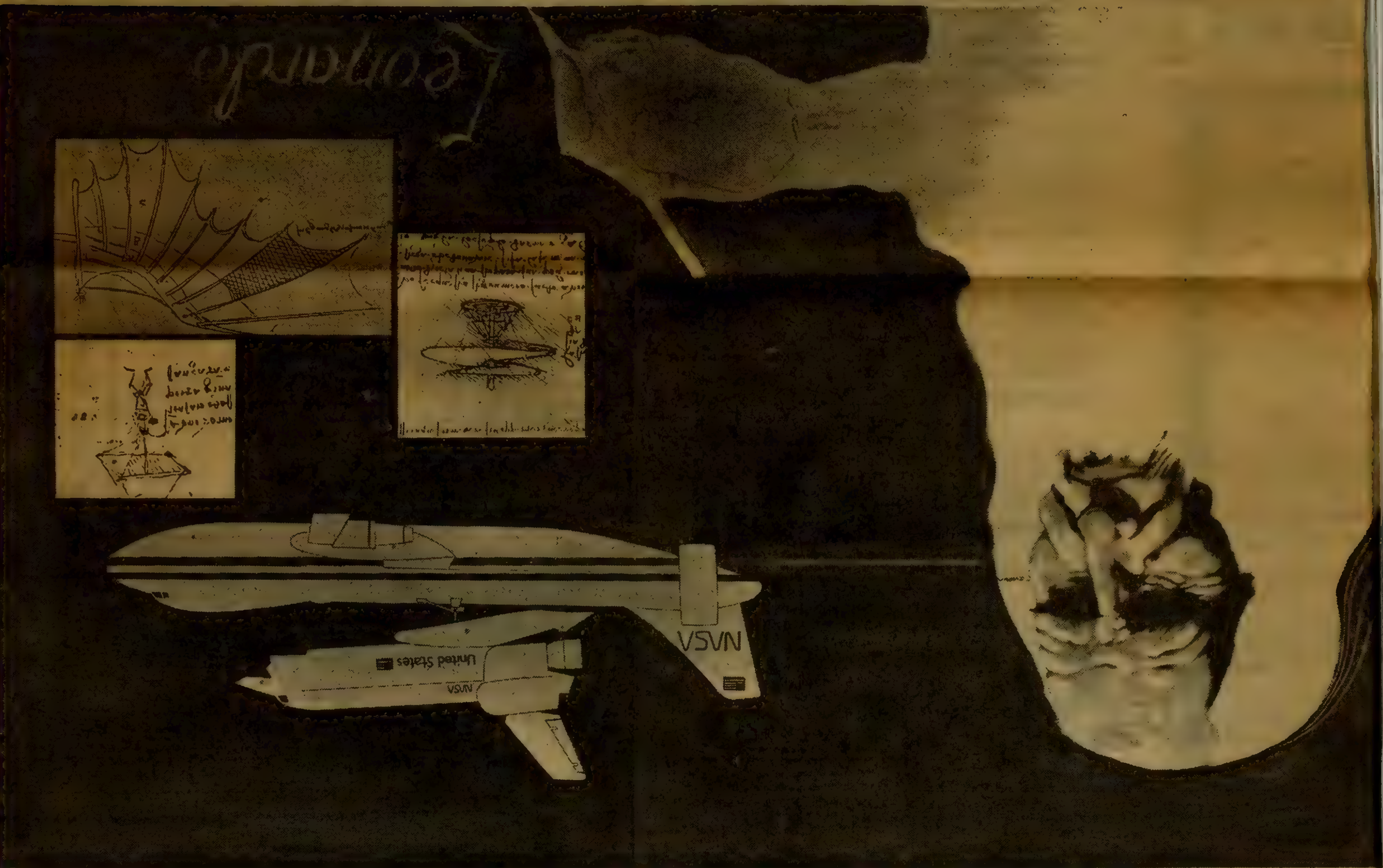
Roberts was seated on a banquet beside the buffet



(appropriately bursting with roast suckling pigs), observing the locals through jet-lagged eyes. "I'm not familiar with the Hollywood jet set at all," he said with no real concern. "There are a lot of old people here I've noticed. Very old. Like Billy Wilder, Timothy Leary. Generally the crowd in the Chows' other restaurants (in London and New York) are younger than this. "In England the old people wouldn't come out. They stay home in their stately homes. Here I guess they eat earlier and go to bed earlier because they're all on Medicare perhaps." Super model Christie Brinkley, whose arrival caused an earthquake of excitement, took cover in a corner with a good view. "I'm having a great time just watching the outfits go by," she said smiling. "It's fun. It's interesting how these women can wear fur coats in this heat." Michael Chow was watching, too. "I am in fact very social," he said. "But not very sociable. I observe, but I'm not a voyeur." Donald Sutherland and Michael Cimino had appeared to be seen enough, though. They departed before the big dragon ceremony began. Just then, Rod and Alana drove up in a black Rolls Royce. And behind them, stepping out of a green Jaguar XJ-S were Jackie and Alexander.

475 years ago, Leonardo da Vinci foresaw the Space Shuttle:

"The Great Bird will take its first flight upon the back of the Great Swan, filling the world with amazement."



Leonardo da Vinci was describing his own aircraft plans in 1505. Although Leonardo is best remembered for his art, he earned his living by designing new machinery and technology for his country's defense. We consider him to be one of the world's early Systems Architect/Engineers. The ability to project future scientific development is a part of everyday work at The Aerospace Corporation.

BASEBALL PLAYERS

Continued from First Page

by reporters wanting to know how he felt about his first-ever stint as a pitcher, and he responded:

"I don't get interviewed much, so I'd like to take this opportunity to give credit to Jesus Christ. He is No. 1 in my life. Every time I sign an autograph, I put Romans 10:9 after my name."

"That verse reads, 'If you shall confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus Christ and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you shall be saved.'"

Later, in an interview, Terrell said he felt that God "has taken me out of a town of 350 people (Waseca, Minn.) and put me in the major leagues to tell people about Christ."

"The movement is endorsed by the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn, who sits on the board of directors of at least two of the groups ministering to the players—the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and Baseball Chapel—and it is attracting both the superstars and the benchwarmers. Los Angeles Dodger Manager Tommy Lasorda's "Big Dodger in the Sky" may well be taken as a national theological joke, but Philadelphia

Phillies' star Mike Schmidt intended nothing funny when he said recently it is "so much easier to play the game of baseball, as well as the game of life, when you have God as your partner."

Football long has wrapped itself in the flag and religion and the Kansas City-based Fellowship of Christian Athletes, the best known and oldest of the religious sports groups, has had a predominant football membership for years. But baseball players are just now "coming out of the closet" in large numbers, said Giants relief pitcher Gary Lavelle.

"Each and every guy in baseball," Lavelle said, "has what the world would call success—money, fame, women. But I don't think personally that they are all very satisfied with that they find in these things. They still have a void within themselves." Indeed, if there is a common thread that links the born-again players it is that when most of them reached the major leagues they expected their troubles to be over but found themselves often just as frustrated, depressed and lonely as when they were in the lowest minor leagues. Most signed professional contracts right out of high school, although some are college graduates. They

come from every geographic area of the country. Their search usually is less for truth or an explanation of theological ambiguities than for peace of mind, relief from anxiety. But if the movement—or the fundamental theology it embraces—seem to critics to be simplistic, unreflective and almost cultish, that does not bother the players.

"I think the biggest thing that has happened to me is I have inner peace," Giants' shortstop Johnnie LeMaster said, repeating a phrase that players use often. "All my troubles, I just said, 'Hey, Lord, these are yours. You take care of 'em. I'm going to forget about 'em.' It just frees you to go out and live your life the way The Man wants you to and have no worries."

Dr. Bruce Ogilvie, professor emeritus of psychology at San Jose State University and a noted sports psychologist who has worked with many professional teams over the years, said athletes probably are drawn to religion out of loneliness and fear—and helplessness. "They are in a situation where they have no control over their own future," he said. "You know what it's like in spring training? It's an unreal world. If you have any insecurities at all and someone offers you a hope or promise of support, you're going to reach for it. "I can't think of a setting more ideal for proselytizing, unless it is in a frontline trench."

Dr. Chris Hatcher, a psychologist at UC's Langley Porter Institute here, said many athletes see religion as a "way to shed other problems and concentrate on performance." A depth of understanding about their religion is not important, he said. "A few years ago athletes were into psycho-cybernetics and then transcendental meditation—whatever they think will help."

But the leaders among the players, people such as the Giants' Lavelle and the Royals' Terrell, said they do not recruit others on the basis that Christianity will be a rabbit's foot or provide a path to the World Series.

"Some guys like to get on the bandwagon," Terrell said. "We emphasize that it's not going to get them two hits today. It's not a good luck charm." And Lavelle claimed he has never heard a player say that "his Christianity is going to cause him to do better or worse." There is not a team in the major leagues now without at least a handful of born-again Christians, and Baseball Chapel, founded by former Detroit sportswriter Watson Spolstra, coordinates regular Sunday chapel services at every big league stadium. But the movement has drawn particular attention in San Francisco because the Giants, while languishing in fourth place in the National League's western division, lead the league in what has come to be known locally as "God squadders." They have 12

members including a coach, Tom Hal-lar, and at least two potential superstars, outfielder Jack Clark and first baseman Mike Ivie.

Their most outspoken critic has been Chronicle sports columnist Glenn Dickey, who has argued that their "simplistic faith" has made them passive athletes unconcerned with winning and has given them a crutch to excuse poor performances.

He suggested in a recent column that the team should trade one or two of the "most obvious born-againists" to break up that clique. At the very least, their lockers should be separated in the clubhouse, and they should be told firmly that their business is playing baseball, not acting as amateur evangelists.

"The born-againists, he said, "have a tendency to put it all in the hands of the Lord, and the Lord doesn't seem to be pitching too well or hitting in the clutch this season." In an interview, Dickey said there is a certain arrogance beneath the humility the players profess because they assume what they are doing is important enough for God to take an interest in it, and their piety, when so regularly made public, becomes suffused with self-righteousness. But Lavelle said the critics misunderstand and take quotes out of context. "People who write those articles don't have any conception of what a Christian walk with the Lord is all about," he said. "I feel they probably try to use that as a scapegoat because

the Giants are not doing well. "Somebody said religion was making one of our players very passive. That was not true. You don't have to come in and break up the clubhouse when you don't do well. I think they are trying to say that we've said God is on our side, that He's going to show favor to us. And we've never said that. But the Bible does say that if we give 100%, God is in charge of our lives and He will see us through."

Managers generally have not objected to the religious fervor of their players, and Hatcher, the UC psychologist, said one reason is that the managers see it "relieving a lot of the personal problems and allowing the players to concentrate on the game itself. Sometimes they even become more team-oriented." The New York Yankees' manager, Billy Martin, said in an interview that "anytime a person can find Christ, he's a lucky person. I'm happy about it. I think it's great." It does not, Martin said, seem to affect a player's performance. "Christ says you have to be aggressive in your job," he said. But the story is widely quoted in baseball circles about Earl Weaver, manager of the Baltimore Orioles, and his experience with a born-again outfielder, Pat Kelly. Kelly, so the story goes, told Weaver he had learned to walk with God, to which Weaver is reported to have replied, "I'd rather have you walk with the bases loaded."

OCT 9 1983

BURRELL'S



New flowers taking root in 'Hashbury'

But yesterday's spirit is blowing in the wind

By Katherine Ellison, Knight-Ridder News Service

SAN FRANCISCO — On the 16th anniversary of the Summer of Love, an Ultimate Cookie outlet opened in the world-renowned Haight-Ashbury District.

One-bedroom apartments were renting for \$600 and more. And the old Victorian at 710 Ashbury — once owned by the Grateful Dead — belonged to a wine-importer and his nuclear family, who had transformed it with white rugs and glass tables and a remodeled kitchen recently featured in House Beautiful.

The crossroads of Haight and Ashbury — a former mecca for American youth seeking new dreams, new identities, and, above all, new ways of breaking away from a world turned materialistic and uncaring — had overnight become a good place to find a crowded singles bar, a ripe slice of Brit or a fashionable pair of running shoes.

"It's what I call 'creeping chic-ism,'" complained neighborhood activist Calvin Welch, 39, who still sports a ponytail and wire-rims and works in a transformed Victorian plastered with posters.

A Haight resident of 21 years, Welch well remembers the glimmering 15-month "Summer" when the flower children filled his neighborhood. From November 1965 to January 1967 they came, rapidly following the Dead, Janis Joplin, Timothy Leary, Allen Ginsberg, the Jefferson Air-plane, Ken Kesey and others. Many at first were drawn by the low rents and nearness to the University of San Francisco. But they stayed for the sake of the legend the Haight had become.

In those days, the neighborhood was a spiritual refuge — a place where being bizarre meant being proudly apart from a nation subscribing to war and three-martini lunches. "Today, its memories — and myths — retain their power. Kids continue to come to the transformed Haight in search of its former fantasies.

"Crazy as it is, there is still some miasma, some spirit, that continues to permeate this place," Welch said. "I mean, you hear 18-year-old punks talking about the Summer of Love. They don't know about World War II. They don't really know any history at all. But they've heard of 1967 and they think they're still part of it."

Seeking to preserve the remains of that dream, Welch and the community faithful are fighting the influx of boutiques and increasingly high rents that have been steadily changing the Haight since the mid-1970s.

Prompted by their protests, San Francisco planners this fall began debating whether to toughen guidelines that have governed local development for the past four years. Despite the rules, which were intended to restrict businesses catering to tourists instead of locals, the number of restaurants has increased from 24 to 37, according to a city draft report. Fifteen new clothing stores have opened, and 11 new entertainment permits have been granted.

"We're really concerned," said Joel Ventresca, president of the Haight-Ashbury Neighborhood Council. "We want the hardware shops, the butcher shops and the shoe-repair shops to remain. We want this to continue to be a livable neighborhood.

"But high rents are driving them out. And that's when the McDonald's and the cookie stores came in."

Where else could one find the purple-painted Jimi Hendrix Electric Church Foundation gallery? A "politically correct" beauty paragon to crown Miss Haight-Ashbury? The Bound Together anarchist bookstore? The headquarter of the White Panthers, plotters of the failed campaign to recall Mayor Dianne Feinstein?

The district operates as a city within a city. It hosts no survivors.

At the same time, much of the Haight's old spirit has accompanied upward zoom in property values.

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less than seven neighborhood-improvement groups, six youth programs, a home for young ladies-turned-drug-rehabilitation center, a 20-year-old alternative urban school and the touted first drop-in center and free clinic in the country.

And it still provides refuge to the wanderer. Police say dozens make their home in nearby Golden Gate Park, while others camp out in the sandboxes of Buena Vista Park. Panhandlers flourish on Haight Street.

"There's still a strong undercurrent of subculture," said city planner Patricia Rambrin. When darkness falls, discos such as the I-Beam and rock 'n' bowl parties at the Park Bowl draw the street life. "You can always see the hard-core punks. The ones in Mohawks — not just the ones who think it's fashionable."

The spirit endures despite dramatic changes in the neighborhood, which city planners define as stretching north from 17th Street through the Panhandle to Fulton Street.

From 1970 to 1980, 3,264 blacks left the Haight, reducing their share of the population from 33 percent to 18 percent, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

The total number of residents in the Haight's three major census tracts fell from about 20,000 to 17,000, while the average household income nearly doubled. Suddenly there were a lot fewer people but 12 fewer vacant storefronts. The neighborhood, in the words of real estate agents, was "bouncing back."

Born in the 1890s as a park-view enclave for the wealthiest San Franciscans — the Maginnis owned three homes in one block — the Haight was nearly abandoned after the 1906 earthquake, according to Realtor Tim Car-rico. The elegant, vast Victorians remaining intact were divided, in the next few decades, to accommodate working-class families and eventually groups of students.

In the Haight's hip heyday, it blossomed with music, poetry, drug-fests and jamming buses full of feathered, bearded and beaded men and women. Runaways from all over the country flocked to the legendary cross-streets, with reporters from all over the world close behind, chronicling their strange new tastes and habits.

By early 1967, junkies, bikers and thugs had come to prey on the non-violent locals. Drug-related assaults, robberies and murders were fast increasing, and those who hadn't already left started thinking about it.

"You couldn't give buildings away here 10 years ago," Cartico said. But then, about 1974, people started taking a chance again on the Haight. Now, the Realtor said, "we're live here and the prices they're willing to pay."

Gay money sparked the resurgence, which quickly drew a flood of young professionals. Behind them came the purveyors of the trendy. In one month last summer, for example, two cookie stores opened across the street from each other on Haight.

"We were kind of taking a chance," said Gina Basso, owner of the Ultimate Cookie. "Because the people are so different here, it's hard to pinpoint them. But it's proven already to be a good location — even with David's (Cook-ies) across the street."

The popularity of the twin cookie dealers is one signal of the transformation in the Haight. For another, says Haight resident Welch, "look at who's getting on the bus

at 7:30 in the morning. During most of the '70s, you could fire a cannon down Haight Street then and not hit anyone. Now it's become much more of a busily neighbor-

hood."

Upward mobility has distanced many Haight residents from the grass-roots concerns that once thrived in the neighborhood. "Diggers" who once combed grocery refuse for free food for the hungry left years ago. More recently, co-op restaurants and markets have become private, while attendance at many community groups has dropped, according to Welch.

At the same time, Welch insists, city voting records show that Haight precincts continue to be the most liberal in the city.

Many newcomers also display unusual tolerance for what remains an eccentric neighborhood.

"The kids still come and gather on our steps some weekends," he said, smiling. "A lot are from the East, and have hitchhiked here. They ask to see the house, they look at the former heap.

On a recent afternoon, the trim executive reclined in a lawn chair atop the wooden deck he had built on the site of the former heap.

Dead. Michael Rambrin, who bought 710 Ashbury eight years ago from singer Dorothy Ivy, who bought it from the

Fambrin, who bought the house for \$47,000, estimates it is now worth 10 times that amount. But then, he's had to repaint the floors — they were orange — redo most of the rooms and remove what he said was a particularly smel-

ly compost heap from his back yard.

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Fear and DNA

Playing God: Genetic Engineering and the Manipulation of Life

by June Goodfield.
Random House, 218 pp., \$8.95

Biohazard
by Michael Rogers.
Knopf, 210 pp., \$8.95

The Ultimate Experiment:
Man-made Evolution

by Nicholas Wade.

Walker and Company, 162 pp., \$8.95

P. B. Medawar

and made plenty of them, or so it seemed to me, in the muffled-over *Notebooks*.
A boy he had studied Napoleon and he liked being famous. Francis Parker, who did the etchings for every one of Lowell's books, says that while he was chained in the special Nazi cells for Dieppe survivors he would sometimes fancy that his school chum Cal

Lowell had at last been named Commander of Allied Forces.
Lowell drank and smoked too much as became his generation, and tolerated around him an incredible number of fools. If he went to an art museum he liked everything, even nineteenth-century steel engravings; or would say one might come to it if one saw them often. He was fond of going to operas too and liked them all. To fellow poets

he was cordial, and respectful of their work. But once in a while in a flash it would come out that he had them all precisely ranked and not so very highly. Fame, titles, great names attracted him as they do all those who know their souls belong on the upper slopes. He loved maybe five or six people and he loved them all his life. He was also dangerous, as men in his dimensions can be.

In New York, Lowell ruled a winter's day as he saw fit, and then married Caroline Blackwood. They lived in England. She gave him his son Sheridan. He wrote every day and read everything, was well and ill, off and on. I am told that the kind of heart attack that took him, in a New York taxi on the afternoon of September 12 as he was returning to Elizabeth and Harriet, just all at once puts you to sleep.

the creative affluence. Let us count it a mercy that we don't have to put up with this kind of talk from scientists; I mean, put up with the argument that the discovery of the truth is a complete justification for anything they may choose to do.

Although it was historically the most important, the Asilomar Conference of 1975 is not the only evidence of an awareness of possible evils acute enough to prompt scientists to accept guidance or impose upon themselves a censorship restricting their freedom to do exactly what they please. The National Institutes of Health have issued guidelines on the prosecution of recombinant DNA research and the British Medical Research Council has issued a cautionary document on genetic manipulation guided largely by the report of Lord Ashby's Working Party on this subject. The Federation of American Scientists has issued a thoughtful and gravely worded public interest report on the subject and the New York Academy of Sciences has devoted a symposium volume to a conference on the ethical and scientific problems raised by the human uses of molecular genetics. At this conference Daniel Callahan asked,

"How, then, are we to possess power without being possessed by it?" adding that this was the fundamental question underlying the problem of ethical responsibility in science. Lord Action and others have pointed out that the same is true of political action. Callahan is not one to blame the weapon for the crime and he says that "if the quest for scientific knowledge is to be condemned because some of that knowledge may be misused, then so must the quest for all knowledge." Again, "there is no special responsibility applying to scientists that does not apply to others."

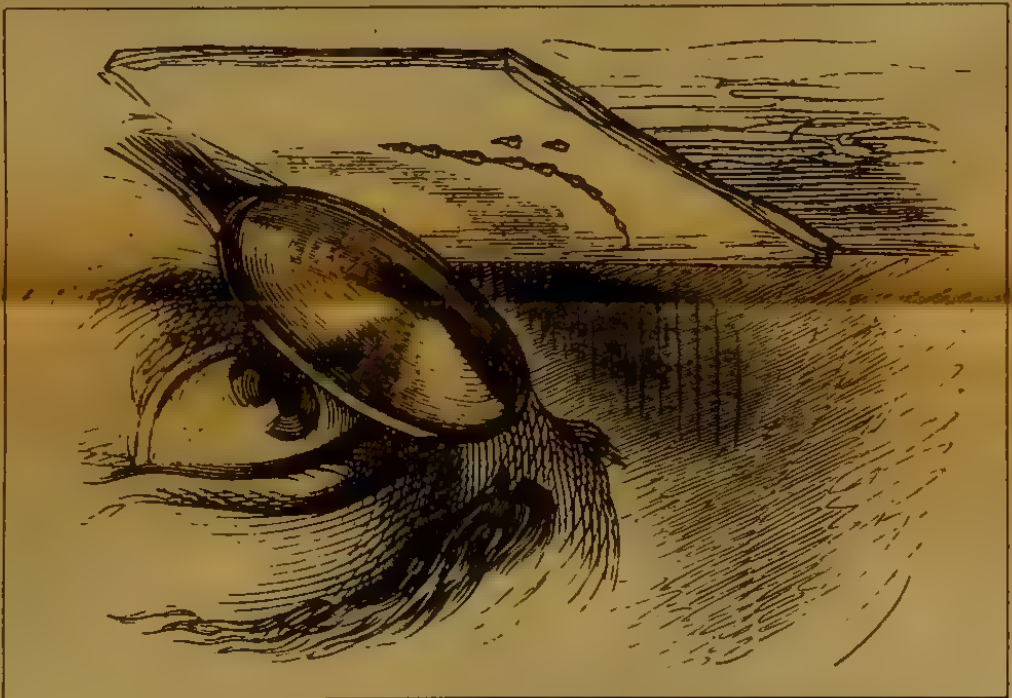
There was this difference though: scientists were now more fully cognizant than ever before of the way in which innocent-seeming and intrinsically inoffensive experimentation may lead to disastrous consequences. It was therefore, Callahan said, a special obligation upon a scientist to envisage what consequences of his work were conceivable and to share these misgivings with his colleagues. I believe that it is just this attitude which underlies the present unease of biologists about what the consequences of molecular genetic engineering may be.

Report of the Working Party on the Experimental Manipulation of the Genetic Composition of Micro-organisms, Cmd. 5880 (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1975), pp. 11-12.
FAS Public Interest Report, Vol. 29, No. 4, Washington, DC, April 1976.
Ethical and Scientific Issues Posed by Human Uses of Molecular Genetics, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 265, January 1976.

It is the great glory as it is also the great threat of science that everything which is in principle possible can be done if the intention to do it is sufficiently resolute. Scientists may exult in the glory, but in the middle of the twentieth century the reaction of ordinary people is more often to cower at the threat. Everybody will doubtless be dismayed to learn that it is possible in principle—and technically not even very difficult—to transform human beings into two sub-species: the one merely ordinary and comparatively beautiful—like the Eloi of H.G. Wells's famous journey into far future time—and the other merely comparatively stupid but fitted by their docility and physical strength to do the dirty work and serve the others: Wells's Morlocks or Wagner's *Nibelungen*. Why does not the mere possibility of this ultimate political prostration of mankind fill us with dismay? The reason is that the program I have just envisaged could have been embarked upon at any time in the past thousand years, merely by applying the most powerful of all forms of biological engineering—Darwinian selection—to a population—mankind—known by its open breeding system, lack of specialization, and rich resources of inborn diversity, to be perfectly well able to respond to the empirical arts of the stock-breeder. The answer, in the form of a counter question, does something to explain why most biologists and laymen look rather coolly upon such attempts to curdle our blood: if these enormities have not been perpetrated or even seriously attempted hitherto by the comparative straightforward and empirically well understood methods available for their execution, why should we now begin to fear that enormities as great or even greater will be executed by the difficult procedures of genetic engineering—by procedures which are conceptually well understood, to be sure, but are not yet anywhere near the level of proficiency in actual execution which the stockbreeder can command? Nothing since the early days of

instructions by which one generation of organisms governs the development of the next. If the DNA message is altered, the effects of doing so are, in their content and of their kind, as far-reaching as the effects of congressional or parliamentary legislation or the wording of telegrams conveying diplomatic exchanges between nations. It is just such a process as this which in recent years has become possible by direct intervention—and to some degree at the experimenter's will—a situation quite different from the action of natural or artificial selection upon naturally occurring differences between organisms, changes the makeup of a population of organisms. Introducing what has become the most talked about version of the first process—"recombinant DNA"—June Goodfield comments, "Very simply, it is the new technology that enables a scientist to take DNA from one organism and splice it onto DNA from another to create something absolutely new: new living molecules, new genes, new organisms, changes the makeup of a population of organisms."

Francis Bacon described the goal of the New Science of the seventeenth century as "the effecting of all things possible." The agents of this tremendous ambition were to be wise men and philosophers; he did not think there would ever come a time when people would do things merely because they were possible, yet that is exactly the mischief which the biochemist Erwin Chargaff, whom June Goodfield quotes, describes as the devil's doctrine: *what can be done, must be done*. It must have been some recognition of this source of temptation in themselves or in their weaker brethren that led to the remarkable resolutions of the Asilomar Conference of February 1975 in California at which scientists themselves proposed that certain types of experimentation with DNA should be abstained from. No literary folk have ever done as much. On the contrary: any suggestion that an author should not write exactly as he pleases no matter what offense he causes or what damage he does is greeted by cries of dismay and warnings that any such action would inflict irreparable damage on the human spirit and stifle forevermore *The Life Science*, P. B. and J. S. Medawar (Harper & Row, 1977).



At the root of all genetic engineering lies that which I described without qualification as the greatest scientific discovery of the twentieth century: that the chemical makeup of the compound deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)—and in particular the order in which the four different nucleotides out of which it is assembled lie along the backbone of the molecule—encodes genetic information and is the material vehicle of the inheritance.

The term "biological engineering" and therefore new life.

needed not of course be confined to that part of it which takes the form of an attempted manipulation of DNA. "Engineering" embraces all that accompanies and makes possible the translation of thought into action, and even if "thought" is too far-fetched a description of the acts of mind that underlie some of its manifestations, "biological engineering" can certainly be extended to include suspension of life in the deep-freeze, the attempt to rear babies to term outside the body, and other enterprises upon which the Medawars have not thought "idiotic" too harsh a judgment.

I have gradually come to the realization that the introduction of foreign DNA into EK1 and EK2 host-vectors offers no danger whatsoever to any human being.

A more serious danger, maybe, is that the allegedly hazardous nature of the work may induce grant-giving agencies to impede the development of molecular biology or, more likely, to give molecular biologists seemingly valid reasons why their patrons should pull the purse strings together just when authentic supplicants are peering eagerly inside. A statesmanlike frown is accordingly directed by *Nature* at Senator Edward Kennedy's health subcommittee which is engaged in devising restrictive legislation that could possibly impede worthwhile research.

The Federation of American Scientists has a long record of service to the community, and the article "Splitting Atoms and Transplanting Genes," in its recent *Public Interest Report*, very properly reminds us of its stalwart services to the nation in making sure that the hazards of atomic energy became widely known. It now sees it as part of its function to do as much for recombinant DNA research, but far from holding up the pro-fession to public obloquy, the FAS writes of it rather handsomely:

of time, the course of events will make southern Africa the focus of worldwide concern, at least a fund of knowledge and analysis will be available. For this the 'Perspectives on Southern Africa' series...deserves the highest commendation."

—ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN UNKNOWN SOUTH AFRICAN, by Naboth Mokgatle, \$11.00 cloth, \$3.95 paper; **MODERNIZING RACIAL DOMINATION: South Africa's Political Dynamics**, by Herbert Adam, \$9.00 cloth, \$3.25 paper; **THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA: The African National Congress, 1912-1952**, by Peter Walshe, \$18.50; **TALES FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA**, by A. C. Jordan, \$10.00; **LESOTHO 1970: An African Coup Under the Microscope**, by B. M. Khaketa, \$11.00; **TOWARDS AN AFRICAN LITERATURE: The Emergence of Literary Form in Xhosa**, by A. C. Jordan, \$8.00; **LAW, ORDER, AND LIBERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA**, by A. S. Mathews, \$15.00; **SWAZILAND: The Dynamics of Political Modernization**, by Christian P. Potholm, \$9.50; **THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA DISPUTE: Documents and Scholarly Writings on the Controversy Between South Africa and the United Nations**, by John Dugard, \$30.00 cloth, \$8.95 paper; **CONFRONTATION AND ACCOMMODATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: The Limits of Independence**, by Kenneth W. Grundy, \$13.50; **THE RISE OF AFRIKANERDOM: Power, Apartheid, and the Afrikaner Civil Religion**, by T. Dunbar Moodie, \$12.50; **JUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA**, by Albie Sachs, \$10.00 cloth, \$3.25 paper; **AFRIKANER POLITICS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1934-1948**, by Newell M. Stultz, \$9.00; **CROWN AND CHARTER: The Early Years of the British South Africa Company**, by John S. Galbraith, \$12.75; **POLITICS OF ZAMBIA**, edited by William Torduff, \$14.00; **CORPORATE POWER IN AN AFRICAN STATE: The Political Impact of Multinational Mining Companies in Zambia**, by Richard Sklar, \$12.00; **CHANGE IN CONTEMPORARY SOUTH AFRICA**, edited by Leonard Thompson and Jeffrey Butler, \$16.50 cloth, \$5.95 paper; **THE TRADITION OF RESISTANCE IN MOZAMBIQUE: The Zambesi Valley, 1850-1921**, by Allen F. Isaacman, \$15.00; **THE BLACK HOMELANDS OF SOUTH AFRICA: The Political and Economic Development of Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu**, by Jeffrey Butler, Robert I. Rotberg, and John Adams, \$12.50; **LAND AND RACIAL DOMINATION IN RHODESIA**, by Robin Palmer, \$15.75; **THE ROOTS OF RURAL POVERTY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**, edited by Robin Palmer and Neil Parsons, \$14.50 cloth, \$5.95 paper.

It will now be helpful to take evidence from a variety of different well-informed sources. *Nature*, the world's foremost scientific newspaper, has not stood aloof from the controversy. On the contrary, looking back over the "Recombinant

in this book *Bionazord*, Michael Rogers does not plunge us right into the middle of things but explains carefully and intelligibly the classical researches that provided the conceptual foundations of modern genetic engineering, making special mention of Archibald Garrod, who first identified the so-called "inborn errors of metabolism" that occur because the body has a missing or defective gene, and of the classical experimental researches of Beadle and Tatum on the bread mold *Neurospora crassa* showing the connection between the action of genes and that of enzymes. Garrod's work and the *Neurospora* work represent some of the finest science of the twentieth century. From there he proceeds, justly and inevitably, to the dramatic and often recounted work on pneumonia bacteria by O.T. Avery and his colleagues in the Rockefeller Institute. These brilliant experiments first revealed that the geneliike agent respon-

The FAS draws special attention to and endorses the main conclusions of the Working Party under Lord Ashby of the benefits and possible risks of genetic engineering. The Working Party's conclusions are worth setting out anew:

It is notorious, though, that this process has been going on since penicillin was first introduced into medical practice and used more frequently and in larger doses than immediate needs called for. The appearance of antibiotic resistant strains of formerly susceptible bacteria is a typical evolutionary process. Although the existence of penicillin-resistant strains of bacteria is a major nuisance, it does not portend widespread disaster; rather it puts biologists on their mettle to find ways around the problem.

its application.

pneumonia had become resistant to strains of bacteria that cause penicillin might suddenly find that strains; thus some such antibiotic as antibiotics that exists in other strain of bacteria the resistance to

We now have to declare our assessment of the potential benefits and practical hazards of using the techniques we have described. We reiterate our unanimous view that the potential benefits are likely to be great. The most substantial (though unpredictable) benefit to be expected from the techniques is that they may lead to a rapid advance in our detailed understanding of gene action. This in turn might add substantially to our understanding of immunology, resistance to antibiotics, cancer, and other medically important subjects.

Furthermore, application of the techniques might enable agricultural scientists to extend the climatic range of crops and to equip plants to secure their nitrogen supply from the air. Another possible application is that segments of DNA, selected because they are templates for valuable products such as hormones, antigens or antibodies, might be produced in bulk by multiplying them in culture of *E. coli*: this would be of great benefit to medicine. And it is not inconceivable that the technique might ultimately lead to ways to cure some human diseases known to be due to genetic deficiency.

In discussing the hazards of these techniques we have to distinguish between the risk to workers in the laboratory and the risk to the public. Many scientists are engaged on potentially hazardous research (using radioactive materials, or unstable chemicals, or pathogens). They and those who work with them are trained to take precautions; accidents are rare and they do not spread. But if the danger is one which might not be contained within the laboratory, the need for precaution is much greater and the public have a right to seek assurances that they are not at risk. Fortunately there are precedents for making such assurances. In the production of some vaccines, in public health and hospital laboratories, in research institutes for the study of infectious disease, it is essential to handle pathogenic organisms, some of them extremely dangerous. Accordingly, there is a

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ready to go. The egg would be stored in a cool, sterile nutrient medium outside the body and then manipulation could begin. If toads and newts are anything to go by, the egg's own nucleus could be replaced by a nucleus from an ordinary body cell (a lymphocyte nucleus, mayhap) from the tissues of the individual chosen for indefinite replication. The egg would then be maintained under conditions which allowed it to undergo a number of successive cell divisions—a process almost exactly analogous to twinning as it may sometimes occur *in vivo*.

That would only be the beginning of it, however, because for each such daughter egg to develop into a human being it would be necessary to find a woman whose uterus had been prepared by hormones in such a way that the daughter egg transplanted into it would

continue with cell division and eventually human egg—an egg developmentally tube a fertilized and therefore activated would be to wash out from the fallopian cloning were to succeed. The first step of procedure that would have to be adopted if I should like to run over the prospect discussed above. To get it into perspective, however, it is biological engineering in the wider sense of the word. Cloning has nothing to do with the recombinant DNA, however; it is biological engineering in the narrower sense of the word.

Cloning was a definite possibility, he believed, as many others do too. The procedure has nothing to do with the recombinant DNA, however; it is biological engineering in the narrower sense of the word. Cloning was a definite possibility, he believed, as many others do too. The procedure has nothing to do with the recombinant DNA, however; it is biological engineering in the narrower sense of the word.

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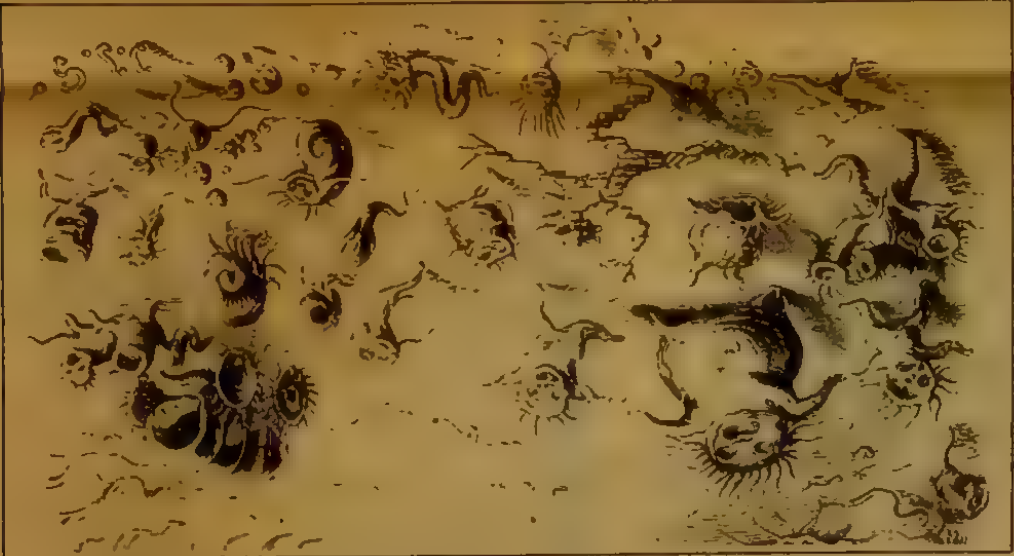
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Government by Judiciary The Transformation of the Fourteenth Amendment

ly attach itself to the uterine wall—"implantation" is the technical word. The embryo might or might not go to term; if it did, it would necessarily have the same genetic makeup as the individual whose cell nucleus substituted for the nucleus of the original egg.

Anybody with any experience of experimental pathology—and the rival attraction of less exacting pursuits means that their number is getting less and less—knows that to carry through this program and to overcome all the misadventures that could so easily befall it would require a degree of organization and that would make the mobilization and deployment of an army seem like running a Sunday school picnic. Even supposing a grant-giving agency composed mainly of wealthy simpletons could be found to support such a foolish enterprise, the very many misadventures known by all experimentalists to beset such a scheme would almost certainly prevent its being realized. We need not worry then about the difficulty of finding any one human being whose indefinite replication could be thought of with equanimity, for considered as a whole the enterprise is simply not on.

No appraisal of genetic engineering would be fair unless Erwin Chargaff were called upon. Chargaff was one of those who played a leading part in the



Most of the experimental results published so far in this field are actually quite unconvincing.... It appears that the recombination experiments in which a piece of animal DNA is incorporated into the DNA of a microbial plasmid are being performed without a full appreciation of what is going on.

Chargaff is skeptical of the long-term efficacy of orthodox containment procedures for the possible escape of pathogens, and he asks why molecular geneticists have chosen as the subject of their experiments an organism *Escherichia coli*, the colon bacillus, which has for so many millennia been living in a state of symbiosis with man. "The answer is that we know so much more about *E. coli* than about anything else, including ourselves." He is right; so much knowledge and know-how is vested in *E. coli* that there is little likelihood of its being supplanted as a subject of experiment. In any event, so the patrons of *E. coli* argue, the

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It is mentioned in the same spirit as that in which a young biologist seeking funds to study the growth of sea cucumbers in a pleasant seaside resort urges his patrons to believe that such an investigation will throw a flood of light on the transformation from the normal to the malignant cell: it is a harmless grant-giving bodies understand and allow for."

discoveries that led to our modern understanding of DNA, and his part too, like Avery's, is not as well known as it ought to be. In writing "On the Dangers of Genetic Meddling" Chargaff is very skeptical about the overflowing cornucopia of advances in medicine and human welfare which, it has been alleged, can grow out of the use of genetic techniques—benefactions thought to include the repair of human genetic defects (a procedure very far beyond our present competence). Of this project I have said:

Chargaff declares that the genetic engineers are not nearly so proficient as they are given the credit for being about the splicing of eukaryotic DNA into DNA of microorganisms. (Eukaryotic

"On the Dangers of Genetic Meddling," Erwin Chargaff, *Science*, Vol. 192, June 4, 1976, pp. 938-940.

"The Scientific Conscience," P.B. Medawar, *Hospital Practice*, July 1976, p. 17.

"The Recombinant-DNA Debate," Clifford Grobstein, *Scientific American*, Vol. 237, No. 1, July 1977, pp. 22-33; "Recombinant DNA Research: Beyond the NIH Guidelines," *Science*, Vol. 194, December 10, 1976, pp. 1133-1135.

The New York Review

I did not then, nor do I now, believe that all recombinant DNA research is necessarily totally safe. The future automatically entails risks and uncertainty, and no sane person rushes in directions where he anticipates harm to himself or others. Instead, we try to adjust our actions to the magnitude of risk. When no measurement is possible because we have never faced a particular situation before, we must not assume the worst. If we did, we would do nothing at all."

Having now taken evidence from various quarters we may turn to the three works specifically under review. Nowadays laymen need not be told that "Cry havoc!" attracts more attention than the nightwatchman's reassuring "All's well, all's well." Happily none of these three books is disfigured by sensationalism; however there is something a little breathy about them all. None of them is definitive or pretends to be; these are interim reports: a definitive treatise could only be written from a height which none of the three authors

Goodfield, though, turns her lack of inside knowledge to advantage by describing how she apprenticed herself to a laboratory in which recombination experiments were taking place. I liked specially her delighted description of the winding out of the exquisitely beautiful DNA fibers on a glass rod after they had been precipitated from solution by the addition of alcohol. It is not an essential part of her narrative, of course, but I sympathize entirely with her wanting to bring it in because when I myself prepared DNA for immunological purposes I can remember cruelly boring my colleagues by calling upon them to witness the very process June Goodfield describes.

Nicholas Wade might say that this episode illustrates his contention that "gene splicing is so simple a technique that for most present purposes it requires only a few dollars worth of special materials, all commercially

October 27, 1977

that it is not much good doing an experiment or modifying its procedure unless one knows whether the experiments work, or work better than before. When the conferment of antibiotic resistance is the transformation attempted, the organisms in which the transformation has been successful can be isolated very easily from a population that may be as diverse as the population of Times Square on a Saturday night (Goodfield's image).

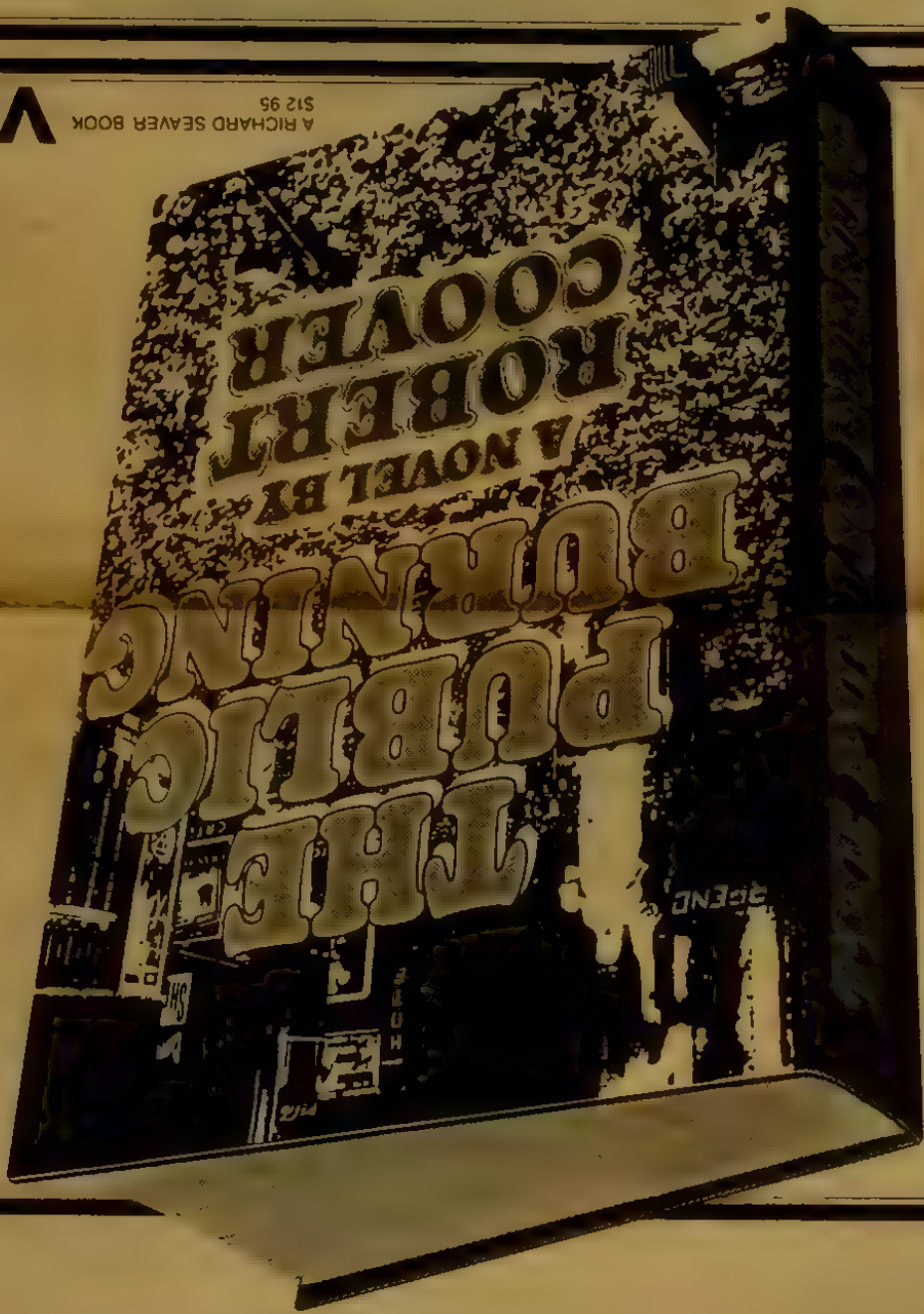
Each of these three books is good and since there is general agreement in the nature of the promises and the threats it would be idle to single out any one of them; for each has special merits. They agree, too, on the history of discoveries bearing on DNA, though Rogers goes back as far as Miescher in the 1870s—the man who first extracted the stuff long called nuclein from pus (one good mark, if we were having a competition). This historical excursion will certainly

earn him the contempt of those semi-literate who regard any work done earlier than in the past year or two as of merely antiquarian interest.

Writing of safety precautions in laboratories handling potentially dangerous materials such as tumor viruses Wade quotes W. Emmett Barkley, the biological safety expert at the National Cancer Institute, in these terms:

"In the majority of labs we visit we see things that ought to be corrected. The greatest offenders are university labs, not industrial labs. Most people working with tumor viruses have been exposed to some extent."

Barkley's is the cry of safety officers throughout the world—in factories no less than in laboratories. I offer it *gratis* to some graduate actuary or sociologist on the lookout for a PhD degree that he should study the life expectancy of safe-



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had scientist, who to the accompaniment of peals of maniacal laughter cries out, "With a strong Central European accent, 'Soon the whole world will be in my power.'"

The second reason for their excess of fearfulness is this: that because imaginative writing is the only form of creative activity most people know, even educated laymen have no idea of the width of the gap between conception and execution in science. A writer who hits on a good idea—or even a composer who thinks of or, like Sullivan, overhears a good tune—can take up pencil and paper and write it down; he does not have to sue for bench space in a laboratory or send in five copies of an application explaining what his poem is going to be about, how many sheets of paper it will occupy, what imagery it is going to be clothed in, or how mankind will benefit by its completion. But when a scientist has an idea he has merely reached the beginning of a long haul which will certainly involve an appeal for funds which he may easily not get. He cannot simply walk into his laboratory with a purposeful and dedicated look on his face and execute the idea he has in mind.

The existence of this large gap means in effect that the execution of recombinant DNA research depends very largely upon political decisions. I do not use the word "political" in the sense that it would depend upon congressional or parliamentary legislation but simply in the sense that the project and the means of executing it depend on decisions that are not the scientist's alone: they will depend at least in part upon peer judgment and on the policy decisions of an independent grant-giving body. But, it will be objected, many of those responsible for the decisions are themselves scientists; all right, but if one mad scientist is rare, a committee of scientists, all mad, is very much more improbable still. The existence of this very wide gap between conception and execution is that which allows the interposition of wiser counsels and restraining hands between the scientist's idea whether bright or foolish and the possibility of its being put into effect.

So much then for the etiology and cultural history of the forebodings that cause so much disquiet among laymen. To the professional scientist these suspicions of his competence and probity are most disquieting. In one of a number of wise discourses on civilization Sir Kenneth Clark remarked that all great advances in civilization are based upon *confidence*. Although I have tried to explain it, I find it difficult to excuse the lack of confidence that otherwise quite sensible people have in the scientific profession, among whom sanity is much more widely diffused than seems to be generally realized. Scientists want to do good—and very often do. Short of abolishing the profession altogether no legislation can ever effectively be enforced that will seriously impede the scientists' determination to come to a deeper understanding of the material world. □

Incorrigible though their clients seem to be, however, we must keep it firmly in mind that for every steel worker who falls into the blast furnace, and every cider maker who dissolves, boots and all, in raw apple juice (rich in frichteningly powerful enzymes), hundreds and hundreds do not. The parallel is not facetious, because no one is more gravely and immediately at risk of the hazards to which they are believed to be about to expose the public than the people who actually carry out supposedly hazardous experiments. I don't think the general public need take grave alarm until the inmates of institutions of genetic engineering themselves begin to fall by the way.

A further consideration that will influence the worldly wise is this: genetic engineers would very much like to confer upon microorganisms the ability to manufacture, in copious amounts, human insulin and the anti-viral agent called interferon, now being used in the treatment of some cancers.

When the engineers have demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction that they can do on purpose what they very much want to do, then will be the time to reappraise very critically the dangers consequent upon their inadvertently doing what they do not want to do anyway.

The large-scale manufacture of either human insulin or interferon would be a very great benefaction to mankind, for the trouble with interferon at the moment—so often judged therapeutically disappointing—is that there isn't enough to give it in dosages large enough for a clinical trial of adequate scale. Even penicillin did not finally triumph until it became possible to administer it in doses of the order of megauunits.

In Wade I came across for the first time the idea that nitrifying enzymes might conceivably be incorporated into plants that normally lack them, thus making it possible for them to capture from the atmosphere the nitrogen necessary for their growth and making them independent of added fertilizers (which are essentially compounds of nitrogen). The notion is not impossible far fetched because some plants can be raised into whole organisms from single isolated cells. But here too I do very deeply sympathize with laymen and legislators who are trying to make sense of this whole strange farrago of pipe dreams and nightmares.

For their excess of fearfulness, laymen have only themselves to blame and their nightmares are a judgment upon them for a deep-seated scientific illiteracy which manifests itself in two ways.

In the first place the public deserve nothing but contempt for allowing themselves to be dupes of that form of science fiction which is our modern equivalent of the Gothic romances of Mary Shelley and Mrs. Ann Radcliffe; for being taken in, that is to say, by that trusty serio-comic character, the

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TUNING IN ON THE DRUG GURU

FLASHBACKS:

An Autobiography
By Timothy Leary
J.P. Tarcher; \$15.95

BY PETER CARROLL

I had found myself practicing a profession that didn't seem to work.

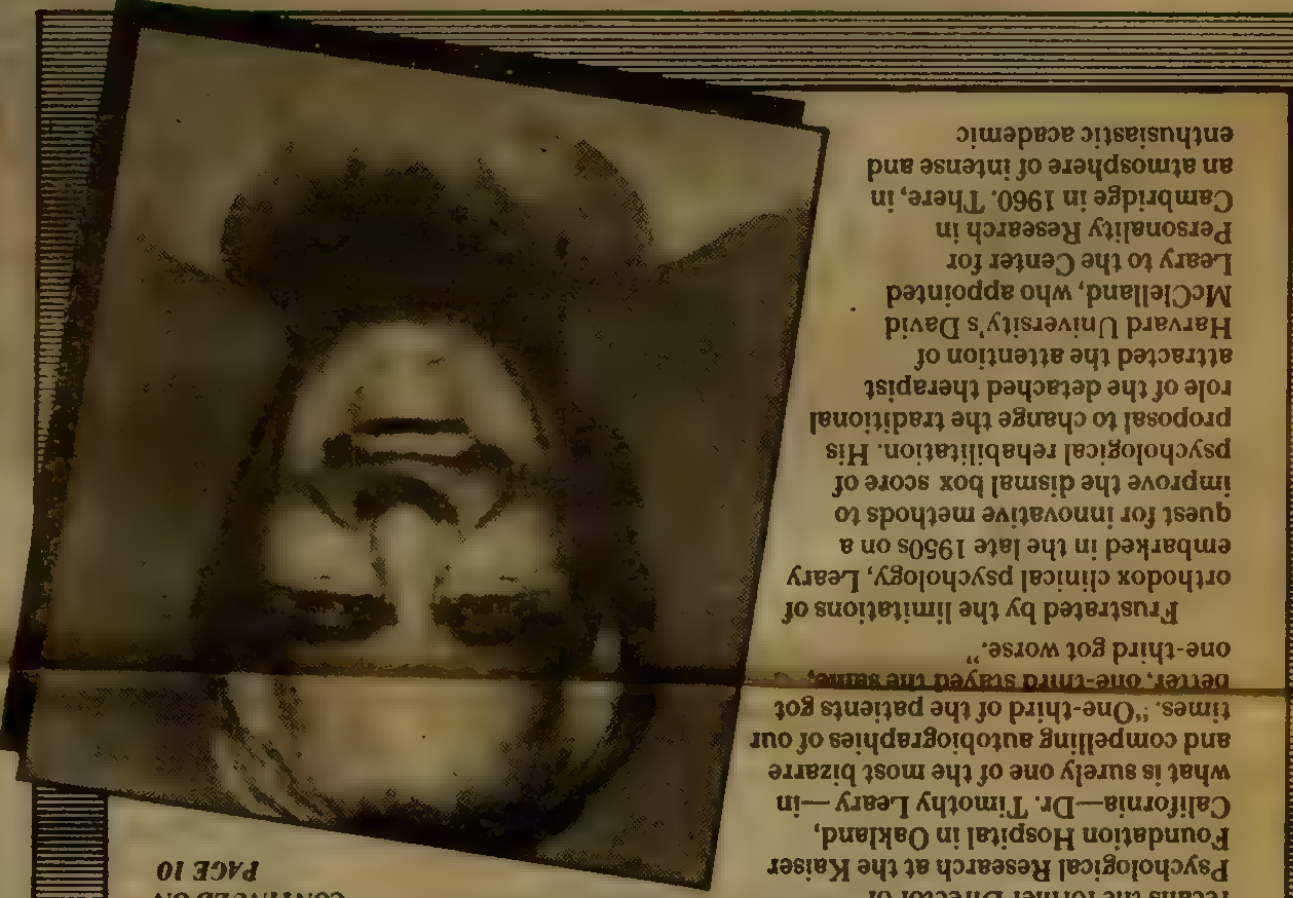
recalls the former Director of Psychological Research at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, California—Dr. Timothy Leary—in what is surely one of the most bizarre and compelling autobiographies of our times. "One-third of the patients got better, one-third stayed the same, one-third got worse."

Frustrated by the limitations of orthodox clinical psychology, Leary embarked in the late 1950s on a quest for innovative methods to improve the dismal box score of psychological rehabilitation. His proposal to change the traditional role of the detached therapist attracted the attention of Harvard University's David McClelland, who appointed Leary to the Center for Personality Research in Cambridge in 1960. There, in an atmosphere of intense and enthusiastic academic

research that seems comparable to the dramatic discovery of the structure of DNA described by James D. Watson in "The Double Helix," Leary and his associates began experimenting with such mind-altering drugs as psilocybin, mescaline and LSD in the hope that these chemicals, "as expanders of human consciousness, could revolutionize psychology and philosophy."

Despite initial success in the use of psilocybin among prisoners in

CONTINUED ON
PAGE 10



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CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



No other scientist writes like Stephen Jay Gould. He is master of a rather specialized literary form, the natural history essay, but that isn't really unique, for so is Loren Eiseley before either of them. He does have his own witty style and a particular flair for clever titles (the title of this book is quintessential Gould).

But what distinguishes him most of all is his choice of subject matter. Gould's essays always center on his field of research, paleontology, or on related topics in biology, geology or the history of science, all subjects he teaches at Harvard. Running through them all, like the thread that holds

By Stephen Jay Gould
W.W. Norton and Co.; \$15.50

HEN'S TEETH AND HORSE'S TOES

BY JILL S. MOONEY

Another Concept Of Evolution

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

But even if we do have opposing reviews on "The

these days is getting in shape for the summer (birds again considered through books by Albert Hofmann (discoverer of LSD) and Darwin skeptic Gordon R. Taylor.

First in our investigation is a new book by Stephen Jay Gould, the brilliant and respected Harvard scientist, and an autobiography from Timothy Leary, the renegade pseudoscientist who was kicked out of Harvard and ended up founding a movement in California. Then each subject is

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thought they were all the same thing).

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Taylor

simples forms has never looked more solid: all of that life evolved from argues that the theory es. In fact, Taylor anti-scientific purposes scientists for their own criticisms of legitimate he says, distorting the the misunderstanding, scuttled in to exploit pseudo-science, have armed with their religious dogmas and gibblish elk, the absurd canines of the sabre-tooth survival? He mentions the debilitating horns of the

Commenting on the amazing lenses of trilobite eyes, Taylor asks, "But by what conceivable chance could the trilobite have accumulated the one material in the universe — namely calcite — which had the required optical property and then imposed on it the one type of curved surface which could achieve the required result?" It is not enough, he says, to chant "adaptation": As the word adaptation avoids the need to define the process, it becomes possible to write a great deal without saying very much.

Traditionally, Darwinists have felt that life evolves through accidental genetic mutations or shifts that alter a structure and equip a creature for new types of behavior. For example, a bird evolves a longer beak which allows it to develop a new food source. But evidence shows that this works in the opposite way: as even the staunch Darwinist Ernst Mayr concedes, "A shift into a new niche or adaptive zone requires, almost without exception, a change in behavior... to be followed by a change in structure." This complicates the Darwinists' simple picture, suggesting that life may play a much more active role in its own evolution than Darwinists have allowed.

Taylor also criticizes the Darwinian explanation of convergent and parallel evolution, symbiosis and mimicry; he states: "Darwinism is not so much a theory, as a sub-section of some theory as yet unformulated. Its greatest weakness is the fact that it cannot be disproved. For every circumstance it is possible to imagine some justification. If a species survives, we are told that it adapted. If it fails to survive, that it failed to adapt. If it displays some unusual feature, we are told that it is of adaptive advantage — but whether it really is or not can never be proved."

Randal Graham is a freelance writer living in Sacramento.

HEN'S TEETH/Continued from Page 1

the pearls together in a necklace, is the concept of evolution.

"Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes" is the third volume of Gould's essays, most of which appeared originally in his monthly column, "This View of Life," for *Natural History* magazine. Fans of the first two volumes, "Ever Since Darwin" and "The Panda's Thumb," will recognize some of the author's favorite themes here — his passions (the Pildown box; interesting but almost forgotten scientists such as the geologist Nicolaus Steno; the little oddities and imperfections of nature which reveal historical descent) and his pet peeves (so-called "scientific" creationism; eugenics; the idea that evolution is progressive or that the world shows evidence of design).

What Stephen Jay Gould does best is to take some small detail and interpret it in such a way that it becomes astoundingly significant. "Small items with big implications are my bread and butter," he says. "Thus in the title essay he uses the fact that occasionally a horse is born with several toes instead of a hoof, or that tissue from the mouth region of embryonic chicks can be induced to form teeth, to illustrate several points.

Atavism, or reversion to an ancestral form (the ancestors of horses did have toes, and ancestors of birds, teeth) demonstrates the enormous latent potential that even highly evolved organisms carry in their genes. If small genetic changes can have

such major morphological effects, then hen's teeth and horse's toes become persuasive evidence that evolutionary change can occur rapidly, rather than gradually as Darwin originally suggested.

In fact Stephen Jay Gould is probably best known in the scientific community for that very idea. He is the proponent, with Niles Eldredge, of the still controversial theory of "punctuated equilibrium," which states that evolution proceeds in short bursts of rapid change, alternating with periods of no change at all, or equilibrium. Other evidence for this theory is scattered throughout these essays. There are three wonderful ones about zebra. Different patterns of striping in the three living species of zebras are due to the embryonic state at which striping occurs — the third, fourth, or fifth week of development — another example of a small change with big effects.

Gould is very much involved in the current battle with creationists, who are demanding equal time for their ideas in science classes. They have distorted his theories for their own purposes, and Gould has every right to be angry. Yet his essay on "Evolution As Fact and Theory" is lucid and rational — an excellent, succinct rebuttal to crea-

tionist arguments. In "A Visit to Dayton" he tours the site of the 1925 Scopes "monkey trial" and reflects on its implications ("The enemy is not fundamentalism; it is intolerance," he concludes). In 1981 Gould testified at the Arkansas trial, where it was eventually decided that biology teachers in that state do not have to teach creationism along with evolution. He muses on that experience in "Moon, Mann, and Otto," an essay he names for the authors of the biology text he used as a high school student in 1956. This old science text, whose verdict, "pusyfooted" around evolution in a way that now fills Gould with "amusement mixed with disgust." There is always a chuckle somewhere, no matter how serious the issue.

Sometimes there is an essay that's just downright funny. "The Panda's Thumb" included one on the evolution of Mickey Mouse — here we have one on the evolution of the Hershey Bar. Gould has uncovered an alarming trend: Hershey Bars are decreasing in size and increasing in cost at such a rapid rate that, he says, "that wonder of wonders, the weightless bar, will be introduced in December, 1998. It will cost forty-seven and a half cents."

Science writer Jill Sapinley Mooney has worked in the field of cell biology at U.C.S.F. Medical Center and the S.F. Veterans Hospital.

Belmont writer Peter Carroll is the author of "It Seemed Like Nothing Happened: The Tragedy & Promise of America in the 1970s."

Leary's emphasis on the potential of the psychedelic revolution continues to reflect his scientific-religious optimism about initiating social change within the hearts and minds of the individual convert. His current interest in space migration, increased intelligence and life extension, like his older passion for psychic tripping, speaks from a scientific imagination that merges high technology with spiritual rebirth. And Leary places his ultimate acceptance not in the halls of justice or in academia, but within the consciousness of a younger generation born after World War II—"fresh, confident, programmed for innovation." Such visions delay the realization of existing social institutions. Yet it is no small irony that Leary appears so tame today, precisely because the use of drugs no longer imperils the political status quo.

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Much of Leary's political testimony is amply documented by other sources, including secret CIA papers that clearly demonstrate the difference between paranoia and real persecution. But tantalizing episodes—especially Leary's account of his relationship with Mary Pinchot Meyer, the well-known socialite who purportedly experimented with drugs, had a White House love affair with President John F. Kennedy and was murdered mysteriously shortly after the assassination—are based entirely on Leary's memory and are presented here in the form of stilted and unconvincing dialogue. Similarly, his troubles with fellow-exile Eldridge Cleaver in Algeria, his meeting with Hollywood celebrities and literary luminaries and his encounters with the FBI sometimes seem too coincidental to believe.

The writing is lively, the contents fascinating, the point of view serious and sincere. Leary, in these pages, is neither fool nor buffoon, but rather a victim of his own naive enthusiasm and of the irrational anger of the powers he threatened. His reminiscences of growing up are quite charming. Much of Leary's political testimony is amply documented by other sources, including secret CIA papers that clearly demonstrate the difference between paranoia and real persecution. But tantalizing episodes—especially Leary's account of his relationship with Mary Pinchot Meyer, the well-known socialite who purportedly experimented with drugs, had a White House love affair with President John F. Kennedy and was murdered mysteriously shortly after the assassination—are based entirely on Leary's memory and are presented here in the form of stilted and unconvincing dialogue. Similarly, his troubles with fellow-exile Eldridge Cleaver in Algeria, his meeting with Hollywood celebrities and literary luminaries and his encounters with the FBI sometimes seem too coincidental to believe.

FLASHBACKS/Continued from Page 1

According to Hofmann, although he expected the drug would be of interest to artists, musicians, and intellectuals, its spread from use in medicine and psychiatry into the recreational drug scene was a surprise. It was encouraged, he claims, by media play-up of sometimes sensational LSD experiments which were carried out in psychiatric clinics and universities. In particular, he recalls the popularizing effect of Look magazine's 1959 story on Cary Grant, who claimed that his use of LSD had made a new man

Farly on, Hofmann says, it was recognized that LSD might be a useful tool in analytical psychotherapy because of its psychoactive properties, typical of which was the suspension of the I-you barrier and the ease with which suppressed experiences could be brought to consciousness under its influence. Sandoz made it available to physicians and research institutes, the author says, as an experimental drug under the name of Delysid.

Five years later in 1943, Hofmann relates, he repeated his synthesis of LSD-25 and accidentally, he later surmised, absorbed a small amount through his fingertips. Unable to continue his work because of the effects of it, he went home, lay down, and later recorded that "with eyes closed . . . I perceived an uninterrupted stream of fantastic pictures, extraordinary shapes with intense, kaleidoscopic play of colors." He then self-experimented with larger dosages, which made him acutely aware of LSD's overwhelming psychoactive potency. Management at Sandoz was at first skeptical of Hofmann's reports on the unusual potency of the microgram doses.

Hofmann relates that in the course of routine research into the active principles of rye ergot, he artificially produced the first ergot alkaloid, a lysergic acid compound. Then, in accordance with research procedure, he produced a series of lysergic acid derivatives, each of which was tested on laboratory animals for its possible pharmacological effects. LSD-25, along with others of the series, was found to have uninteresting effects on the animals.

In this "inside story of the birth of the 'psychedelic age,'" as the book's translator Jonathan Ott calls it, Hofmann gives us the chemist's side of the coin, the piecework of medicinal plant research at the Swiss pharmaceutical firm of Sandoz Ltd.

Albert Hofmann's mind when he synthesized the 25th substance in a series of lysergic acid derivatives—lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25)—was that it would become an infamous pleasure drug, usher in the "psychedelic age," give birth to "psychedelic art" and foster what amounted in the '60s to mass hysteria over its use.

He furthest thing from research chemist Albert Hofmann's mind when he synthesized the 25th substance in a series of lysergic acid derivatives—lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25)—was that it would become an infamous pleasure drug, usher in the "psychedelic age," give birth to "psychedelic art" and foster what amounted in the '60s to mass hysteria over its use.

LSD: My Problem Child
By Albert Hofmann
J. P. Furber, \$7.95 paper

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Penny Sklman is a journalist and fiction writer.

can succeed in changing individual consciousness in beneficial ways. a prospective role yet to play in this healing transformation because under certain conditions it of an all-encompassing reality, which embraces the world view to what he calls a "new consciousness subject/object with the necessity of a shift from our reality-cleaving 'subject/object' world's survival



Hofmann expressed hope that his problem child may still become a "wonder child" if responsibly used. He identifies the Western world's survival with the necessity of a shift from our reality-cleaving "subject/object" world's survival

By the middle of the '60s, Hofmann says, he began to wonder if his offspring would become a logical interstices of the human psyche.

Hofmann further objected to Leary's publicity-bound approach in lieu of an emphasis on objective information about the workings of the drug. The reader gets the impression that Albert Hofmann, a serious researcher, felt that the "psychedelic revolution" amounted to a stumbling block, resulting in the distortion of an important chemical discovery which might have led to a deeper understanding of the chemical and psychological interstices of the human psyche.

Fresher insights offered on this subject, which in the past has been thoroughly hashed and rehashed, occurs in Hofmann's contacts with the likes of Leary, Aldous Huxley, mycologist R. Gordon Wasson and others. The author's feeling that LSD was the victim of a naive misuse on the part of an uninformed public is aptly supported when Leary, upon meeting Hofmann, is shown to defend his popularizing of LSD use among Americans youth. In Hofmann's words, Leary objected "that I was unjustified in reproaching him for the seduction of immature persons to drug consumption, because teenagers in the United States, with regard to information and life experience, were comparable to adult Europeans." At what high school, one wonders, did Leary hang out?

transformations of self. simply taking LSD would bring about miraculous what the author saw as a mistaken belief that contributing to the rapid spread of LSD use and to as the most potent aphrodisiac yet known, greatly title of the "apostle of LSD"), who touted the drug there was Timothy Leary (Hofmann reaffirms his said it had cured her frigidity. And later of course out of him. Then there was a book by a woman who

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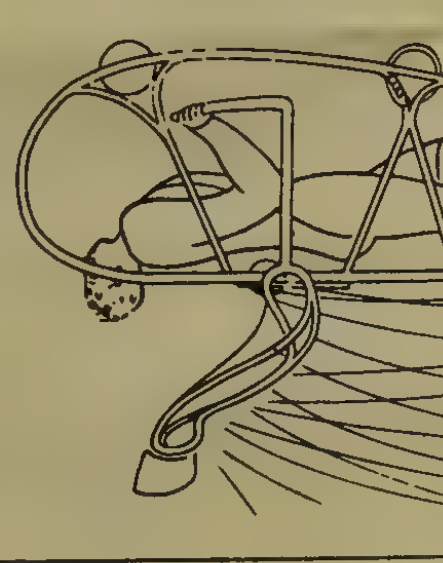
the why does she want to close in, convinced the symmetrical explanation that controls? Why should it follow that an expert enter with cocaine—as Freud briefly was—could be hounded and reduced? Many students interest themselves in Freud's ability to psychologise himself, to remain convinced of own originality, against all the evidence, without foaming at the mouth. And it is not just Freud—father of the terrible swinging wiles—who is abused. Thornton makes a sharp crack at William Halsted, surgeon at Johns Hopkins Medical School at the end of the last century. Halsted became a cocaine addict for a year or so, around 1885, and had come off the drug, in a hospital on Rhode and. During this time, William Henry Welch, professor of pathology at the newly-created medical school in Baltimore, maintained his confidence in Halsted. But, Thornton says, 'the brilliant, gay and extroverted surgeon had vanished for ever.' In fact, Halsted became professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins and supervised the activities of its outstanding surgical department (here for 21 years. Thornton asks us to regard him simply as a morphine addict. *Freud and Cocaine* may be inspired by concern for drug-damage, for the failures of 'permissiveness'. It is certainly in for Charcot, Freud, Marcuse, Timothy Leary. At times, it can look like medical history as penned by Kingsley Amis, and I suspect it of a harmless, if dislikeable, anti-militarism, and of a definite hostility to the legacy of German Romanticism.

Andrea Dworkin's ludicrous *Right-Wing Women* confirms, I am afraid to say, that women do suffer from paranoia. It is an interesting trade about the 'coming backlash' against gays, Jews and some women; about how women will be eliminated ('gynocide') as technical means of reproduction make their reproductive role redundant; and about how some women, 'right-wing women', have begun to collaborate with patriarchy, as patriarchal winds itself up for the Final Solution to the Women Problem. All men are Mansons, there are no women in this trashy, battering-m of a book, and certainly no men. There is some twisted theology, a lot of hatred, and a prolonged family of climaxation that is men ascribed, to men, as their millennial programme. Men can be dangerous: but so, it seems, can women. Dr Johnson may have been 'talked dead' by his female atheist: a certain kind of feminism, and a certain kind of closed language, would now want him dead.

Relief is on the way. As so often, it has a romantic ancestry, as indeed the work of Freud may have had and as the best of Timothy Leary ought to have had. Romanticism takes up the vital idea that there are times when the self has run out of insights, when the speaking voice is failing, or just talking for nothing. And this admission, that some line of thought is just wrong, or played out, or insufficiently imaginative to warrant attention, brings with it the chance of stopping, of taking a break, without retribution. Of biding, not wasting, one's time. Of the right to silence, and the absolute importance of being able to change one's mind or be ambivalent, or, more likely, of having nothing to say. In his essays in *Hidden Selves*, Masud Khan gives an unsatisfactory sketch of the Romantic contribution to psychoanalysis, but this thin book contains one small gem, the essay 'On Lying Follow'. Developing the idea from his understanding of the work of Winnicott, Khan proposes that the ability to 'tolerate non-communication' and find a 'quiescent aloneness' is part of the way to find the hidden self, the Other. Lying follow may mean 'being uninterested'; lying follow may be misread by the outside world, and seen as laziness or arrogance. But in that silence, that admission that one part of the game is up, a self may begin. Without overdoing the natural imagery that he so finely evokes, Khan gives the self its chance of refreshment, its chance to stop 'thinking merclessly, its admission of 'failure' that conceals future success. Three of these books are about the closed, while arguing for the open. Khan's hint at Romanticism's respect for failure, and the need to bide time, is also his indication that, lying follow, some-thing happens in us. □

Neve

Leary
October, 0 434 40975 8
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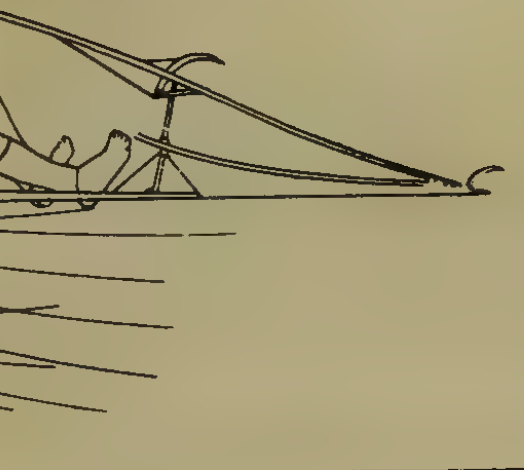
rogrammed for innovation'. His unreadable
cent books take their place alongside the
mass of 19th-century American Lamarckist
literature, equally greedy, equally implausi-
le. (We are all due to go and live in outer
space, if young enough.) Leary is at the mercy
f this empty epic, hopelessly confident in the
xpanding future, travelling around with his
onvincing smile and saying 'Hi' to every-
ody. He is putting on a brave face, while
urning into precisely the apologist for high-
each rapidly that will eat away the planet he
ppears to care about.

Inside *Flashbacks* is a short story about a
Catholic enthusiasm trying to get out, about a
generous spirit, troubled by depression, who
believed in finding somewhere else to enjoy
life. The closure of this zanyiness, its collapse
into empty technocratic cheerfulness, is reg-
rettable. But there are worse people than Cel-
tic loonies who believe life can be fun on acid,
and if Leon Brittan hadn't foolishly kept
Leary out again, he could have stayed with
me.

The perils of believing in 'the message', or
the power of a single substance, occupy
E.M. Thornton and Andrea Dworkin. Thorn-
ton's bizarre, monomaniacal thesis is straght-
forward enough. Sigmund Freud was a dope-
fiend, wired, for longer than he ever admitted,
on cocaine, and all his theories display this ad-
dition and its results. The book is billed as
'The Demolition of Sigmund Freud', and sets
about its task with some thoroughness.

Instead of following the responsible, som-
nolent tradition being laid out by the neurolog-
ists, Freud was seduced by Charcot, turned
onto cocaine by Fliess, and became an ir-
responsible idealist obsessed with sex. The
dark night of Romantic *naturphilosophie* fell
on Europe, as 'the Freudian revolution'
looked hold. Writing a history of medicine that
is literally of the 'Nietzsche kind, Thornton sees Freud as
an obstacle. Her fantasy is that she has helped
kill him, along with Fliess and Breuer, and
helped science to continue with its correct ap-
proach, concentrating on organic lesion and
(something the author has stressed before) the
understanding of epilepsy.

Nothing can be wrong with expressing ad-
miration for medical insight into concrete neu-
rological and other disorders. Thornton has
not done that particularly well, since her van-
tage-point is always the correctness of pres-
ent practice: she quotes extensively from
research, quite anachronistically



Michael
Flashback by Timothy
Heinemann, 397 pp., £9.95,
Freud and
Blond and Briggs, 340 pp., £12.9
by E.M. T
Right-Wing Women: The Poli
Women's Press, 254 pp., £4
by Masun
Hidden Selves: Between Theory
Hogarth Press, 204 pp., £12

*...which joins his name with the Russian word
for flight.*
...tail's Letailin (see page 2). The title is a pun

place almost monastic. Leary loved to turn
people on, with various results. Robert Low-
ell, for example, seems to have felt uncom-
fortable.
There are some scary bits, in *Flashbacks*,
that force one to admire the recklessness of
Leary. The hidden presence of the CIA is men-
acing, as was (and no doubt is) the extent of
the Agency's interest in using drugs in war-
fare. The ex-Harvard psychologist becomes
the clownish threat to the social control pro-
gramme of the intelligence services, knowing
more than they do about psychedellic drugs
(still legal at the time) and exolling their use
against the leader minds of the straights and
the cops. There is no sense in these pages
of Timothy Leary being a liar, or a bad
man. In the Sixties, he played the part of
the Herbert Spencer of the drug culture to
the full — 'Tokyo, an urban hive fascinating to
any diligent student of insectoid interpersonal
relations'. Or on his early experience of mar-
riage: 'The nesting circuits of our brains were
activated. It was the first time for us both, ex-
periencing that most wondrous human ple-
asure: all-out-fucking-for-fusion.'

Flashbacks has a lot to say about American
political exiles in the Seventies, beached in Al-
giers, like Eldridge Cleaver and the Black Pan-
thers, and in Switzerland, like Leary. He
always seemed to be able to afford champagne
and skis. There is also no doubt of his despair,
particularly after the failure of his second
marriage, exhausted by seven years of flight
and harassment. And things got worse: refus-
and entry into England, in the winter of 1972,
unable to prepare a journey to another
'country of choice', Leary ended up back in
America, to make his way through a series of
prisons on the West Coast. None of this can
have been fun, particularly running into
Charles Manson in Folsom Jail: 'It tells you
right there in Revelation that the women are
the cause of all man's problems,' says Charlie.
It is around this time that Leary's mind
closes. The circuits close in on their owner.
But not only on Leary: Eldridge Cleaver, for
example, has apparently become a Reaganite.
Leary himself has become One-Dimensional
Man, a member of the 'inventor-innovator
genetic caste', who believes that the pop-
ulation boom after the war has produced 76
million young Americans 'fresh, confident

How do minds close? Under what series of angers, of single visions, does the deliberate deafness take hold? Not an easy question to answer, since part of the dialectical nightmare of this argument is that the only way a closed mind might be opened is by a mind single-mindedly bent on the task. And you end up with two closed minds, as in a quarrel. It is salutary to reflect how comparatively rare is the expression 'I don't know,' and to admit that arguing with (say) John Wesley, or Bertolt Brecht, or even — to be banal — Roger Scruton, would be a pretty grim business.

Part of the reason for closure, or for manic pedagogy, must be political, in the widest sense of the word. Having launched a social campaign, or founded a project requiring loyalty and propaganda, it is hard to withdraw, or collapse with laughter at the vision of one's own ghastly self. We are always re-educated, and very rarely re-educate ourselves. Certain themes in the life and work of Sigmund Freud, of the LSD prophet Timothy Leary, or of the more strident feminist authors, of whom Andrea Dworkin is undoubtedly one, give glimpses of the cult-de-sac into which many roads turn. Unsurprisingly, Freud comes off least badly, but the case made against him by E.M. Thornton is so one-track-minded that it really can only lead nowhere. It is the smiling fatalities of Tim Leary which cause the middle-aged flower child most embarrassment, and which make *Flashbacks* an 'important historical document' (*American Library Association Booklist*).

I can certainly remember when the Leary-inspired craziness took hold, in Cambridge, England. (Interesting how psychedelics seem so Cambridge, in both England and America. Where, other than England's Cambridge, could Pink Floyd have come into being? Not one feels, in the University of Oxford.) In the hazy afternoon of one long-vacation term, I was returning to my rooms when I saw a friend of mine approaching, looking, well, different. 'You won't believe this, man. The ivy on the walls is turning into snakes, the lawns are silver, there are rainbows round your skull, and what is more, I've just passed CHRIST'S COLLEGE! This seemed impossible, and I looked into the distance to spot this awesome figure. I turned to my tripped-out chum. 'What have you taken, man? That's not the Ancient of Days! That's Lord Todd of Trumpington!'

Given how vibrant the psychedelic flash-back — and, no doubt, the experience — can be, the puzzle is how poorly accounts of it read, and how little difference the terrific powers of LSD-25 made to the social history of the time. Leary turned himself into an evangelist of evolutionary transcendence, and seems doomed to replicate the serious-mindedness of evangelicism while churning out a message of pranks, fun and cultural takeover. As a document of a much underevaluated subject — the way that Harvard academics end up with a criminal record — his autobiography makes easy reading. Leary is interesting about his Celtic roots, and about his own wildness. His recommendation of drugs as against alcohol could be taken as the rational message of an Irish bullshitter, O'Leary, able to reflect on his own violence, especially in the personal realm. He starts the book, alarmingly, with a description of his wife Marianna's suicide, and employs a diluted version of the cut-up technique all the way through, to evoke childhood unhappiness, before flashing forward to Harvard, LSD experiments, drug busts and exile. There is a good discussion, during the school days, of how his 'Celtic goofiness' was redeemed by the insights of the Jewish outsider, Richard Alpert, later known as Ram Dass, guru. Leary spent a lot of time getting himself expelled from institutions, and forcing himself into exile, or, as an alternative, turning into a Hollywood prophet for native, turning into a Hollywood prophet for psychedelics. (The other exponent of the virtues of psychedelics in Hollywood in the early Sixties was none other than Cary Grant.) After academics found him too irritating, the evangelic mission became full-time, and it seems that some visitors to Leary's psychedelic farm at Millbrook, New York found the

My dear son,

Letter from his Father

Nadine Gordimer

at Zulu you wouldn't even undress in front of the cat she'd brought in to get rid of the mice . . .

Yet you imagined a dragon coming into your room. It said (an educated dragon, *noch*): 'Drawn hitherto by your longing. . . I offer myself to you.' Your longing, Franz; enough, for monsters, for perversion. You describe a person (yourself, of course) in some crazy fantasy of living with a horse. Just listen to you: ' . . . for a year I lived together with a horse in such ways as, say, a man would live with a girl whom he respects, but by whom he is rejected.' You even gave the horse a girl's name, Eleanor. I ask you, is that the kind of story made up by a normal young man? Is it decent that people should read such things, long after you are gone? But it's published, everything is published, what.

And worst of all, what about the animal in the synagogue. Some sort of rat, weasel, a marten you call it. You tell how it ran all over during prayers, running along the lattice of the women's section and even climbing down to the curtain in front of the Ark of the Covenant. A *schande*, an animal running about during divine service. Even if it's only a story — only you would imagine it. No respect.

You go on for several pages (in that secret letter) about my use of vulgar Yiddish expressions, about my 'insignificant scrap of Judaism', which was 'purely social' and so means we couldn't find each other in Judaism' if in nothing else. This, from you! When you were a youngster and I had to drag you to the Yom Kippur services once a year you were sitting there making up stories about unclean animals approaching the Ark, the most holy object of the Jewish faith. Once you were grown up, you went exactly once to the Alhenu synagogue. The people who wrote books about you say it must have been to please me. I'd be surprised. When you suddenly discovered you were a Jew, after all, of course your Judaism was highly intellectual, nothing in common with the Jewish customs I was taught to obey — could judge, judge. It was a mistake to have let you study law. You did nothing with your qualifications, your expensive education that I — those dirty-living travelling players you took up with at the Savoy Café. Your friend the actor Jizchak Löwy. No relation to your mother's family, thank God. I wouldn't let such a man even meet her. You had the disrespect to bring him into your parents' home, and I saw it was my duty to speak to him in such a way that I wouldn't ever dare to come back again. (Hah! I used to look down from the window and watch him, hanging around in the cold, outside the building, waiting for you.) And the Tschissik woman, that *nafke*, one of his actresses—I've found out you thought you were in love with her, a married woman (if you can call the way those people live a marriage). Apart from Fritzein Bauer you never fancied anything but a low type of woman. I say it again as I did then: if you lie down with dogs, you get up with fleas. You lost your temper (yes, you, this time), you flew into a rage at your father when he told you that. And when I reminded you of my heart-condition, you put yourself in the right again, as usual, you said (I remember like it was yesterday). 'I make great efforts to restrain myself.' But now I've read your diaries, the dead don't need to creep into your bed-room and read them behind your back (which you accused your mother and me of doing), I've read what you wrote afterwards, that you sensed in me, your father, 'as always at such moments of extremity, the existence of a wisdom which I can no more than scent'. So you was right!

The fact is that you were anti-semitic, Franz. You were never interested in what was happening to your own people. The hooligan's attacks on Jews in the streets, on houses and shops, that took place while you were growing up — I don't see a word about them in your diaries, your notebooks. You were only imagining Jews. Imagining them tortured in places like your *Penal Colony*, maybe. I don't want to think about what that means. Right, towards the end you studied Hebrew, you and your sister Ottila had some wild

You wrote me a letter you never sent. It wasn't for me — it was for the whole world to read. (You and your instructions that every-thing should be burned. Hah!) You were never open and frank with me — that's one of the complaints you say I was always making against you. You write it in the letter you didn't want me to read; so what does *that* sound like, eh? But I've read the letter now, I've read it anyway. I've read everything, although you said I put your books on the night-table and never touched them. You know how it is, here where I am: not something that can be explained to anyone who isn't here — they used to talk about secrets going to the grave, but the funny thing is there are no secrets here at all. If there was something you wanted to know, you should have known, if it doesn't let you lie quiet, then you can have *knowledge of it*, from here. Yes, you gave me that much credit, you said I was a true Kafka in 'strength . . . eloquence, endurance, a certain way of doing things on a grand scale' and I've not been content just to rot. In that way, I'm still the man I was, the go-getter. Restless. Restless. Taking whatever opportunity I can. There isn't anything, now, you can regard as hidden from me. Whether you say I left it unread on the night-table or whether you weren't man enough, even at the age of thirty-six, to show me a letter that was supposed to be for me.

I write to you after we are both dead. Whereas you don't sit. There won't be any response from you, I know that. You began that letter by saying you were afraid of me — and then you were afraid to let me read it. And now you've escaped altogether. Because without the Kafka will-power you can't reach out from nothing and nowhere. I was going to call it a desert, but where's the sand, where're the camels, where's the sun — I'm still *mensh* enough to crack a joke — you see? Oh excuse me, I forgot — you didn't like my jokes, my fooling around with kids. My poor boy, unfortunately you had no life in you, in all those books and diaries and letters (the ones you posted, to strangers, to women) you said it a hundred times before you put the words in my mouth, in your literary way, in that letter: you yourself were 'unfit for life'. So death comes, how would you say, quite naturally to you. It's not like that for a man of vigour like I was. I can tell you, and so here I am writing, talking . . . I don't know if there is a word for what this is. Anyway, it's *Hermann Kafka*. I've outlived you here, same as in Prague.

That is what you really accuse me of, you know, for sixty or so pages (I notice the length of that letter varies a bit from language to language, of course it's been translated into everything — I don't know what — Holtenot and Icelandic, Chinese, although you wrote it seven years, as an old sick man, after you died, 'for me' in German). I *outlived* you, not for seven years, as an old sick man, after you died, but while you were young and alive. Clear as daylight, from the examples you give of being afraid of me, from the time you were a little boy: you were not afraid — you were envious. At first, when I took you swimming and you say you felt yourself a nothing, puny and weak beside my big, strong, naked body in the change-house — all right, you also say you were proud of such a father, a father with a fine physique . . . And may I remind you that father was taking the trouble and time, the few hours he could get away from the business, to try and make something of that *nebissh*, develop his muscles, put some flesh on those poor little bones so he would grow up sturdy? But even before you barmitzva'd the normal pride every boy has in his father changed to jealousy, with you. You couldn't be like me, so you decided I wasn't good enough for you: coarse, loud-mouthed, ate 'like a pig' (your very words), cut my fingernails at table, clean-hid anything from me, now, I've read it all, all my ears with a toothpick. Oh yes, you can't hide all the thousands and thousands of words you've used to shame your own family, your own father, before the whole world. And with your gift for words you turn everything inside-out and prove, like a circus magician, it's love, the piece of dirty paper's a beautiful silk flag.

You loved your father too much, and so — what? You tell me. You couldn't be like him? child. But I had my business, I had to earn the living, I needed some rest. Pieces of bread, a particular toy you fancied, make wee-wee, another blanket on, a blanket taken off, drinks of water — there was no end to your tricks and your whining. I suppose I couldn't stand it any longer. I feared to do you some harm. (You admit I never beat you, only scared you a little by taking off my braces in preparation to use them on you.) So I put you out of harm's way. That night, just for a few minutes. It couldn't have been more than a minute. As if your mother would let you catch me all your life. I'm sorry, I have to say it again, that old expression of mine that irritated you so much: I wish I had your worries. Everything that went wrong for you is my fault. You write it down for sixty pages or so and at the same time you say to me 'I believe you are entirely blameless in the matter of our estrangement.' I was a 'true Kafka', you took after your mother's, the Löwy side etc — all you inherited from me, according to you, were your bad traits, without having the benefit of my vitality. I was 'too strong' for you. You could not help it; I could not help it. So? All you wanted was *for me to admit that*, and we would have lived in peace. You were judge, you were jury, you were accused; you sentenced yourself, first. 'At my desk, that is my place. My head in my hands — that is my attitude.' (And that's what your poor mother and I used to look at, that was our pride and joy, our only surviving son!) But I was accused, too; you were judge, you were jury in my case, too. Right? By what right? Fancy good things, too, you despoiled the family business that fed us all, that paid for your education. What concern was it of yours, the way I treated the shop assistants? You only took an interest so you could judge, judge. It was a mistake to have let you study law. You did nothing with your qualifications, your expensive education that I — those dirty-living travelling players you took up with at the Savoy Café. Your friend the actor Jizchak Löwy. No relation to your mother's family, thank God. I wouldn't let such a man even meet her. You had the disrespect to bring him into your parents' home, and I saw it was my duty to speak to him in such a way that I wouldn't ever dare to come back again. (Hah! I used to look down from the window and watch him, hanging around in the cold, outside the building, waiting for you.) And the Tschissik woman, that *nafke*, one of his actresses—I've found out you thought you were in love with her, a married woman (if you can call the way those people live a marriage). Apart from Fritzein Bauer you never fancied anything but a low type of woman. I say it again as I did then: if you lie down with dogs, you get up with fleas. You lost your temper (yes, you, this time), you flew into a rage at your father when he told you that. And when I reminded you of my heart-condition, you put yourself in the right again, as usual, you said (I remember like it was yesterday). 'I make great efforts to restrain myself.' But now I've read your diaries, the dead don't need to creep into your bed-room and read them behind your back (which you accused your mother and me of doing), I've read what you wrote afterwards, that you sensed in me, your father, 'as always at such moments of extremity, the existence of a wisdom which I can no more than scent'. So you was right!

All I know is that I am to blame for ever. You've seen to that. It's written, and not alone by you. There are plenty of people writing books about Kafka, Franz Kafka. I'm even blamed for the name I handed down, our family name. *Kafka* is Czech for jackdaw, so that's maybe the reason for your animal obsession. *Dafke!* Insect, dog, mouse, stag, what didn't you imagine yourself. They say the beetle story is a great masterpiece, thanks to me — I'm the one who treated you like an inferior species, gave you the inspiration. . . You wake up as a bug, you give a lecture as an ape. Do any of these wonderful scholars think n't have enough self-respect to feel himself a man? You had such a craze for animals, but may I remind you, when you were staying with Ottila

Well. And that other business you *schlepped* up out of the past — the night I'm supposed to have shut you out on the *pavlaiche*. Because of you the whole world knows the Czech word for the kind of balcony we had in Prague! Yes, the whole world knows that story, too. I am famous, too. You made me famous as the father who frightened his child once and for all: for life. Thank you very much. I want to tell you that I don't even remember that incident. I'm not saying it didn't happen, although you always had an imagination such as nobody ever had before or since, eh? But it could only have been the last resort your mother and I turned to — you know that your ape. Do any of these wonderful scholars think n't have enough self-respect to feel himself a man? You had such a craze for animals, but may I remind you, when you were staying with Ottila



TIM LEARY at the TROUBADOUR

The defined life for me!

by Anne-Marie Bates

A night of consciousness-raising entertainment sponsored by the organizers of the Marijuana Reform Initiative was topped by the dynamic appearance of Dr. Timothy Leary at Doug Weston's Troubadour on July 10. The purpose of this rally for potheads was to draw public attention to a new Marijuana reform initiative for the upcoming California gubernatorial election. \$50,000 must be raised by January, 1982 in order to finance this campaign. The only outstanding difference in the points Tim was just finishing up a show at the Ice House in Pasadena and would arrive in about a half-hour! Faith and begorra!

More people kept filling the club, so we returned to our possession, transportation or cultivation of marijuana for personal use. It does not make any statement regarding the sale of marijuana. Despite this important oversight, the MRI people intend to remain steadfast against the wave of political conservatism and go all out to get the initiative on the primary ballot. Also present was a separate pro-pot group, the California Marijuana Initiative. Why can't these diverging marijuana organizations work together as a single unit instead of dividing their energies over such moot differences as whether to hire canvassers or recruit volunteers to circulate the petition? Good luck, folks!

Arriving at the Troubadour around 10:30, I missed the two earlier acts. Startle and Hussy. After the campaign announcement, a local experimental band, Zig-Zag, naturally featuring a lead vocalist dressed up to resemble the famous rolling-papers logo, heavily peppered with a jazzy-soul flavor. Outstanding was the great little Latino sax player, whose clever improvisations definitely fitted him for better things to come. The crowd was out for fun, but was hardly the euphoric kind of people one would expect

at such an affair. Beer bottles were being smashed, a few defiant joints and pipes passed; one obnoxious drunk midged, his nose pushed into his lip, kept yelling every few minutes such things as "Fuck Jerry for 'dope'." The dumbest, most illiterate member of the society. Before you can have a flashing smile had elevated us above our commonplace struggles and frustrations, had quieted the conflict within ourselves and given us a reason to laugh, to love and to survive. Thanks, Tim.

We were not stoned on dope; differently, definitely changed. We drove home thinking to love and to survive. Thanks, Tim.

pot regularly today. But some how the wit, wisdom and tangible magic of this unforgettable man in white with the table man in white with the flashing smile had elevated us above our commonplace struggles and frustrations, had quieted the conflict within ourselves and given us a reason to laugh, to love and to survive. Thanks, Tim.

Drug Survival News

Vol. 10 No. 1

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Mullen In, Bensinger Out At DEA

Francis X. Mullen, executive assistant director of the FBI, was named interim administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration June 19, following the resignation of Peter Bensinger from the federal drug agency's top post.

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Summer Offensive: "War on Drugs" Heats Up

Despite the recent ouster of Drug Enforcement Administration Chief Peter Bensinger, the federal government is gearing up for a major push in its long-promised "war on drugs." And it and when the DEA emerges from its present bloodletting, it may turn out to be a relatively minor player in a much expanded federal anti-drug drama, featuring the FBI, Customs, State Department, Internal Revenue Service, Coast Guard — and perhaps the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force.

If that doesn't work, they may even call in the Marines.

This time the "war on drugs" may turn out to be more than a figure of speech in a presidential scriptwriter's phrasebook. This time they're serious.

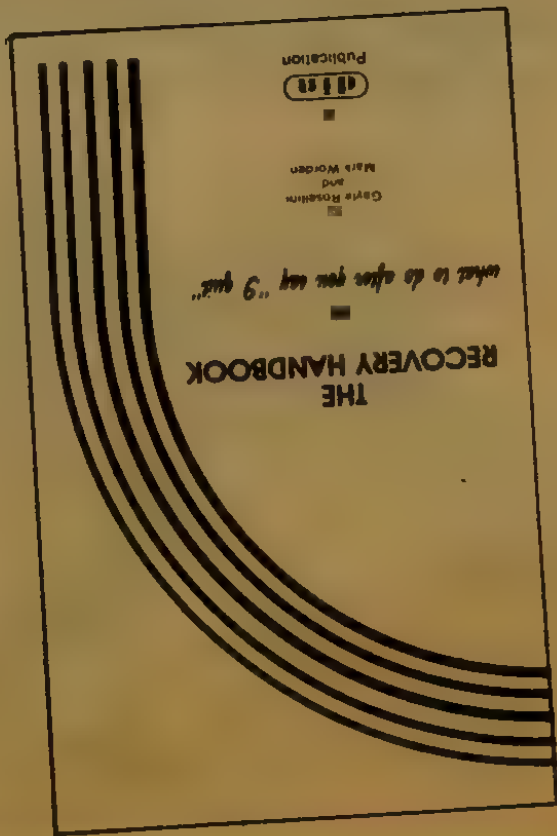


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Do It Now Foundation
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DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

A Handbook for Young People

by Jim Parker

You're a busy person. You go to school, watch television, study (probably not as much as you should), listen to music, go to movies, and hang out with your friends. You might play racquetball or play guitar, collect stamps or Star Wars souvenirs. Someday, you want to be a nurse, an astronaut, a fashion model or a big league baseball player. Or maybe you're not sure what you want to be. But what you are *right now* is busy. You do your homework and maybe do the dishes. You mow the lawn and you make your bed. So why should you spend time learning about drugs?

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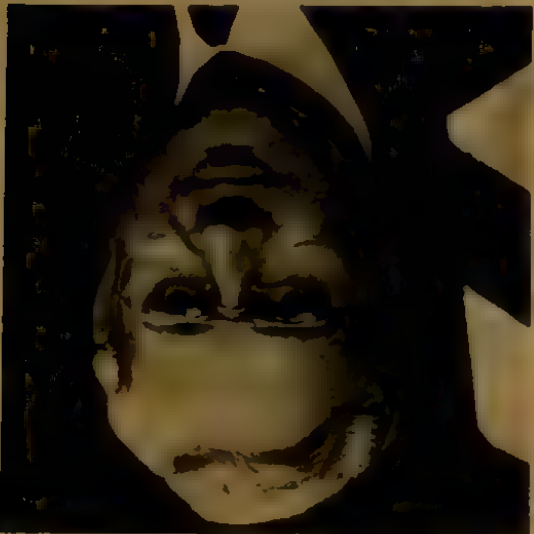
FBI-DEA Merger in Works?

Mullen In, Bensinger Out at DEA

by Jim Parker

sition to the appointment of Ernest Lefever as undersecretary of state for human rights. The committee's refusal to endorse the Reagan appointee for the post resulted in Lefever withdrawing his name from consideration, and was viewed as a major embarrassment to the Reagan administration.

Bensinger admitted that his resignation had been requested, but added that he was uncertain



Dr. Peter Bensinger

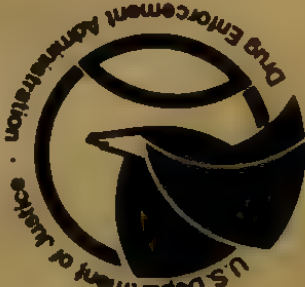
why. "I didn't make inquiry as to why my resignation would be accepted," he said, adding that he would have been willing to remain in the post had it not.

Bensinger also declared that, despite his resignation, he was confident the Reagan administration

(Continued on page 18)

The substitution was made amid a flurry of speculation that the Reagan administration is considering a major shake-up of the drug agency — or even a consolidation of all federal drug enforcement activities under the FBI.

According to an FBI spokesman, Mullen and FBI Director William Webster met at the White House with President Reagan shortly after



In a statement released shortly after Bensinger's announcement, Attorney General William French Smith praised the outgoing DEA chiefs "long and dedicated efforts to reduce narcotics traffic in this country."

"He has worked diligently in the cause of law enforcement and can leave DEA confident of many contributions," Smith said, specifying Bensinger's role in developing cooperative enforcement efforts with Mexico during his tenure and in dismantling "a number of major shake-up of federal drug enforcement activities is imminent, including his statement by thanking Bensinger for his 'willingness to remain in the Justice Department

for a time to advise us on plans that have been drafted for new drug enforcement strategies, including the possibility for a larger role for the FBI."

It was Bensinger's limited value as a "team player" as much as the contemplated merger between the FBI and DEA that hastened his departure from the Reagan administration, according to several sources. He reportedly had personally lobbied members of Congress on behalf of restored funding for DEA following cutbacks proposed by the Reagan administration.

Bensinger denied those allegations at the press conference, stating that he'd made no "end runs" to Congress to shore up DEA support. He also said that he was proud of his congressional testimony on behalf of DEA and recent federal anti-drug initiatives.

"My testimony to Congress is a matter of public record," he said. "I went and spoke out at budget hearings on behalf of what DEA needs in order to be effective. I felt that was my job."

It was also rumored that Bensinger's dismissal represented a move by the Reagan administration to "punish" his long-time friend and ally, Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for his opposition to the Justice Department

State Drug/Alcohol Directors Contemplate "Devastating" Cutbacks

by Harry Turner

WASHINGTON — Their programs already ravaged by this year's budgetary rescissions, state drug and alcohol agency directors view the eventual funding cutbacks and uncertainty posed by the Reagan block grant approach with growing concern.

A broad survey by *Drug Survival News* indicates that most state directors fear the resultant confusion from the block grant approach, particularly if it carries an early implementation date, almost as much as the loss of revenues represented by the new funding plan.

Phrases like "helluva problem" and "forcing us into bloody competition" were frequently used by state directors to describe the feared results of President Reagan's plan to lump drug and alcohol funds in with 10 or 12 other programs, cut the total by 25 percent and then turn them over to the states to administer.

The uncertainty of what Congress will ultimately do is compounding the concern in the minds of many state directors.

The House bill is considered to be bad enough. As it emerged from the Environmental Subcommittee, Rep. Henry Waxman's Health and the bill calls for substantial cuts, in some cases almost 25 percent, to drug and alcohol programs.

However, Waxman's bill has the positive feature of keeping drug and alcohol funds separate from revenues for other programs, thus ensuring their ultimate use in drug and alcohol abuse programs.

Moreover, Waxman's bill reauthorizes continued support for the National Institute of Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

The Senate bill, on the other hand, left the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee lumping drug and alcohol monies with funds for 12 other programs.

The funds of a few programs, such as mental health, migrant health and community health centers, are protected in the bill by being assigned a fixed percentage of the total funding. Not so with the drug and alcohol programs.

At this point, no one is absolutely certain what legislation will emerge from Congress. In fact, a final answer may not be

forthcoming until House and Senate conferees meet, which could be as late as September or even October.

And although the final legislation isn't likely to call for the implementation of the block grant by the beginning of the federal fiscal year on October 1, 1981, even this faint possibility worries many state directors.

Said Jeffrey Kushner, new director of Oregon's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Office: "An early changeover (under the block grant) could cause a helluva problem when you consider the staff losses and you start closing down."

A. Mort Casson, director of Virginia's Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, agreed: "We could be in for a couple of very sticky months."

Anne D. Robertson, head of Mississippi's Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, concurred. "The rapid way it's happening (the block grant legislation moving through Congress) is destructive." "Things are so uncertain. You don't know how to plan."

Adding to the confusion on the

state level is the uncertainty over procedures required to allocate and administer funds under a block grant approach.

In most cases, the governor will make the initial decisions with later ratification by the state legislature. But, as Virginia's Casson noted, "We have nothing firm on procedures. We may even have to hold public hearings."

In other states, special legislative sessions may be required. And if funds for drug and alcohol services do arrive in state capitals unprotected and lumped with other monies, state directors could find themselves having to battle other human services agencies for a fair share of block grant funds. Much would depend on the drug and alcohol agencies' perceived importance — and political connections — in the individual states.

"If we have to compete with block grant funds), it could be a tough proposition," said Casson. "In fact, it could be outright bloody competition."

And Gary P. Riedmann, director of Iowa's Department of Substance

(Continued on page 24)

Salmonellosis Traced To Midwest Marijuana

by Christina Dye

ATLANTA — The Centers for Disease Control have identified contaminated marijuana as the source of scattered outbreaks of a rare form of *salmonellosis*.

Sixty-two cases of the intestinal infection, commonly associated with food poisoning, were reported in Ohio and Michigan between December, 1980 and February, 1981. Recent outbreaks have occurred in Georgia, Alabama, California and Florida, with symptoms ranging from fever and nausea to intense abdominal pains and diarrhea.

"This type of *salmonellosis* only occurs about eight times a year (in Michigan)," Michigan Division of Disease Control investigator Harry McGee told *Drug Survival News*. "To have some 30 cases reported in a two-month period is really unusual."

McGee conducted field

investigations in early 1981 to identify the cause of the epidemic, which was initially assumed to have been triggered by spoiled or contaminated holiday foods. His case-control study focused on locating a common factor for the unusual age groups exhibiting symptoms of infection. Well over half of the Michigan cases involved children less than three years of age, with the remainder concentrated in teenage and young adult categories. Similar age group breakdowns were reported in Ohio.

The Michigan study involved personal interviews with patients and matched control groups and seemed to indicate a strong association between the infection and household use of marijuana. The Division of Disease Control confirmed this association by growing *salmonella muenchen*

bacteria from samples of marijuana obtained from stricken households.

The means by which the infection was transmitted to younger family members is unknown, according to health officials. "We can really only speculate," McGee explained. "While preparing the marijuana for smoking, the parent may have gotten it on his hands and transmitted it to the child in the course of feeding. It's also possible that the children may have put their hands in an ashtray and been infected (in this manner)." A third possibility is that the bacteria was spread through the air when the marijuana was burned.

Salmonellosis is a frequent contaminant of animal feces, CDC reports suggest that the marijuana could have been

contaminated by animal feces during cultivation or drying and storage. "It can only be speculated," McGee said, "but my personal feeling is that it (the marijuana) was stored in a barn somewhere and birds, probably chickens, ran over it. Ohio analyzed one sample which had a really high contamination level and I think this is the only way that high a level can be accounted for." Due to the localized nature of the outbreaks and their simultaneous occurrence in Ohio and Michigan, health officials believe that the contaminated marijuana derived from a common source. It is not known whether the marijuana was cultivated domestically or imported.

The epidemics in Ohio and Michigan are the first reported instances in which marijuana has been identified as the source of a *salmonellosis* infection.

NADC Conference Cancelled

DALLAS — Cancellation of an \$80,000 federal support grant by the National Institute on Drug Abuse resulted in the National Alcohol and Drug Coalition's recent decision to indefinitely postpone its 1981 national conference.

The conference had been scheduled to be held August 19-23 in Dallas, Texas.

The coalition, representing the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association (ADPA), the National Drug Abuse Conference (NDAC), and the National Drug Congress (NDC), voted to postpone the annual conference until at least spring, 1982 after a ruling by the Office of Management and Budget effectively blocked federal funding of the conference during the current fiscal year.

Although the conference has received strong support from the National Institute on Drug Abuse in the past (the NIDA Advisory Council having voted unanimously to fund the conference in the next three fiscal years), the OBM ruling prohibited the funding of any "new starts" during the current fiscal year.

Roger Stevenson, executive director of ADPA, told *Drug Survival News* that, while the "official term" regarding the conference cancellation "is 'postponed,' there is no date to which it has been postponed."



Model Paraphernalia Law Upheld

ST. LOUIS — The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the constitutionality of a Nebraska law banning possession, sale and manufacture of drug-related paraphernalia.

The June 8th decision overturned a previous ruling by the 6th Circuit in Cleveland which had ruled that drug paraphernalia could not be outlawed because it could not be properly defined. The U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to review a law banning the sale of drug paraphernalia to juveniles, and the June 8th decision is expected to be brought before them as well.

The suit was filed by a coalition of "head shop" owners, challenging the constitutionality of a Nebraska law as being vague and overly broad. The Nebraska law, based on the Drug Enforcement Administration's Model Drug Paraphernalia Act, defines products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use" in using or manufacturing controlled substances.

by Monica Williams

Buprenorphine Promising as Heroin Treatment

them and blocking withdrawal symptoms. In this role, buprenorphine acts much like methadone. However, according to Dr. Jasinski, "buprenorphine has the advantage over methadone of not producing the same degree of physical dependence." He said that the effects of buprenorphine last longer than those of methadone. Also, buprenorphine appears to be effective when given two or three times a week, rather than daily as with methadone. Because buprenorphine is soluble in body fluids it could be administered by placing it under the tongue.

Dr. Jasinski reported that in controlled trials, buprenorphine was found to be 25 to 50 times more potent than morphine, and longer-acting. He reported that little if any physical dependence was produced. Additionally, buprenorphine promises a high degree of patient acceptability. Naltrexone and cycloazocine, two promising antagonist treatment drugs developed at the ARC, failed to gain widespread acceptance among patients because they lacked the ability to prevent the dysphoric feelings experienced by addict patients. However, according to Dr. Jasinski, buprenorphine overcomes this problem by virtue of its double-edged action of producing both methadone- and morphine-like effects in the body and thus offering the patient comfort during therapy.

WASHINGTON — Buprenorphine, a synthetic opium derivative now used in Europe as a pain killer, may hold promise as an alternative to methadone for treatment of heroin addiction, according to Dr. Donald Jasinski, scientific director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Addiction Research Center (ARC).

Based on preliminary findings from studies involving a total of 55 heroin addicts, Dr. Jasinski reported that buprenorphine "has unique pharmacological properties that allow it to fight addiction both as a narcotic antagonist and as a narcotic agonist."

Dr. Jasinski's comments on current ARC buprenorphine research came during a May 19 science seminar in Washington sponsored by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

As an antagonist, buprenorphine competes with street narcotics for the space on biochemical receptor sites in the body's nervous system where narcotic action is presumed to be initiated. By occupying this space, it prevents the narcotic from providing the pleasurable effects reinforced abstinence is an important ingredient in successful rehabilitation of addicts, according to Dr. Jasinski.

As an agonist, buprenorphine mimics the effects of narcotics, building up cross-tolerance to

CONSPIRACIES, INC.

The World According to The National Anti-Drug Coalition

by Lynn Ziegler

Not only did this "Jewish Conspiracy" overlap the "British Conspiracy" — it worked its way into a "Cultural Conspiracy" as well. Readers of *War on Drugs* need only turn to the back cover of the April issue to order their copy of *The Racist Roots of Jazz* offered by the Benjamin Franklin Book Club (publishers of *Dope, Inc.* and some of LaRouche's other books). The advertising copy warns that "jazz is a synthetic form of non-music concocted to destroy American culture. With the help of George Gershwin and the Paris-New York circuit of drug-taking, avant-garde artists, jazz was foisted on black America by the same oligarchy which a century before ran the U.S. slave trade." The copy further advises that the author, Peter Wyer, "locates real roots of American culture in the greatest European composers." Wyer is also the NADC's music director. Although an NADC spokesperson described Wyer's text as an expose of the inequities of the black music scene (pointing out that the cover features Al Jolson, a white man who became famous in blackface while legitimate black performers were unable to find work), the appeal does not seem geared to the black community. And the villains — Gershwin and Jolson — were Jewish.

The way in which the "conspirators" in the various "conspiracies" are described and vilified is characteristic of both the magazine and the organization that pushes it: the key is personal attack.

In the same issue of *War on Drugs*, former President Jimmy Carter is described as "philosophically a dope pusher" by former LAPD Chief Ed Davis. In a signed editorial by Christian Curtis in that same issue, Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve Board is called "economically a dope pusher." In addition, Volcker and the Washington-based Heritage Foundation are represented as wanting "to reduce our cities to Hong-Kong style drugs and coolie labor." But the personal attacks are not limited to domestic villains; they range world wide — from Jamaica's Prime Minister Seaga to Britain's Bertrand Russell; from West German lawyers to Italian financiers. And, naturally — there is a chapter of the Anti-Drug Coalition in each of these places, waging the war on drugs — and selling *War on Drugs*.

Such personal attacks are not limited to the pages of NADC's publications; they have become a chief element of the NADC's operating style in the United States. When confronted with the philosophical marriage of LaRouche's philosophy and NADC's goals, NADC follows one simple strategy: if they turn on you, turn on them. In Baltimore, for example, local government officials pursued the overlap of publications and political policy, and soon found themselves the objects of vitriolic personal attacks. These were done through press releases, labeling the office of the County Executive as "soft on drugs." In addition, flyers denouncing the officials were distributed from the same neighborhood areas where *War on Drugs* is hawked. The existence of both the press releases and the flyers was acknowledged by Michele Steinberg, associate editor of *War on Drugs*.

In an interview with *Drug Survival News*, Steinberg denied allegations recently brought by *High Times* and other magazines that the NADC existed to promote its founder's global goals.

Democratic Policy Committee (an outgrowth of his presidential bid) and the New Solidarity Press Service. But the NADC flatly denies charges that it serves as a money-machine to finance LaRouche's personal political aims. However, his political theories are too noticeable to be sidestepped — and at the heart of those theories is one word: conspiracy.

The dominant conspiracy joins the NADC and LaRouche in the battle that named the group's publication — *War on Drugs*. The NADC and LaRouche believe that there is a monolithic international dope conspiracy, primarily headed by British and American Jews. In an article in the April issue of *War on Drugs*, entitled, "Why British Aristocrats is stated straightforwardly: 'to spread mind-altering substances throughout the world as a means of maintaining British control over colonized races.'" According to the article, some prime conspirators include British psychiatrist R.D. Laing, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and Lady Barbara Wooten, founder of the English Legalize Cannabis Campaign.



Presidential Candidates LaRouche and Reagan

Aspects of other NADC plots are even more patently bizarre. In addition to the claim made in *Dope, Inc.*, Britain's Opium War *Against The U.S.*, (that the international heroin market is controlled by Jews) LaRouche and his followers published in 1978 a series of articles that claimed that the Holocaust was a myth — that the murder of six million Jews in Nazi Germany, had never happened.

They can be found in any suburb in America, cheerfully approaching shopping mall patrons — especially those carrying a good number of groceries, because that may mean that there are children in the home. The greeting is friendly; the tones are warm and caring, with an element of studied concern. The questions are asked.

"Do you think a twelve-year-old should get stoned every day?"

"Would you like to do something about that?"

"Would you like to make a contribution to that kind of work — say, ten, maybe twenty-five dollars?"

"How about a subscription to our magazine, *War on Drugs*?"

And then the all-important identification — "We're the ones who can't be bought ..."

You've just been introduced to the National Anti-Drug Coalition — now playing in Short Hills, New Jersey, Atlanta, Georgia — and maybe your town, too.

Who are these clean-cut young people? Why did they choose to go after drugs in this neighborhood?

And where is the \$60,000 that they solicit each weekend going?

The National Anti-Drug Coalition is a group of over two thousand men and women who actively oppose the use of drugs in the United States. Founded in 1979 by their enigmatic leader, Lyndon LaRouche, they are much more than the total of their twenty-odd state branches — many of the key members of NADC are reputed to be members or supporters of various front groups that have been linked, either philosophically or actively, with LaRouche and his particular world view. And the world according to the NADC can be a dangerous place, indeed.

That view and others are prominent in the pages of the NADC publication, *War on Drugs*. WOD is sold nationally, along with other publications, in order to raise funds for combatting what the NADC sees as a pervasive international conspiracy — a conspiracy whose goal is the mass distribution of dangerous drugs. LaRouche's influence pervades all aspects of the NADC's work and the group's philosophies are all in harmony with his own.

LaRouche's odyssey began with his role as an organizer for Students For a Democratic Society in the late 1960s. In philosophical disagreement with some elements of that organization, he formed his own — the National Caucus of Labor Committees. Eventually, that group evolved into the now-defunct U.S. Labor Party. In 1980, LaRouche made an unsuccessful bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination, receiving over 170,000 votes in fourteen primaries. That showing entitled him to nearly half a million dollars in matching funds through the Federal Election Commission — but more importantly, brought LaRouche and his collection of unusual economic and social theories to the attention of the nation.

LaRouche currently serves on the advisory board of the NADC, and promotes his own books through a variety of publishing enterprises, including Campaigner Publications and the Benjamin Franklin Book Club. In addition, he is the prime mover of the Fusion Energy Foundation (a pro-nuclear group), the Humanist Academy, the New

Editorials

Supply and Demand

The new — and not-so-new — measures currently under consideration by Congress to stem the flow of drugs into the United States leave us with an unpleasant taste in our mouths — not because we disagree with the intent of the proposals, but because we disagree with their method and the philosophy they represent (For a discussion of specific legislation, see "Summer Offensive: 'War On Drugs' Heats Up," page 14).

It is not our intention to act as apologists for the multi-billion dollar syndicates currently exploiting the demand for drugs in the United States today, nor do we want to impede law enforcement agencies from enforcing drug laws. What does concern us is that the legislation under consideration focuses exclusively on reducing the supply of drugs with little apparent thought given to ways and means of expanding efforts that seek to reduce demand.

Essentially, there are two basic approaches to drug abuse prevention: supply reduction and demand reduction. Supply reduction focuses on law enforcement and interdiction — seizing and destroying drugs before they can enter the U.S. marketplace and jailing those responsible for their distribution. Supply reduction activities are unquestionably effective in limiting use of controlled substances — at least temporarily. Demand reduction, on the other hand, aims at providing people with the information, and skills and competencies they need to make informed, responsible decisions regarding drug use. Demand reduction forms the basis for most mainstream drug abuse prevention programs and strategies, and offers the distinct advantage of providing for "real" decreases in drug use since reduced demand implies a genuine turning away from drugs rather than a temporary decrease in availability.

Experience has shown us that escalation of law enforcement is not enough to solve this nation's drug problems. As soon as we eliminate one drug connection — whether French, Vietnamese, Mexican, or Colombian — another rises up almost instantly. When we make one border impermeable to smugglers, another opens, as if by magic. When we tried to "stop pot" in the early 1970s with "Operation Intercept," barbiturate and heroin addiction soared.

Experience has demonstrated to our satisfaction that the only way to win the "war on drugs" once and for all is to reduce demand. To simply concentrate efforts on reducing supply is to fight an endless battle in a war that will be perpetually lost due to the incredible profitability which high levels of demand guarantee to drug traffickers.

Our country needs more from Congress than simplistic, "quick-fix" panaceas to the complex social problem of drug abuse. The origins of drug abuse involve more than the simple availability of mind-altering chemicals, and we believe that "solutions" to the problem should involve more than increased enforcement of laws. And, although we recognize drug control as a legitimate function of government and support efforts to limit the flood of drugs into this country, we believe that simultaneous efforts to reduce demand — including comprehensive substance

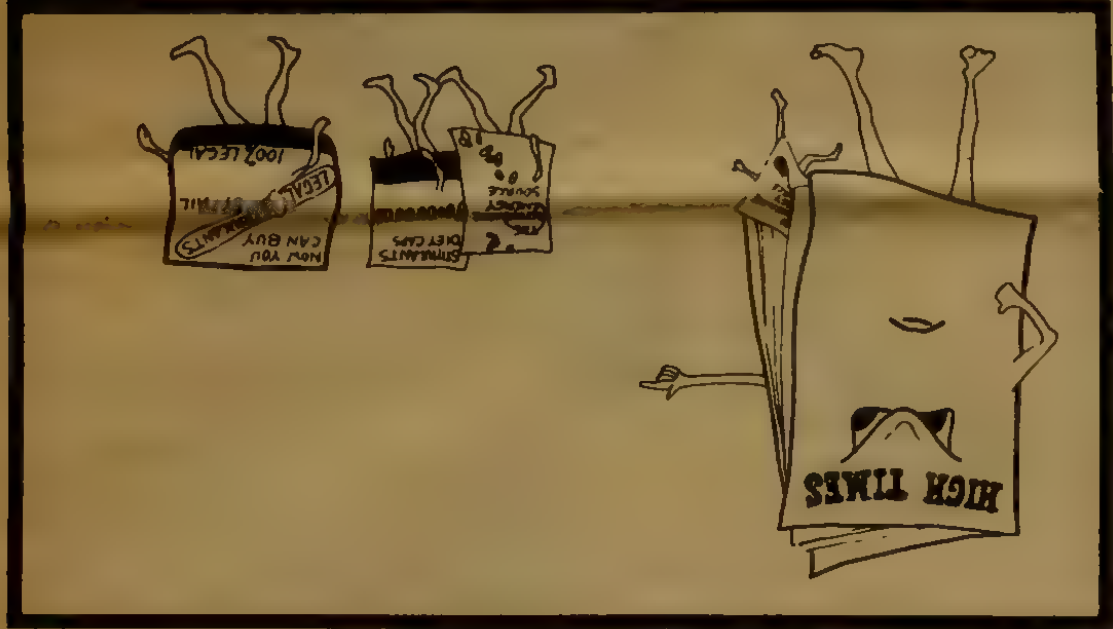
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DRUG SURVIVAL NEWS is published every other month in January, March, May, July, September and November by the Do It Now Foundation, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, Arizona 85010, USA. Copyright © 1981 by Do It Now Foundation.



abuse education/prevention services — should be supported on a federal level. If experience has shown us nothing else about drug abuse over the years, it should have taught us that there are no easy answers to the problem — only difficult questions. But just because the questions are difficult doesn't mean that we do ourselves a favor by not asking them.

"PROBLEMS" AND "SOLUTIONS"

In addition, to our concern that the new "war on drugs" legislation looks in the wrong direction for answers to the drug problem, we also have very serious reservations about the wisdom of much of the legislation itself. We object particularly to provisions of key bills which we feel would contribute to a dangerous concentration of power in the hands of federal authorities as well as erode critical protections of citizens from the scrutinizing eye of "too-much" government. We especially object to the revision of the "Posse Comitatus" Act of 1877 because we feel that the traditional separation of military and civilian affairs is critically important to the continued well-being of our form of government — and way of life. Experience has also shown us that we must be very careful lest our "solutions" become more dangerous than the "problems" they were intended to solve.



High Time, Too!

Although it stopped short of issuing an apology to readers, *High Times* magazine announced in its July issue that it will no longer accept advertising from lookalike manufacturers and distributors. In a page 7 statement by editor-publisher Andy Kowl, the magazine acknowledged that disgruntled readers were instrumental in formulating the policy. "The mail was overwhelming," Kowl wrote. "We received hundreds of complaints, both in the mail and on the phone, about legal stimulants, those facsimile pills meant to look like pharmaceutical speed that have been advertised in *High Times* for the last year or two..."

And, although Kowl sought to dilute *High Times* complicity in the U.S. lookalike drug explosion by claiming that "similar pills" are advertised in other magazines and on television, he conceded that *High Times* has run more of the ads than any other publication. We applaud Kowl's decision, although we wish it could have been made as the result of motives more noble than merely to placate an outraged readership. Kowl's statement did not once mention the serious health hazards associated with lookalikes or the increasing number of deaths tied to lookalike use nationwide (see "Deaths Linked to 'Lookalike' Drugs," DSN, May-June, 1981 and "Illinois Attorney General Files 'Lookalike' Suit, page 8, this issue.)

Perhaps the new *High Times* policy on lookalikes was born less of altruism than of expediency. Nevertheless, it represents an important sign that this country is turning a critical corner in coming to grips with the lookalike problem. *Drug Survival News* calls on other publications and other media to follow the *High Times* lead and completely discontinue all further advertising of lookalike drugs.

It's high time they did something about the problem they helped to create.

Illinois Attorney General Files "Lookalike" Suit

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Illinois Attorney General Tyrone Fahner has filed suit against a Maryland lookalike drug distributor in an effort to restrict the flow of lookalikes into the state.

The action follows a May 28th announcement by the state Department of Public Health that three recent Illinois deaths were triggered by use of the drugs.

Calling the deaths a "sad testimonial to the seriousness of the problem," Fahner announced his intention to base the suit on his authority as attorney general to curb public nuisances and

resemble pharmaceutical amphetamines and other drugs, generally include non-prescription stimulants and antihistamines. Caffeine, ephedrine sulfate, and phenylpropionamide are common ingredients in lookalikes.

Three recent deaths in New Mexico were attributed to "idiosyncratic responses" to lookalike ingredients. According to the state medical investigator's office, two of the deaths were triggered by phenylpropionamide, one by ephedrine (see "Deaths Linked to Lookalike Drugs," May-June DSM, p5).

According to Zemitzsch, Illinois had been powerless to intervene due to the drugs' legal status.

"We were receiving inquiries from sheriffs and law enforcement officials who had the operators under surveillance but couldn't do anything because (the lookalikes) were not a controlled substance," he told DSM.

Administrative subpoenas have been filed on 20 other lookalike manufacturers and distributors requiring them to provide the attorney general's office with financial and corporate data and advertising samples.

"We will determine from that whether we will file suit. It appears we will .. in almost all 20 cases," Zemitzsch said.

The attorney general's office hopes publicity from the suit will have a "chilling effect" on other companies engaged in the manufacturing and distributing of lookalikes.

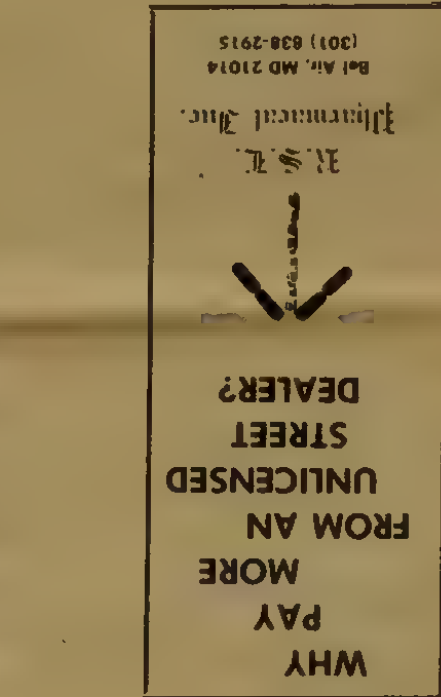
"If we can shut these people down by merely scaring them, that's fine," Zemitzsch said. "We don't care how they shut down, just that they do it."

When contacted at his residence in Bel Air, Maryland, Steven Louke, named as defendant in the suit, refused to comment. A spokeswoman for R.S.L. told *Drug Survival News* that the firm is no longer in business.

Fahner will introduce legislation in late June to ban the manufacture and sale of lookalikes in Illinois. The proposed legislation would create penalties for lookalikes distribution similar to those for controlled substances.

Penalizing users is "rather pointless" according to Zemitzsch. Enforcement under the proposed legislation would be directed toward distributors, who are "turning a really obscene profit" on the capsules.

The bill has been carefully worded to distinguish between



violations of the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act and Consumer Fraud Act.

Named as defendants in the suit were R.S.L. Pharmacal, Inc., of Bel Air, Md., and individuals associated with the firm, Robert Louke, Steve Louke and Blair Louke.

The firm and its officers are currently forbidden under the terms of a preliminary injunction issued June 9th in Sangamon County Circuit Court from engaging in further distribution of lookalikes in Illinois.

According to Paul Zemitzsch, director of policy and planning for the attorney general's office, the action was prompted in part by extensive promotional activities directed at Illinois school children by the firm.

"Parents and teachers were turning over pamphlets found in the kids' desks and dressers from R.S.L. Pharmacals (which said) 'why buy from unlicensed street dealers?' and quoted prices on their lookalikes," he explained. Ingredients in the lookalikes, which are designed to closely resemble pharmaceutical am-

lookalikes and over-the-counter sleeping aids and diet pills clearly labeled as such.

To be totally effective, the attorney general's office feels that legislation must be on the federal level.

"All these people are going to do is move ... go elsewhere. It won't stop the problem, except for Illinois," Zemitzsch.

Health agencies, drug abuse clinics, pharmacists and doctors have strongly supported the move to control lookalikes. The Illinois Department of Public Health has contacted emergency room

personnel throughout the state, warning them of the dangers of misdiagnosing an overdose of lookalikes for a controlled substance.

Public Information Officer Mary Huck said the Department of Health and the Dangerous Drugs Commission have contacted physicians, the state medical society and the Illinois Hospital Association in regard to appropriate treatment for a lookalike overdose.

Six other states currently have laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale and distribution of lookalikes.

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Calcium Blockers Proposed as Hallucinogen Treatment

NEW YORK — Researchers in New York believe they have discovered how hallucinogens such as LSD, PCP and mescaline work — and how their actions might be reversed.

The researchers, Burton and Bella Altura of the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, hypothesize that arterial contractions in brain tissue may result in the perceptual and cognitive distortions produced by hallucinogenic drugs.

The researchers believe that the drugs' effects are caused by a reduced flow of blood to tissue, resulting from the contractions.

"The LSD and the mescaline appear to cause a spasm which gradually subsides or goes to a lesser spasm," Burton Altura explained.

The Alturas also believe that calcium channel blockers, which inhibit the flow of calcium into

muscle cells, may reduce or reverse the effects of hallucinogens by blocking arterial contractions within the brain.

"No muscle cell can contract without a certain amount of calcium inside," Altura told *Drug Survival News*, "including those that line the walls of the blood vessels. If you prevent access of calcium to the interior of the muscle cells ... the vessels cannot contract."

The researchers are currently testing the ability of the blockers to neutralize the effects of hallucinogens. Altura stresses there is no evidence as yet that blockers can undo long-term damage, or "burnout" caused by Altura, whose studies involved arterial tissue taken from the brains of dogs, cautioned against over-generalization of his findings.

I.C.A.R.:

Legalization Gains International Momentum

by Stephen Newman

Remember decriminalization?

It was the 1970's and report after report was being published to debunk all the old myths about marijuana. Half a decade after most of your friends knew it, "modern science" discovered that the use of marijuana didn't necessarily lead to murder, rape and insanity.

NORML was born and a presidential commission called for the removal of all criminal penalties for the private use and possession of small amounts of marijuana. Keith Stroup, NORML's founder and first director, organized a group of marijuana "experts" and traveled from state to state lobbying on behalf of that recommendation. Legal marijuana seemed just around the legislative corner.

Cut to 1981.

The halls of countless state capitols are still filled with marijuana lobbyists but Keith Stroup and his band of merry marijuana mavens are nowhere to be seen. Concerned parents have seized the day and their only interest in decriminalization is to oppose it. And they're *certainly* not interested in legalization.

Jimmy Carter, who once called the harm inflicted by the marijuana laws more damaging than the effects of the drug itself, is out. Ronald Reagan, whose home state of California spent almost \$740 million enforcing its marijuana laws during his eight years as governor, is in. In fact, times have become so hard for the marijuana reform movement in this country that Richard Evans, an attorney in western Massachusetts and NORML's Massachusetts coordinator, recently said, "In Massachusetts when I go up on Beacon Hill to talk with the legislators about marijuana reform I might as well be signing up new members for the Ayatollah Khomeini fan club."

In spite of all this, in a sparse basement office on the Philadelphia campus of the University of Pennsylvania, the marijuana reform movement is alive and well. No, the U. of P. is not considering legalizing marijuana within its academic jurisdiction. But the university does provide office space for the headquarters of ICAR, the International Cannabis Alliance for Reform.

The what?

Three years ago the Reverend William Deane, an administrator at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, and a member of NORML, traveled to England to help found a campaign to legalize marijuana in the United Kingdom. While in England Reverend Deane

discussed the need for an

international organization of marijuana law reform groups with Tim Malyon, who was involved in Britain's Legalize Cannabis Campaign. Three months later ICAR was born.

The first members of ICAR were NORML, NORML—Canada, the Canadian Association for the Liberation of Marijuana (CALM), the Legalize Cannabis Campaign and the Italian Radical Party. Although ICAR was originally formed to coordinate all efforts to liberalize or remove marijuana control laws, in less than a year it had become involved in a second, but related, issue.

According to Bob Pisani, current international coordinator of ICAR, there are 1800 Americans in foreign jails and 50 to 60 percent of them are in jail on drug charges. Eighty-five to 90 percent of the Americans jailed on drug charges are there on marijuana charges. "A lot of Americans," Pisani said recently, "go abroad with the idea that the pot laws in the United States must be the same in other countries. But the single biggest percentage of Americans in foreign jails are there on marijuana charges."

Pisani went on to say that the lot of these jailed Americans is not a happy one. "A lot of people in foreign jails imprisoned on marijuana charges are severely tortured. Believe me, it still happens."

ICAR is attempting to accomplish four goals in response to this situation. First, the organization is working to establish prisoner transfer treaties between the United States and any countries in which these Americans are imprisoned. Such treaties would allow imprisoned Americans to be transferred home to serve out their sentences. According to Pisani, most of them would, under American law, become immediately eligible for parole.

Prison transfer treaties have so far been established between the United States and Bolivia, Panama, Peru and Turkey. ICAR is also monitoring the arrests and treatment of Americans in foreign jails and providing help for their families, acting as a central information source on international drug laws for travelers, and attempting to find competent lawyers for Americans arrested in other countries on drug charges. But what about efforts to reform the laws that are putting all of these Americans in jail around the world? Is the international marijuana reform movement being



buffered by the conservative backlash that is occupying center stage in the United States? Listen to Pisani as he addressed a group of marijuana reformers which gathered in Washington D.C. last December to celebrate NORML's tenth anniversary. "While people might be a little pessimistic about the Reagan administration, everything is going in our direction on the international front. Virtually everything."

Everything? In an interview with Pisani several months later in his Philadelphia headquarters, it is learned that "everything" is highlighted by developments in Colombia, Jamaica and Italy. And, as it turns out, the developments in these three countries are as interesting as they are varied. What is happening in Italy, it seems, is a throwback to the American movement for civil liberties and individual freedom. But the motivating force for legal marijuana in Colombia and Jamaica is, purely and simply, the amount of money that changes hands in the marijuana trade in both of those marijuana-producing countries. A national association of financial institutions would likely not be the first organization one would expect to support the

The president of the Colombian National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF), which studies the economy of Colombia and makes recommendations regarding future economic growth, is Ernesto Samper Pizano. Pizano recently stated that so much money is now coming into Colombia from the sale of marijuana that the country is unable to control its inflation rate. To reverse this trend, ANIF is proposing a four-part plan to legalize marijuana. First, there would be an immediate end to the enforcement of Colombia's marijuana laws. Second, small growers would be allowed to grow marijuana. Third, the Colombian government would buy the stocks of the growers and, fourth, there would be complete decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana.

Proposals for what the Colombian government would do with its huge personal stash include selling it to the United States for use as medicine and selling it to other countries to be used in research. Legalized marijuana will not happen tomorrow in Colombia. Colombian president Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has vowed to keep marijuana illegal. But there will be a presidential election in Colombia next year and some Colombian journalists are talking about the possibility of legal marijuana cultivation in that country in 1982.

In Jamaica, however, it is the prime minister himself who has suggested the possibility of legal Jamaica marijuana. Edward Seaga, who was elected prime minister last year on a platform of fiscal responsibility, started most observers by telling reporters on NBC's "Meet the Press" that he would seriously consider legalizing marijuana in Jamaica should his constituents favor such action.

Seaga was quoted on "Meet the Press" as saying that what is left of Jamaica's ailing economy "runs on marijuana." A Jamaican newspaper has estimated that a half million Jamaican farmers are currently growing marijuana. The island has a total population of two million. The marijuana situation in Italy is reminiscent of America in the early 70's. The Italian Radical Party (IRP), an Italian political party which drew three and one-half percent of the vote in Italy's 1979

(Continued on page 23)

DMSO: Everybody's talking

by Kris Aaron-Benedum

DMSO. The degreasing agent with the power to relieve pain has become a much-ballyhooed, often controversial American phenomenon. It's sold at roadside stands and health food stores as a "solvent" and a "degreaser," but it's purchased as a pain-reliever by a growing army of the afflicted.

Meanwhile, industrial grade DMSO, intended for use as a simple degreaser, continues to sell like proverbial hotcakes, judging from the plethora of health food stores and roadside stands sporting signs that say "DMSO SOLD HERE." Either there is quite a lot of cleaning and degreasing going on somewhere out there, or

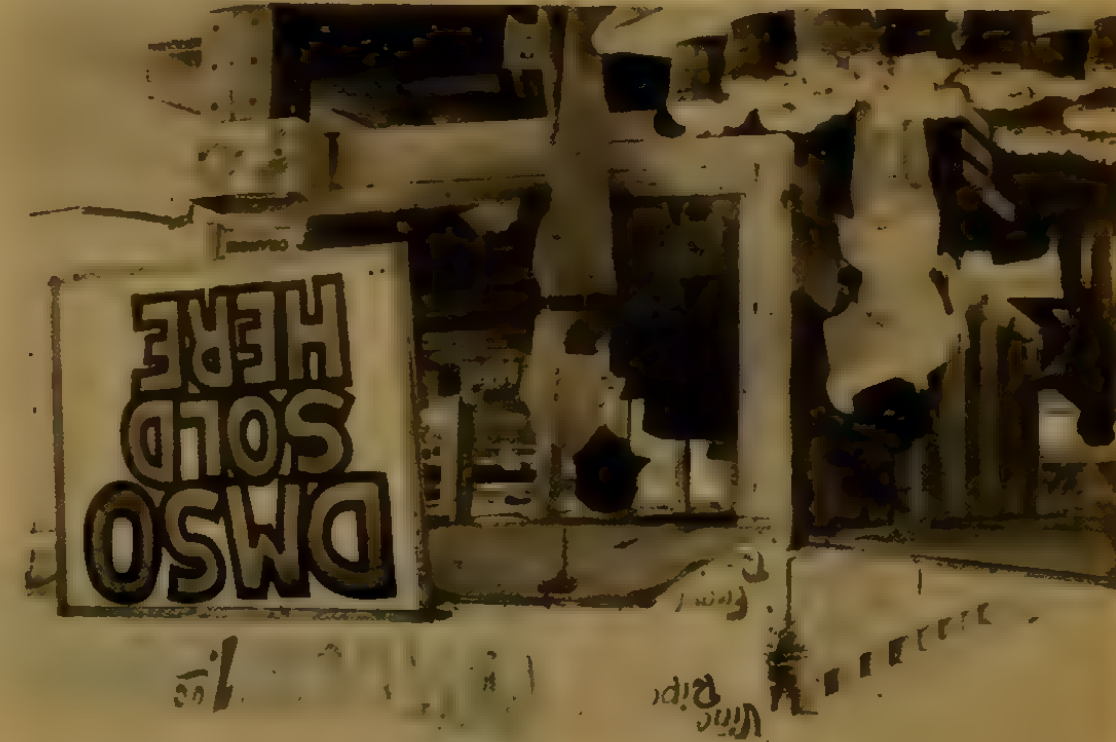


Photo by Ed Sargent

And, while everyone's talking about it, no one's saying a thing. At least, not in the same language.

Listen:

• Arthritis sufferers say it reduces inflammation and alleviates pain. Researchers say it causes eye and chromosome damage in lab animals.

• The U.S. Food and Drug Administration says it wants extensive, substantive tests performed before it will consider approving DMSO as a topical analgesic for humans. Scientists say a powerful garlic-like odor associated with use of the chemical precludes the double-blind tests most commonly accepted by the FDA.

• Dr. Stanley Jacob, long-time DMSO advocate and professor of medicine at the University of Oregon says the FDA is engaged in a "witch hunt" against the drug.

• *High Times* magazine says drug companies can't make a profit on DMSO and are keeping "legislative lobbyists working full time to restrict the drug as much as possible."

• Drug company lobbyists in Washington say they've never lobbied for or against DMSO.

• Opponents of the drug say the American public needs to be protected from DMSO, claiming it is worthless at best and poses potentially irreversible damage to users.

• Proponents say the government should keep its nose out of their lives; they are quite capable of

making their own decisions, thank you.

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research because of concern over year the FDA halted all DMSO while others did not. But that same animals sustained eye damage tests were species-specific, meaning that only some species of it was later reported that these some lab animals.

DMSO caused eye damage in stration of large amounts" of alleged that "prolonged admin- and bruises. But FDA researchers topical treatment for burns, sprains people were using DMSO as a By 1965, an estimated 100,000 patented DMSO as a drug.

Word quickly got around, and thousands of people rushed to try what they considered to be a "new miracle drug." That same year, the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation

controlled studies ignored by the FDA and by DMSO's critics.

But the FDA did not ignore all studies favorable to DMSO. In 1978 it approved the use of a 50% solution in the treatment of bladder cystitis, a painful, often-chronic urinary inflammation.

In spite of FDA's reluctance to approve DMSO as a pain reliever for use against arthritis, people suffering the crippling disease have continued to treat themselves with whatever DMSO is available. And what is available is not always pure. The potency and purity of DMSO available to the general public (frequently sold at

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roadside stands and gas stations) has been questioned, and with DMSO is absorbed very quickly into the body, taking with it any impurities that are in the solution itself as well as those on the skin. When used as a liniment, DMSO effectively breaks down the skin's natural barrier to bacteria. This property has been seen as a cause for concern by the FDA.

In addition, some people have been reported to be severely allergic to DMSO. These allergic responses take the form of "disturbances of color vision, photophobia (an inability to tolerate strong light), headaches, nausea, diarrhea, generalized dermatitis and burning on urination," according to the October 31, 1980 issue of *The Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics*.

It also has been theorized that DMSO, when taken in conjunction with other drugs, may have serious side effects in combination with other drugs or negate their effects entirely. Again, there have been no controlled studies to substantiate these charges.

Speaking out in favor of DMSO, Dr. Jacob told the House HEW Appropriations Subcommittee in

April of 1980 that DMSO had undergone "good clinical studies" involving approximately 100,000 patients.

Jacob told subcommittee members he had "seen remarkable success in as little as three minutes with DMSO," and claimed the FDA had conducted a "witch hunt" against the drug.

In a recent appearance before the House Committee on Aging, FDA Director J. Richard Crout said the FDA is "willing, indeed anxious, to approve DMSO use whenever ... standards are available. We believe a properly

(Continued on page 19)

Photo by Ed Sargent

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The Way of Things in our society decrees that what sells survives. Nowhere is this principle more evident than in that marketplace of ideas and fluff known as television — where networks, producers and advertisers vie for the attention of the viewing audience and where poor ratings trigger the demise of even the most carefully planned and crafted programs. The key is audience appeal and, since the early seventies, what has sold is an increasing permissiveness in story plots and depictions of sex, violence, profanity, drugs and other contemporary issues. And, judging from network ratings of "Dallas," which captures 55 percent of the viewing audience every Friday night, the American public has a voracious appetite for the seven cardinal sins — plus a few others.

Enter the Coalition for Better Television, a Mississippi-based group which believes that, regardless of the popularity of current prime-time programs, a drastic change in the images and values which television projects is long overdue. The coalition and its monitoring board, the National Federation for Decency, sees a direct relation between the overall erosion of the moral foundations of American society and television programs which feature violence and sexuality.

Wildmon argues that TV should project the values of Judeo-Christian tradition, which has "proven itself throughout history to be far superior to hedonism or self materialism."

"It is the goal of society," claims Rev. Donald E. Wildmon, coalition leader, "to encourage its individuals to be the best they can, to achieve the most they can, rather than wallowing in the field." Because television is a near-universal feature in American households, Wildmon argues that it should project the values of Judeo-Christian tradition, which has "proven itself throughout history to be far superior to (the values) of hedonism or self materialism...."

Founded in December of 1980, the Coalition for Better Television brings together the more conservative of the TV face-lift proponents, including Phyllis Schlafly's anti-ERA forces, the Rev. Jerry Falwell, religious spokesmen for the Moral Majority and Judie Brown of the anti-abortion American Life Lobby. Falwell, in particular, feels that programs such as "Soap" and "Dallas" are saturated with "sexual permissiveness, situation ethics and outright obscenity" and have contributed to America's falling

astray from "the wisdom of God, as revealed in the Bible." In joining forces with Wildmon's NFD, the coalition has launched a religious-political crusade to rehabilitate Godless America by cleaning up commercial television. "The airwaves belong to the people as much as they belong to anybody," Cal Thomas, Moral Majority's vice-president of communications recently told *The Christian Science Monitor*. "We expect a city water supply to be pure, so why not the airwaves?"

Wildmon couldn't agree more. "People have had enough of this sex and violence on television," he says. "What really concerns us is the value system being depicted in those programs... Where is the TV show about a modern home with decent people?"

In a recent interview with *Drug Survival News*, Larry Durham, social director of the NFD, stated that the organization's goal is "to make television more constructive and to get a larger variety of programs on that the family can sit down with and not be offended or ashamed...." In pursuit of this objective, the Federation has monitored prime-time program-ming for the past four years in order to determine the "least constructive" and "most constructive" shows on television and their sponsors.

According to Durham, the listing includes "top sponsors of sex, top sponsors of profanity (and) top sponsors of violence." However, the Federation's list for the fall of 1980 seemed to focus on carnality almost to the exclusion of violence. Three of its top "least constructive" programs were singled out by Wildmon as having the highest ranking for sex: "Soap" (#2), "It's A Living" (#3), and "Three's Company" (#5).

But it is the coalition's definition of "decency" which puzzles or angers many people, including executives of the three top program rankings are "entirely subjective," Durham explained.

Volunteers across the country watch programs and rate them on a scale from one to 10, 10 being "tops for its constructiveness and for entertainment and information." According to Durham, "As a general rule, if there's a lot of sex or violence or profanity, then the program will get a low constructive rating, but that's not always true. It might have some sex or violence or profanity in it and not have a low constructive rating because it told a pretty good story." This, then, might explain the curious absence of "Dallas" from the Federation's current hit list.

With the Federation's incorporation into the Coalition for Better Television, Rev. Wildmon devised plans, announced in February for a special monitoring period to determine "top sponsors" of sex, violence and profanity. The study was to culminate in a voluntary public boycott of the products of companies which advertise heavily on shows deemed "offensive" by the coalition. Wildmon had earlier targeted Revlon Corporation and Volkswagen of America as top sponsors of television sex and profanity. In this manner, Wildmon believed he could hit the television industry where it hurt the most — in the marketplace.

The announcement infuriated network executives. In a recent interview with *The Christian Science Monitor*, Gene P. Mater, CBS senior vice-president for policy, argued that the coalition's boycott amounted to "the greatest assault on intellectual freedom that we have witnessed in this country in many years." Mater described himself as "troubled" that the coalition acts in a self-appointed role "as a filter of the national television programming, as a national arbiter of taste, as the one to make the choices for all of us." ABC also expressed uneasiness with the coalition's role, declaring, "We respect the right of any group to express its opinion about TV programming, but we do not

IN THEIR OWN IMAGE REMAKING MEDIA

by Christina Dye

believe that any group has the right to appoint itself as the 'moral' censor for all the people."

The networks were even more troubled recently when Proctor and Gamble Corporation, whose television advertising budget exceeds \$450 million per year, announced that it would remove its sponsorship from about 40 prime-time programs in an implicit endorsement of the coalition's aims.

The coalition's boycott, scheduled for Monday, June 29, never materialized. In meetings held the preceding week, a number of advertisers who would have been threatened with the boycott agreed to review or revise their advertising policies. In a press statement, Wildmon cited Hershey Foods as making "the best effort of sponsorship based on the programs available" and encouraged consumers to "express appreciation" for their efforts. While declining to list sponsors who had been targeted to avoid interfering with their efforts

ABC: "We respect the right of any group to express its opinion about TV programming, but we do not believe that any group has the right to appoint itself as the 'moral' censor for all the people."

to comply, Wildmon warned that the coalition would continue monitoring fall programs for constructiveness and that the boycott might be used in the future to keep straying sponsors in line. The influence of the threatened boycott will not be apparent until September — or perhaps even later. However, the coalition has lost no time in taking credit for the demise of the cancelled series "Soap" and "It's A Living." The coalition's impact has already been felt within the industry in forcing the networks to take a closer look at the content of the programs which they produce, and the shows which advertisers sponsor. Yet some people feel that it will not stop there.

Wildmon certainly does not seem to feel that his work is finished. Far from it. "They (the networks) are still free to air anything they desire, dictated by the marketplace. It is a possibility that we may have a turn-off campaign in the future... (but) turning it off is like sitting in your kitchen eating with your family and having a man standing outside the window exposing himself."

The solution, Wildmon and the Coalition for Better Television fervently believe, is not to get used to the man or to pull down the shades, but to get rid of the "exhibitionists" altogether. And they mean to try to do just that.

Everything you ever wanted to know but were too paranoid to ask.

Marijuana Urinary Screen Introduced

by Mark Worden

liver at a fairly constant rate and is out of the system well within 24 hours after a few drinks.

On the other hand, after a person smokes marijuana, or ingests it in any other fashion, urine might be positive for 3-4 weeks. "And obviously they're not intoxicated that whole time," adds Dr. Hawks.

"When you get a positive analysis, it tells you the person has used marijuana in the immediate past, and that's all that it tells you."

At this time Dr. Hawks sees cannabinoid assays as being primarily useful to determine usage patterns in special populations. "It would be interesting to know more about the percentages of fatalities in single vehicle/single driver accidents that were positive for cannabinoids. It doesn't tell you about intoxication, but it does give you some ideas about how many users might be in that group versus a control group."

The U.S. military has expressed particular interest in cannabinoid assays, according to Dr. Hawks. Such tests might be used to assess personnel in sensitive positions in which any marijuana use — irrespective of frequency — could be considered dangerous.

Cannabinoid assays could also be applied to industrial settings. Some industries already use various tests — polygraph, breathanalysis, etc. — as

"A urinalysis for THC metabolites — marijuana constituents — will tell you nothing about intoxication."

George Cimbur, head of Forensic Science (Toronto) told research on drugs and driving fatalities found marijuana second only to alcohol as the most frequently detected drug in

A major problem with any cannabinoid assay at this point is that the tests do not specify anything about levels of intoxication. And this is a most critical point.

It means that the assay by itself cannot be used to determine whether one is under the influence, driving under the influence, working or playing under the influence.

"That's something that has to be made very clear," cautions Richard Hawks, a research chemist at the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

"A urinalysis for THC metabolites — marijuana constituents — will tell you nothing about intoxication." The reason? It has to do with the rate of excretion from the body. All drugs are excreted from the body at different rates. Alcohol, for example, is excreted comparatively rapidly, metabolized by the

intoxication. Before anyone accuses a person of being under the influence of a drug, there should be corroborating behavioral evidence. "They should have sufficient sophistication not to rely totally on the test."

What about sidestream smoke? What about the possibility that a nonsmoker might passively inhale cannabinoids from just being around someone who smokes — and turn up a positive specimen?

"I can't give you a pat answer on that," Dr. Hawks told DSN. "I think the best educated guess we could make is that it is highly unlikely that someone could take in enough sidestream smoke ... for the Emit unit to see. But I can't cite an experiment to prove it, because

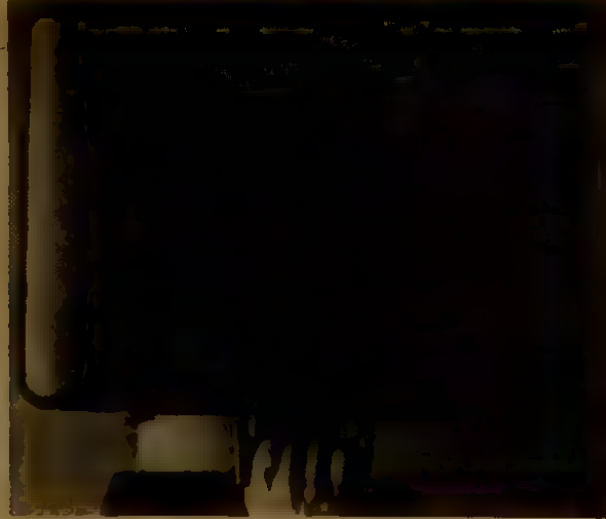
What about the possibility that a non-smoker might passively inhale cannabinoids from just being around someone who smokes?

Dr. Hawks' observations about sidestream effects were echoed by George Cimbur in Toronto, and by Richard Finley, technical information specialist at Syva labs. No controlled tests have been done for the detection of cannabinoids by Emit in the urine of individuals exposed through passive inhalation. (Editor's note: One study, reported in the January, 1977 issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry would seem to refute the proposition that sidestream inhalation is not detected by urinary assays. The report, "Marijuana Intoxication by Passive Inhalation: Documentation by Detection of Urinary Metabolites," by Zeidenberg, et al. discusses a placebo-smoking subject in a cannabis experiment who was observed to get a "contact high" from being around subjects who were smoking cannabis. When tested, he had cannabinoid

occasional monitors of workplace behavior. Screens for marijuana use would seem a logical next step in employer-employee surveillance.

But Dr. Hawks warns that a positive urine sample is only circumstantial evidence of

IMMEDIATE, RELIABLE DRUG DETECTION HAS NEVER BEEN THIS EASY



metabolites in his urine. DSN has not been able to find any other research on this issue, nor finding has been followed up in any systematic well-controlled fashion.)

Although NIDA helped fund the development of the Emit system, its chief interest and focus has been on developing blood assays. Hawks told DSN that blood screens are closer to NIDA's interest in basic research on drug abuse — pharmacokinetics, rates of disappearance, etc. — all of which require great sensitivity in quantitative analysis of blood and tissue. At this time, none of the blood assay methods are being used forensically.

And, of course, blood assays give a clearer picture of recent use.

What about the possibility that a non-smoker might passively inhale cannabinoids from just being around someone who smokes?

Cannabinoids are excreted from the blood system in a few hours, in contrast to the much more gradual disappearance from the urine. It's clear that the cannabinoid assay — Emit and other screens — is here to stay. What isn't clear is just how these tests are going to be used. It's easy to foresee the medical and research applications of marijuana testing. And it is very important to get a picture of how cannabinoids figures in highway traffic fatalities.

DSN has been informed that Emit is already being used in some drug-free treatment programs. And its increased use by diversion programs and probation offices will also likely occur.

But questions — regarding the ethics as well as the reliability of urine screens — remain. What about schools? Will parents besiege school boards and demand that testing be instituted in the schools? Will it be legal? Would it be proper? Do we want a society that screens the urine of its young?

There are many unanswered questions. But one thing is clear: as we move inexorably toward 1984, and drug use — use of all drugs — rather than a special illicit few — increases, we expect to see many more technological responses to the problem. Responses, not pat answers. No solutions, nor cures nor magical panaceas.

And placed in perspective, that's what the cannabinoid assay is: a response to a perceived set of social and medical problems, not a solution. It is only one response, and perhaps useful in some contexts, but not a final solution. Let's keep it in perspective.

Despite the recent ouster of Drug Enforcement Administration Chief Peter Bensinger, the federal government is gearing up for a major push in its long-promised "war on drugs." And if and when the DEA emerges from its present bloodletting, it may turn out to be a relatively minor player in a much expanded federal anti-drug drama, featuring the FBI, Customs, State Department, Internal Revenue Service, Coast Guard — and perhaps the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force.

If that doesn't work, they may even call in the Marines.

This time, the "War on Drugs" may turn out to be more than a figure of speech in a presidential scriptwriter's phrasebook.

This time, they're serious.

"Reaganization"

President Reagan underscored the importance he places on drug control by vowing in his first presidential press conference to launch a "national campaign" against drug abuse. White House Chief of Staff Edwin Meese recently echoed the Reagan pledge, telling a group of prosecutors in Los Angeles that the Reagan campaign to stop dope would be "more massive and extensive...than has ever been tried before."

According to Meese, the drive will incorporate not only tougher approaches to enforcement and prosecution in this country, but will also include foreign policy initiatives to convince producer nations that "it is not in their interest to tolerate drug traffic."

The New "Army"

How are they going to do it?

sizeable new army to fight the "war" on drugs. One explanation for Peter Bensinger's ouster at DEA was that Bensinger had not been enough of a "team player" to fit in well with future administration drug control plans. According to this argument, Bensinger was too territorial in his approach to drug enforcement, too jealously protective of his own turf, to appreciate grander strategies.

Bensinger's replacement by Francis X. Mullen of the FBI presages a not-so-subtle shift in administration tactics. Mullen is expected to develop closer liaison between the DEA and FBI (if he does not reside over a complete FBI takeover of the drug agency) as well as among all the other disparate bureaucratic elements scheduled to participate in the new anti-drug army will come from throughout the federal bureaucracy.

Probably the clearest evidence of the new federal posture can be seen in Congress. The 97th Congress display a much more hard-line anti-drug zeal than did their predecessors in the 96th Congress. Part of this zeal can be attributed to the new conservative temper of the times, but most is attributable to the sheer size and scope of illegal drug traffic in the United States today. According to a Government Accounting Office study recently made public by Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.), drug trafficking revenues in the United States are currently estimated at \$60 billion annually.

To block any continued expansion of the financial empires controlling drug imports and enforcement of drug enforcement.

Strategy and Tactics

The main thrust of the federal anti-drug drive will aim at halting the flow of drugs — chiefly marijuana and cocaine — from producer countries into the United States. To this end, various initiatives will be launched designed to restrict the flow of drug pipelines into this country. Specific actions will be directed at specific targets at each successive stage of production and importation, and even at the post-production stage, in which drug revenues are laundered or reinvested.

Federal investigative teams similar to the Customs/IRS/FBI/DEA "Operation Green-back" team currently operating in Miami and Tampa will continue to try to break the financial backs of the smuggling empires in this country.

Tough new approaches to prosecution and sentencing will likely be instituted to turn up the legal heat against trafficking to an unbearable level in order to drive away faint-hearted entrepreneurs who can be driven away by tougher prosecutors and longer sentences. And those who won't be intimidated get to go one on one with the new federal anti-drug "army."

Evans: "Insofar as my legislation is concerned, it attacks the drug problem from all sides."

LEGISLATION:

**Legislation:
Congress Declares "War"**

sales in the United States, a range of new legislation is breezing through both houses of Congress — as are repeals of existing laws which anti-drug forces believe unduly compromise control efforts.

Rep. Billy Lee Evans (D-Ga.) is the architect of a good bit of the legislation currently under consideration. Evans has thus far introduced measures in the House during the current session to repeal the ban on U.S. funding for parquat programs, to repeal the restrictions on the use of the armed forces in civilian law enforcement, to increase bail smugglers and to actively push for eradication programs in



by Jim Parker

Summer Offensive: 'War on Drugs' Heats Up

traffickers awaiting trial, and to make it easier for the Internal Revenue Service to go after suspected drug barons on income tax charges. "Insofar as my legislation is concerned, it attacks the drug problem from all sides," Evans told *Drug Survival News*.

"I want the IRS to actively share information with the proper drug enforcement officials in tax cases where they suspect drug violations. I want the military to share information when they spot suspected smugglers coming into this country. I want the State Department to actively push for eradication programs in

source countries. I want the Justice Department to call for stricter penalties on traffickers and for judges to be able to consider, when setting bail, the possibility of a drug defendant skipping the country."

Evans' bills would put considerable firepower behind federal anti-smuggling, anti-trafficking efforts in and of themselves. Combined with legislation introduced by other members of Congress, as well as with additional legislation Evans intends to introduce later in this session, the range of federal anti-drug weapons will be devastating. Much of this legislation has cleared major hurdles in both houses with surprising ease. U.S. funding for marijuana eradication programs involving the herbicide parquat raced through subcommittee and committee votes in the House as did similar legislation in the Senate. A rider to the Department of Defense Authorization bill, which would authorize the U.S. military to take on support

Surprisingly, the legislation currently before Congress has unleashed no major opposition.

roles in anti-smuggling operations, has been endorsed by committees in both houses. A bill introduced by Sen. Biden which would allow greater ease in governmental seizure and confiscation of assets and property owned by smugglers and traffickers — even those unrelated to drug traffic — has thus far also received strong support.

Parquat

Surprisingly, the legislation currently before Congress has unleashed no major opposition. The parquat amendment passed the House inter-American Affairs Subcommittee and the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, as well as the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, without a single dissenting vote after deliberations in April and May. The legislation is currently awaiting consideration by the full House and Senate when they consider the entire foreign assistance package, but no major opposition is expected, according to supporters, (for an extended discussion on the current parquat debate see "DSN Forum: Parquat Reconsidered" May-June 1981).

"Posse comitatus"

The bill which would repeal the longstanding "posse comitatus" federal statutes, which forbid military intervention in domestic civilian affairs — thus opening the way for military participation in anti-smuggling activities — has also shown a good deal of bipartisan support. Approved by both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees in the spring, the bill was also endorsed by the House Subcommittee on Crime in early June.

Crime in early June.

The original "posse comitatus" act which the current legislation seeks to repeal was drafted in 1877 following charges of Army-assisted vote fraud in the 1876 Tilden-Hayes presidential election. Although Tilden won the popular vote, and an apparent electoral vote majority, Hayes was able to impound votes in three Southern states and throw the election to his own way they'll pass a version. Which one they'll pass I really cannot say. We can't read the vote at this point, because we'll be compromising up to the last minute. But

Biden: "With these changes in place, the Justice Department won't be able any longer to use the excuse that the law is too difficult. We're going to make it easier."

"It's very gratifying to Congressman Evans around his legislation. However it is very frustrating that we're fighting on this technical point. It is a very important piece of

Evans' original intentions in introducing the "posse comitatus" repeal was to make available radar and other tracking equipment to anti-smuggling forces, according to Evans' aide, Angie Hammock. There may be a significant problem in achieving this goal with the White compromise since the radar equipment most needed, according to Hammock, is located in the continental United States.

Still to be worked out is the disputed section 375 of the bill, which was amended onto Evans' original legislation. One version, introduced by Rep. Charles Bennett (D-Fla.) and endorsed by the House Armed Services Committee, authorizes the military to pursue and arrest smugglers and seize contraband in the absence of federal authorities. Another version, authored by Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.) would only allow military personnel to assist law enforcement officials in searches and seizures. A third version, introduced by Rep. Richard White (D-Texas) would allow the military to assist federal authorities only outside the continental United States.

As currently written, the "posse comitatus" repeal act contains provisions which would "make available any equipment, base facility, or research facility of the armed forces to any federal, state, or local civilian law enforcement official," as well as assign "members of the armed forces to assist federal drug enforcement officials in drug seizures or arrests."

The motivation behind the original legislation was not only to punish President Hayes for having the cheek to steal a presidential election through the use of federal troops, but also to ensure against future abuses of military power in non-military matters.

"War On Drugs"

(Continued from page 15)

regardless of what happens, I think the House is going to report out a very strong version — much stronger than the Senate, and I think we'll have some things to resolve in conference.

"Substitute Assets"

A third major new legislative initiative to prosecute the "war on drugs" is a tough new measure to simplify and expand the federal government's ability to confiscate property and assets tied to individuals and organizations involved in drug trafficking. The bill's sponsor, Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.) recently made public a General Accounting Office report which sharply criticized both DEA and Justice Department efforts in confiscating drug-related assets.

The GAO study dismissed Justice Department efforts as "miniscule," and cited a "lack of leadership" in the department as a leading cause.

Biden used the opportunity to introduce his own bill to modify existing forfeiture statutes. Under Biden's proposal, forfeiture could be achieved without governmental agencies having to show that "the property under consideration has been acquired directly with narcotics profit."

Biden argued that his motivation for introducing the new legislation was to ensure that the Justice Department pursue forfeiture more vigorously. "With these changes in place," Biden said, "the Justice Department won't be able any longer to use the excuse that the law is too difficult. We're going to make it easier. If assets still aren't being taken, it's not going to be the law's fault — it's going to be because the Justice Department isn't doing its job, and we're going to hold the Justice Department accountable for that."

A major departure from current forfeiture statutes in the Biden bill are provisions that allow for the seizure and forfeiture of "substitute assets," according to Charles



Wide World Photos

Olender, chief of the DEA Financial Investigative Section.

Under the terms of the legislation, if the DEA can establish conclusively that an individual has earned a particular minimum amount from drug trafficking, any properties or assets held by that individual can be seized by the government in lieu of drug revenues.

"Say the end of our trail leads to the Cayman Islands and the Cayman Islands has bank secrecy and we can't go any further," Olender explained. "Say the individual has a property in the United States and he can show that he purchased this property or inherited it or

whatever, that it's not drug-related. It (the Biden law) would enable DEA to take that property even though he didn't purchase it with drug money, because we can't get the money that he stashes away out of the country."

Other Proposals

Other new legislative proposals currently under consideration would also provide ammunition for the "war on drugs." Major revisions or repeal of a number of acts, including the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, the Bail Reform Act of 1966, and the Freedom of Information Act, would drastically increase the number of investigative tools available to federal agencies for drug enforcement.

Other new legislation currently pending in Congress includes tough new criminal penalties on pilots caught smuggling, sponsored by Rep. Charles Bennett (D-Fla.). The legislation calls for stripping convicted pilots of their flying certification upon conviction, rather than after all appeals have been exhausted, as is currently the case. Provisions also include heavy fines and jail terms upon conviction.

Representative Evans also plans to

introduce several other pieces of legislation to amend flight smugglers. One, a measure to amend Federal Aviation Administration regulations, which would require that pilots file flight patterns on all private international travel as well as furnish deeds and purchase dates of aircraft to reduce the number of stolen planes used in smuggling runs. Another would tighten up Small Business Administration loan requirements to eliminate the possibility of SBA loans being used to finance smuggling expeditions and other drug-related activity.

According to Ms. Hammock, drug-control has emerged in this session of Congress as a clearly bipartisan issue. "We've got some extremely active Republicans and Democrats alike. I think this issue (drug control) by no means can be a partisan issue. This is the most exciting year we've had in the drug field, and we're really looking forward to getting these laws passed."

Operations

Operation Greenback: "An attractive alternative approach"

Changing organizational styles will also come to characterize the new "war on drugs." A major investigative weapon which should be used increasingly will involve multi-agency federal "teams." The prototype for this style of inter-agency coordination is best exemplified by Operation Greenback, an ongoing Customs/IRS/FBI/DEA joint investigation into the financial operations of Florida smuggling syndicates.

"Greenback" was launched after a 1979 Treasury Department investigation into financial irregularities in Florida banking operations disclosed a \$3.3 billion surplus in Florida banks. Treasury immediately dispatched a squad of banking examiners to review the financial records of over 600 banking institutions in the state to investigate the likelihood of widespread violations of federal banking regulations. Their investigative efforts were augmented by the IRS and Customs, who monitored large cash shipments and transactions, and by the FBI and DEA, who maintained careful surveillance of the principals of Florida smuggling networks.

Most violations uncovered involved

breaches of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, which requires written reports to be filed by banks detailing all transactions involving deposits, withdrawals, or transfers in excess of \$15,000 and by individuals reporting all movement of cash in excess of \$5,000 out of the country.

The results of "Greenback" to date are impressive: 21 indictments, total currency seizures of \$9.7 million, and federal confiscation of aircraft, vehicles, and drugs.



According to Bill Rosenblatt, Regional Director of Investigations for the Customs Service in Miami, "Greenback" has made a "good initial start," but there's "much more" the investigation will eventually uncover.

Rosenblatt explained the basic premise underlying Operation Greenback in a recent interview.

"Going after the number one man can be very fine and laudatory," Rosenblatt said, "but we feel that there is an alternative, and that is to attack them at their financial base," he said. "We hope in this way to be able to take down the entire organization so we won't have to be chasing it down six months from now."

The current "Greenback" task force, according to Rosenblatt involves 25 IRS agents, 21 Customs agents, five special prosecutors in the Miami U.S. Attorney's office, another special prosecutor in the Tampa U.S. Attorney's office, and an unspecified number of DEA and FBI agents.

According to Rosenblatt, "Greenback"-type investigations will continue to be a major investigative tool for the Customs Service in the foreseeable future. "Investigating the financial aspects of organized criminal activities is and will continue to be a high priority for the Customs Service. It's an attractive alternative enforcement approach to the narcotics problem."

Coast Guard: The "Choke Point" Strategy

Although Coast Guard seizures of marijuana and hashish fell drastically from fiscal year 1979 to fiscal year 1980 (mostly the result of diversion of Coast Guard craft due to the Cuban and Haitian refugee migrations), the Coast Guard will probably assume a major role in the new offensive against drugs.

And according to a General Accounting Office study released May 24 by Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), the operational strategy for future Coast Guard anti-smuggling activity has already been formulated.

According to the GAO, the Coast Guard is currently able to interdict only 15 to 20 percent of marijuana smuggled from Colombia to the United States by sea, while its "ultimate goal is to detect or deter 75 percent of the drugs smuggled by sea."

Coast Guard officials estimate that to achieve this 75 percent "ultimate goal" would require a 277 percent increase in operating

NEWS

Portland Investigation Reveals Police Corruption

by Mark Worden

PORTLAND, Oregon — Listen, "I was framed," it's the plaintive call of a rapidly increasing species, the common jailbird. The convicted warblers sing out, "I was framed," in a desperate effort to grab at any straw on the remote possibility that someone might believe in their innocence. People who work around the criminal justice system have heard the doleful tune so frequently, that now it's just like background noise. You never even hear it.

But in Portland, Oregon the Multnomah County DA's office began to hear and take note. They became particularly interested in an unusual pattern of events in connection with a series of arrests made by certain officers in the Special Investigations Division, the unit charged with narcotics investigations.

Defendants claimed they were framed — that drugs were planted on them by arresting officers. Nothing unusual about that. Except that some of the arrested individuals asked for lie detector tests, passed them, and subsequently had their cases dismissed. Then, too, there were disturbing reports about missing evidence. Defendants claimed that officers took money, clothes, and other property unrelated to the arrest. Suspicions grew after Jack Christopher was convicted of slaying SID officer David Crowther during a December 12, 1979 drug raid on a Portland motorcycle club. Throughout his trial Christopher contended that the officers failed to identify themselves and that there were no drugs involved. Nevertheless, Christopher was convicted and sent to prison.

Now Jack Christopher is free on his own recognizance. Portland has a new police chief. Five SID officers resigned and were later given immunity from prosecution in return for supplying information about SID irregularities. One SID officer, Scott Deppe, was convicted of tampering with drug records and sentenced to prison.

What happened? One version has it that the officers simply just got carried away in their zeal to crack down on drug trafficking — they became outlaws themselves. Or, the good guys took off their white hats and put on their black hats when it was convenient to do so.

Zeal aside, there is no question about the outlawry. Subsequent investigation by the DA's office disclosed a number of flagrant violations of law and procedure on the part of SID officers. The findings indicated that in many drug-related cases, officers



ings indicated that in many drug-related cases, officers

- Skimmed narcotics from search warrant seizures
- Pocketed money earmarked to pay informants
- Lied to obtain search warrants
- Committed perjury in court to obtain convictions
- Falsified police records
- Distributed drugs to informants and other members of SID

DSN Update

Paragrat Bill Nears Passage

WASHINGTON — With little public notice and limited opposition, legislation which would renew U.S. support for the use of paragrat in foreign marijuana eradication programs has moved closer to passage.

As an amendment to the International Securities Cooperation Development Act, the legislation is aimed at repeal of the 1978 Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, which prohibited U.S. support for paragrat spraying programs in Mexico. If enacted, the new paragrat legislation would allow for federal funding of similar eradication programs in other producer countries, including Colombia.

Since their introduction in March, the bills have raced through preliminary hearings with unanimous approval by both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The bills currently rest on calendar, awaiting consideration as part of the full Foreign Aid bill during the next several weeks.

Despite the fact that both bills would renew U.S. support for marijuana eradication programs, important differences exist between the two which would have to be worked out in committee. According to George Gilbert, Abuse Select Committee aide, the House bill provides for "flat out repeal" of the Percy Amendment, while the Senate version requires that funds be set aside for the development of a marking agent — either a chemical odorant or dye — to alert users to the presence of paragrat.

In contrast to the public outcry which accompanied the 1978 revelation that funds be set aside for the development of a marking agent — either a chemical odorant or dye — to alert users to the presence of paragrat.

Police continued

am not satisfied as to their innocence or rehabilitation."

Scott Deppe, former SID officer convicted on drug tampering charges, is now on work release after having served the "unprecedented" short sentence of two weeks of a five-year jail term. Ironically, two of those who were convicted by spurious evidence given by Deppe and other SID officers are still serving terms in the Oregon state prison. Another person was recently placed on parole after serving over two years of a five-year jail sentence.

Portland now has a new police chief. And many changes have been made to tighten up internal operations, accounting, and supervision of officers to insure against future police misconduct in connection with drug cases and other arrests.

Wrote DA Schunk: "We are convinced that the public interest is best served by making it clear that the state repudiates entirely the wrongful actions committed in its name, and (the recommendation for pardon) is dedicated to restore the integrity of the criminal justice system."

Gov. Atiyeh rejected the suggestion of pardon. "I believe," he responded, "that executive clemency is an extraordinary power which must be exercised with restraint...While we may disagree as to the proper measures, I applaud your efforts to clean the criminal system...I believe the best remedies lie with the courts. While some or all of the individuals may have been wrongfully convicted, I

Turner to be Named Top White House Drug Advisor

WASHINGTON — Dr. Carlton E. Turner, an international authority in the field of marijuana research, has been selected senior White House policy advisor on narcotics and dangerous drugs, according to DSN sources.

Although his appointment has not yet been announced by the White House, Buddy Bynum, press secretary to Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss.) confirmed that "he has in fact already started work." Rep. Lott actively supported Turner for the post because, according to Bynum, "he feels that (Dr. Turner) is competent, highly skilled in the area, and is confident that he will do an excellent job for the president."

Dr. Turner is currently director of the University of Mississippi Research Institute of Pharmacological Sciences, center for the National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded Oxford Project. The project includes a 5.6 acre plantation which cultivates over 100 varieties of top-grade, quality-controlled marijuana for government and scientific research. Turner served as associate director for the project prior to his appointment as director.

Bensinger

(Continued from page 3)

tion would make major inroads in its campaign against drugs. "I think a reduction in drug availability can and will be achieved during the Reagan administration and without my functioning as administrator," he said. "I don't have a monopoly or brains when it comes to dealing with the narcotics problem," he added. "There's considerable talent here at DEA."

Bensinger acknowledged reports that the administration is considering consolidation of the DEA and the FBI, but indicated that such a move in itself would be insufficient to curb the flow of drugs into this country. "It alone would not solve the

drug control problem," he said, adding that "commitment at the source countries" is needed, along with a tougher approach to enforcement in this country and the firm support of the Reagan administration. "We need treaties with the narcotics source countries. We need to put traffickers in prison and keep them there. I hope President Reagan will address these issues. If he does, then I expect we will begin to see results in our own narcotics control efforts."

Mullen, former number three man at the FBI, is expected to beef up interagency liaison between DEA and FBI, until a determination is made regarding the proposed merger of the two agencies, which is expected later this summer.

SECOND EDITION

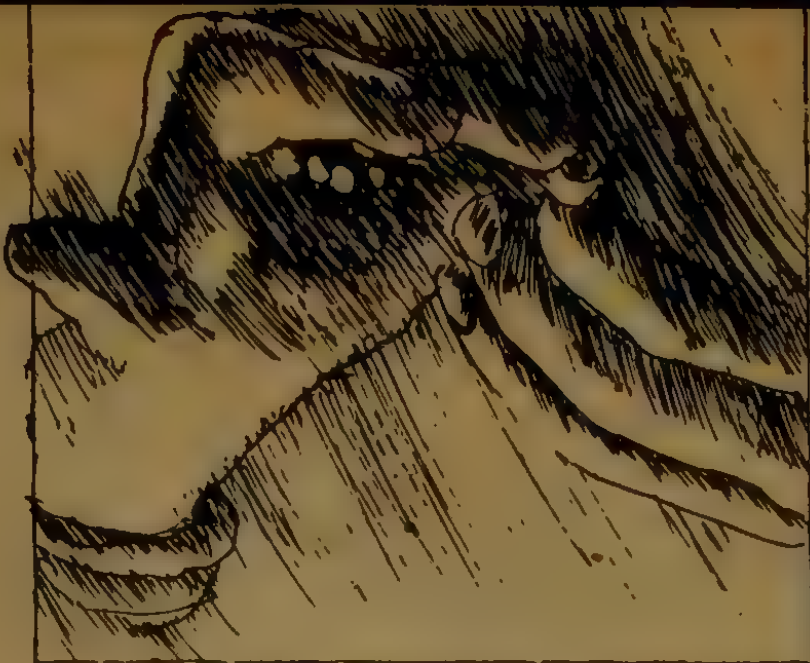
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Worden On:

Lies, Damned Lies and Statistics

Public relations man James Beem was elated. He had just got back from a meeting where a report by the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS) had been reviewed. According to Beem, the report challenged practically all the cherished dogmas and myths and shoddy statistics compiled by the alcoholism and problem-drinking constituency to justify concern about fetal alcohol syndrome.

Increases in problem drinking, alcohol-related problems in youth and women, and alcohol-related casualties. The upshot: the costs of these so-called problems have been hysterically overstated, not to mention the sad fact that the more salubrious effects of drinking have been virtually ignored, particularly by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and other government agencies.

"In short," Beem said, "there has been a decade or more of lies,

DMSO

(Continued from page 11)

controlled study should be conducted to determine whether the drug is effective or not," he added.

The primary problem with DMSO, according to an FDA representative, is that it is almost impossible to test under a double-blind system, the most reliable and commonly accepted form of clinical testing. Double-blind studies require that the doctor administer a placebo (a harmless but ineffective solution) to one group of patients and the drug in question to a second group.

Neither the doctor nor the patients can know which is which. DMSO eliminates the possibility of its unique odor. People who use it almost immediately begin to smell strongly of garlic and oysters.

According to the FDA, what makes the double-blind study so important is that 20% of any group is affected by a placebo. Significantly more than 20% of the group must be affected positively by the drug for it to be considered a success.

Since DMSO users have such a strong characteristic odor, researchers can easily distinguish DMSO groups from placebo groups and the double-blind test becomes a no-blind test.

Because arthritis is a cyclic disease and may often go into temporary remission, DMSO may have a placebo effect even greater than the usual 20%. Also the FDA suggests that DMSO users who continue with their regular medication may be experiencing relief due to that medication and not DMSO.

Charles C. Bennett, former vice president for education for the Arthritis Foundation, is concerned that "truly terrible and unremitting pain" will lead arthritics to "try anything, at any cost and at any risk." The Foundation recognizes their plight but is greatly concerned "that patients will

neglect proven forms of treatment (in favor of DMSO) and neglect can lead directly to needless pain and crippling."

So where does that leave us?

Pretty much where we began.

At the very least, the stormy history, and uncertain future of DMSO make it a drug to be considered with greatest caution.

The continuing availability of the chemical and the increasing number of elderly in our society will probably guarantee a substantial, self-medicating, DMSO-using population for the immediate future, at least.

And, with the recent interest shown by pharmaceutical companies in medicinal applications of DMSO, it's a safe bet that Americans aren't going to stop getting "degreased" for the foreseeable future beyond that.

So who are you going to believe in the DMSO controversy?

Let's listen again to the principals in the current debate...

• The National Arthritis Foundation has endorsed DMSO for limited use as a pain reliever and has requested that the FDA okay its use for lesser pain problems — without waiting for time-consuming testing needed to clear up questions about the drug's usefulness for serious systemic conditions.

• The FDA says it has applications on file from pharmaceutical manufacturers for the testing of DMSO as a topical analgesic, but won't reveal who the firms are.

• Pharmaceutical firms racing to test DMSO as a topical analgesic and get it out on the market ahead of the competition aren't saying anything.

• But arthritis sufferers, who claim they obtain relief from DMSO, are saying it's about time.

So who's right and who's wrong in the Great American DMSO Controversy?

For the time being, that's going to have to depend on who you ask.

damned lies and statistics about alcohol. And finally someone had the guts to point out this injustice."

Curious, I asked Beem who these brave souls were, that dared to challenge dogma.

"The Columbia University School of Public Health. A great public service," said Beem. "It's about time public health professionals got on the ball and spoke out against those zealots who propagandize against alcohol and claim they are trying to protect the public. Extremists. Bunch of damned consumerists. Who appointed them God?"

Hawk Stuka had been listening to us and piped up, "Hell fire, a little booze never hurt anyone." Hawk loved nothing more than to regale us with his endless droll stories about how the good ol' boys used to test each other by seeing who could binge the hardest and still fly the next day.

Beem said, "Good point. Take drunk driving, for instance. We have a pretty good hunch that the main problem's not alcohol, but the poor driving of inexperienced drinkers. What we don't know is what the safe level of drinking is for every driver — idiosyncratic factors, you see."

"I drove drunk a thousand times and never had any problem," Hawk Stuka volunteered. "And flew a million miles with a humongous hangover you wouldn't believe."

"Right," said Beem. "Individual differences."

"Are you suggesting we should eliminate our drunk driving programs?" I asked, incredulously. "Not at all. They simply need to be revamped, retooled. The industry is seriously thinking about launching a nationwide campaign to teach drinking and driving. Preferably in driver's education classes. It's time the schools took a hard look at the realities of life. Alcohol is here to stay."

"Not a bad idea," Hawk agreed. "Get 'em while they're young. Teach 'em how to hold their liquor."

"My God, Beem," I said. "It seems like we have ample evidence of the damage alcohol can do. Cirrhosis, crashes, teratogenic effects —"

"Life is a risk," Hawk Stuka reminded me with his usual military sagacity. "For far too long public health has been dominated by bullies who've had it in for alcohol and tobacco. It's



becoming clear that public health is not the proper function of government, and that public health has had its priorities seriously misaligned — screwed up, to be blunt. The new public health ethic must recognize that protecting the public from possible hazards must be secondary to its real mission."

I had a feeling I knew what was coming. "What's that?"

"Why, to protect the interests of industry, of course. Industry, as it should now be clear to everyone, must be given every possible means of public support to keep our nation's economy viable. We just can't afford to let health concerns constantly interfere with the Gross National Product."

"You're telling me that alcohol's innocent until proven guilty? And it's not up to the alcohol industry to let people know what their products contain, or the possible hazards involved in using their drugs?"

"Precisely. It's about time we got more aggressive. Science in the service of business — we look to see more of it. And I might add, we will adopt a harder line toward our critics. The time is ripe for it." Then Beem told the joke about the man who drank bourbon and water and got drunk; drank rye and water and got drunk; drank vodka and water and got drunk. And quite properly concluded that water was a dangerous intoxicant and harmful to health.

"Haw haw," said James Beem. "haw, haw, haw."

All this while Hawk Stuka had been listening with keen interest. Then he said, "My God, man. That — that's sick!"

"What do you mean?"

Hawk Stuka scowled. "Well, tipping for recreational purposes, all right. I can see that. But to bolster the economy with — with drugs. Well, that's a perversion, man. That's simply not the way to go. Not at all."

We all looked at him expectantly. Beem sneered. "I suppose you have a better idea."

"Sure." Hawk Stuka's eyes blazed in familiar righteous fury. "What this country needs," he said grimly, "is a good war."

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(Continued from page 16)

(Continued from page 16)

operating levels, they are only able to provide choke point coverage 18 percent of the time. Lt. Commander Harry Hart of the Operational Law Enforcement Division explained the Coast Guard's current limitations, "We try to maintain those points as well as we can and as often as we can. However, we have just a finite number of resources for the entire Coast Guard. We try to get people in the passes, but it's not always that easy to do."

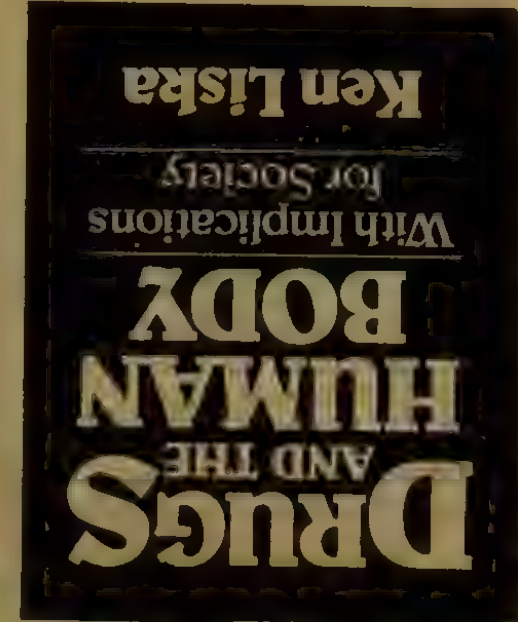
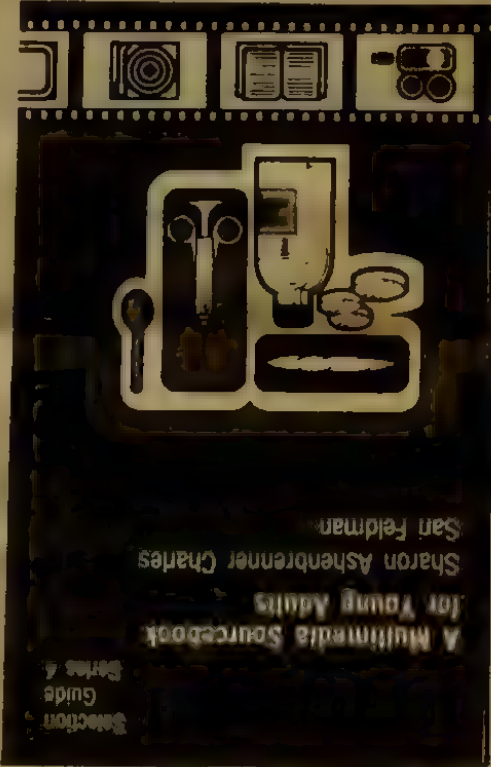
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by Mary Ann Holtz

books:

DRUGS: A MULTIMEDIA SOURCEBOOK FOR YOUNG ADULTS, by Sharon Ashenbrenner Charles and Sari Feldman, American Bibliographic Center, Clio Press, 2040 Alameda Padre Serra, Santa Barbara, CA 93103, January 1980, 200 pages, \$16.50.

This sourcebook is a guide to print and non-print materials for grades 6-12 that could be useful for drug education programs. Print materials include fiction and non-fiction books, but not pamphlets. Audiovisual materials include those produced after 1969. Each citation lists title, publisher or producer, price, grade level and a brief description of the material.



10022, 1981, 318 pages, \$9.95 soft-cover.

DRUGS AND THE HUMAN BODY is a textbook written for college students who have an interest in the study of drugs but who do not have a background in science. The book concentrates on those drugs that have a high impact on society through use and abuse, how these drugs act in the body, and how drug use and abuse affects society.

Chapter titles include "Testing Drugs for Safety and Effectiveness: Federal Law," "What Happens to Drugs After We Take Them," and "Drugs at the Synapse." Drug categories discussed include the expected narcotics, alcohol, marijuana and others as well as oral contraceptives and over-the-counter drugs. Discussion of actual "street drugs" is somewhat limited.

Liska does a good job of explaining technical concepts such as receptor sites and neurotransmitters. However, these discussions are still rather sophisticated and some understanding of pharmacology on the part of the reader would be helpful. Chapters are highlighted with pictures, charts and graphics. Liska has also included in-text problem questions and study questions at the end of every chapter. All in all, this text provides a good overview of the pharmacological, historical and sociological aspects of today's most common drugs.

brief takes:

The National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse has recently released four new book-lets: **AN APPROACH TO PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE, PHYSICAL CHILD NEGLECT, OF CHILDREN, AND GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PARENTING**. Prices and ordering information and the NCPCA subject to publication.

The book also includes a chapter on "Further Sources of Information," a descriptive list of government and private agencies that produce drug education materials, including pamphlets. A directory of publishers and distributors, as well as author, title and subject indexes make this book a very useful tool in constructing drug education programs or in building a library collection.

The authors reviewed materials using evaluative guidelines that measured the quality of the drug information, the degree to which the information met the needs of young adults, and the technical quality and organization of the product. These guidelines are described in the introduction and could be used in evaluation of other works not included in this collection.

films:

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS DIRECTORY, Second Edition, Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, 1980, 1,179 pages, \$32.00.

Including such disparate listings as the Play Schools Association, the American Surfing Association, and the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, the second edition of this directory comprises 2,482 entries serving youth from those yet unborn to age 21. Organizations, associations, research groups and special libraries are included with annotations.

Catalog are available from NCPCA, Publishing Dept., 332 S. Michigan Ave., Suite 1250, Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 663-3520.

HEALTH SERVICES DIRECTORY, First Edition, Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48229, 1981, 620 pages, \$60.00.

This directory is a listing of clinics, treatment centers, care programs and related services of health and social concerns. Included are alcohol and drug treatment centers, smoking clinics, community mental health centers and many others. Listings include name, address, short descriptions and special services.

The National Audiovisual Center is the central source for federally produced audiovisual materials. These materials can be previewed, rented or purchased. Brochures on the more than 13,000 productions are available free. Two we have seen are **HEALTH 1980-81** and **SAFETY 1980-81**. For further information contact the National Audiovisual Center, National Archives and Records Service, Reference Section CG, Washington, D.C. 20409 (301) 763-1896.

DEAD END, Southernby Productions, Inc., 5000 E. Anaheim, Long Beach, CA 90804, 16mm color film, 6 minutes, \$115.00 purchase price, \$50.00 rental.

With the use of clay figures this film uses animation to dramatize the experience of a skid-row alcoholic. The viewpoint is through the eyes of a drunk staggering about the back alley, among rundown bars, passing out and having delirium tremens. Artistically, this is a very good production. The presentation may be too sophisticated for younger audiences and may be best used along with other information resources to balance out the skid-row alcoholic stereotype.

The teenage characters relate somewhat to today's middle-class white teens, one boy drives a nice van, the other rides a motorcycle. The concept of peer pressure is well presented. Lastly, the crash scene is graphic and appropriately shocking. This film is suggested by Southernby for use in driver's education classes, DUI/DWI programs and junior and senior high schools. A study guide is available.



ALCOHOL AND DRUGS...HOW THEY AFFECT YOUR BODY, Barr Films, P.O. Box 5667, Pasadena, CA 91107, 16mm color film, 20 minutes, \$395.00 purchase price.

This production uses a combination of cartoon animation, classroom discussions and interviews with drug users to present the idea that alcohol and drugs pollute the body. The narrator asks, "Did you ever think of your body as a city inside that is getting polluted?" While the title would indicate that this film deals with alcohol and other drugs, alcohol is the primary focus.

Reasons for drinking alcohol and alternatives to drug abuse are discussed. The cartoons are used to illustrate how alcohol affects the body's "control center" and upsets the machinery of the nervous system. This film is rated as a primary prevention film for 6th grade and up.

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It will be interesting to see how much LaRouchian philosophy, if any, works its way into NADC's school presentations. The NADC is growing, and that is not surprising, given the political, moral and religious climate of the decade. Recent proposed changes in "personal freedom" laws, the rising national preoccupation with the military budget, the drift to the right in high places, and the force of the fundamentalist thinking that is so pervasive in the Reagan administration may give the NADC more confidence with which to pursue its goals — and those of its leaders. The NADC may feel that the time is ripe for sowing some interesting ideological seeds — in the minds of the nation's youth. The NADC may also think that it has many allies in its "war on drugs" — whether it believes it has need of them or not.

One thing is certain: the need of concerned parents to protect the mental and physical well-being of their children must be met. The issue of the health and safety of America's children cannot be used as a springboard for conspiratorial conjecture or political gain. The National Anti-Drug Coalition is serious. They are not to be dismissed. And above all — they are not to be ignored.

"Like any other organization that does political and educational activities, the money goes to a number of things," Steiner said in a recent interview. "We print free brochures... we send free speakers to schools and so forth, we rent slide equipment..."

"A large part of the operation of NADC is the distribution and the publication of the magazine, which has a lot of medical research, legal and legislative information, so that local groups can do their activities. We also have meetings where we bring in speakers, rent public rooms, show films, at the rate of about one per month where the NADC chapters are active."

The NADC has ambitious goals. According to Ms. Steiner, a slide show with script will soon be mass-produced and marketed to community groups, on the medical effects of marijuana and the current status of marijuana research. A new book is also forthcoming, according to Steiner, "a primer for parents and teenagers of what different drugs are, and the dangerous effects of using them, as an informational thing for families."

(Continued from page 5)

NADC

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industrial purposes, but it prohibits any involvement with marijuana as a recreational drug.

The ANIF proposal in Colombia is attempting to comply with the terms of the Single Convention by proposing that the Colombian government make its marijuana available for "research and medical purposes." If just Colombia and Jamaica legalize marijuana for medical purposes, however, every glaucoma sufferer in the world will need at least a vacant two-car garage to stockpile his or her share of the available medical supply.

ICAR is addressing this problem, too. In May of 1979, the organization gained Observer Status at the United Nations' Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. ICAR has begun to use this forum to lobby at the UN in favor of the repeal of the 1961 Single Convention. The movement to reform marijuana laws in this country and abroad is not dead. In fact, on an international level, the voices calling for the legalization of marijuana are coming increasingly from the center of economic and political power.

Bob Pisani is convinced that, in the international community, the momentum is on the side of legalization.

"The economics of marijuana are now overwhelming," Pisani stated at NORML's 1980 conference. "It is an inexorable historical force that we are dealing with right now, and there is no way that it is going to be stopped."

To contact the International Cannabis Alliance for Reform, write I.C.A.R., 3601 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

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ICAR

(Continued from page 9)

parliamentary elections, has gathered the necessary 500,000 signatures to get a legalize cannabis referendum on the Italian ballot some time in the future.

Recently, a leader of the IRP published an article in a satirical Italian magazine that endorsed the legalization of marijuana because of the money that could be gained from legal cultivation. The article drew a serious and positive response from a normally sober — and somber — economic journal.

"In this society," concluded the IRP leader, "people can perhaps take care about business much more than civil liberties and all of these things."

Any nation, however, that seriously considers legalizing marijuana faces at least one

significant obstacle. In 1961, most of the nations in the world signed the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. This treaty permits the cultivation of marijuana for medical and

ICAR's Bob Pisani

Photograph by Stephen Newman



"Government Terrorism"

(Continued from page 10)

nonetheless be consistent with the Fourth Amendment.

"The problem of drug abuse in the schools is not to be solved by conducting schoolhouse raids on unsuspecting students absent particularized information regarding drug users or suppliers."

Justice Brennan added elsewhere in his dissent: "Moreover, even if the Fourth Amendment permits school authorities, acting *in loco parentis*, to conduct exploratory inspections if they have 'reasonable cause to believe' contraband will be found, that standard could not apply where, as here, the school officials planned and conducted the search with the full participation of local police officials.

"Once school authorities enlist the aid of police officers to help maintain control over the school's

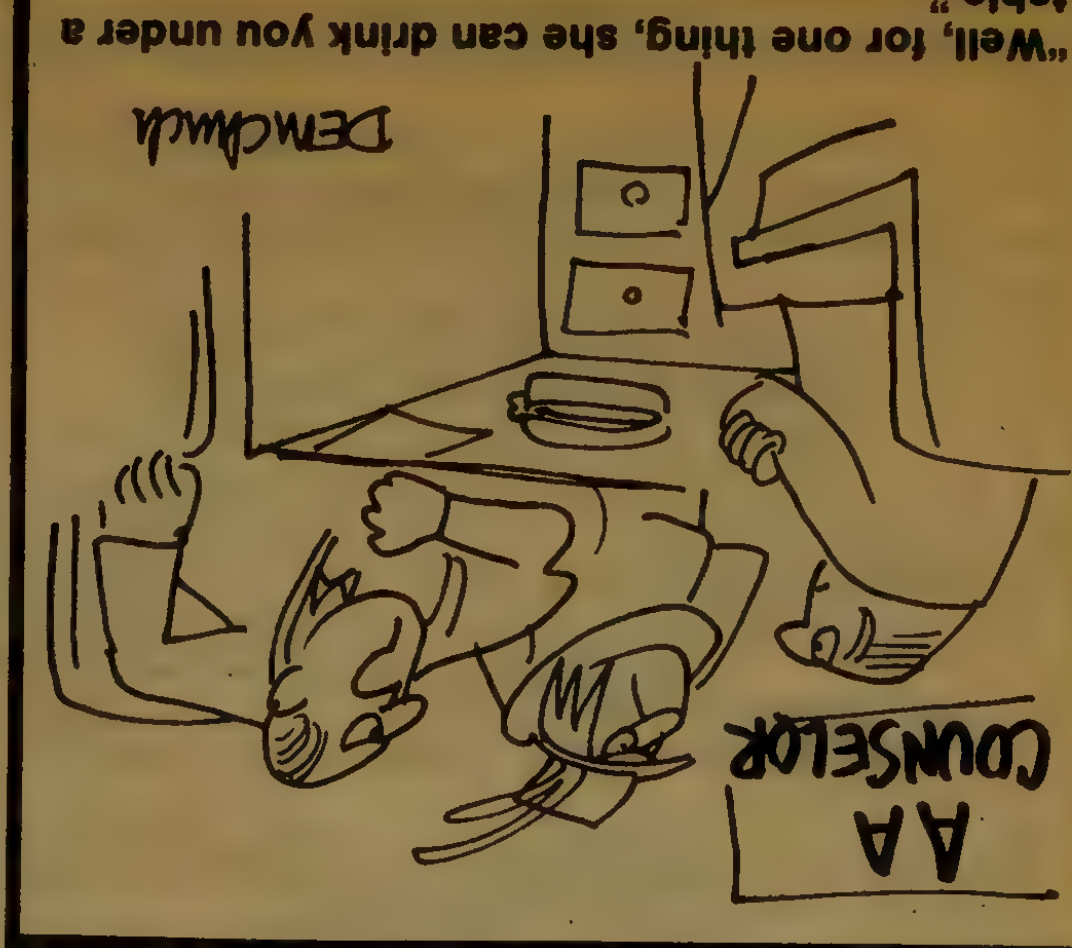
drug problem, they step outside the bounds of any quasi-parental relationship, and their conduct must be judged according to the traditional probable cause standards."

Brennan added, finally: "This court has long expressed its abhorrence of unfocused, generalized, information-seeking searches... But that is precisely the type of search the Highland officials conducted.

"They certainly had far less than probable cause — or in my view even reasonable suspicion — to believe that each student searched would possess drugs other than contraband. Accordingly, I believe the search was unconstitutional."

However, the eight other justices disagreed with Brennan, and the case of *Diane Doe* seems certain to provide school officials with even stronger legal justification for the kind of drug raids that give every indication of becoming more and more common in this country.

more common in this country.



percent cutback in their programs. But lost for the moment in all the talk of budgets, block grants, cutbacks and legislation is the growing plight of the person on whose behalf all the effort is being made — the drug and alcohol abuser.

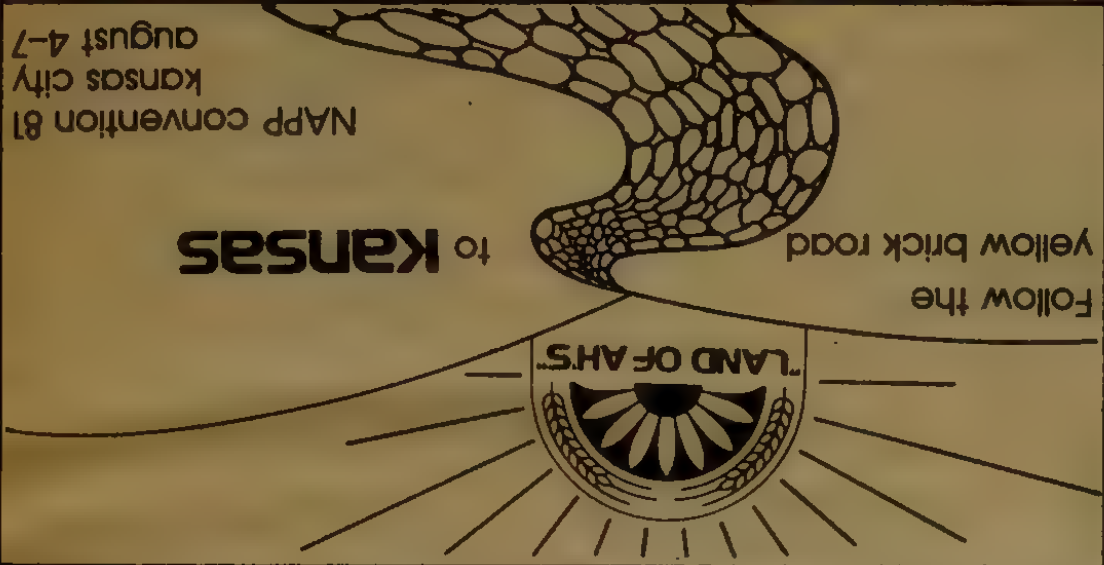
Almost all the state directors contacted agreed that the number of alcoholics or drug addicts treated will have to be reduced. Some expressed doubt whether equivalent levels of service could

be maintained even when the numbers of clients in treatment are lowered.

One state director, who asked not to be identified, effectively summarized the feelings of many other state directors: "After all the progress this country has made in the last few years in treating drug and alcohol abusers, now we have to come to this. Sometimes you wonder if those people in the White House know how much suffering they're causing."



"Lateley, I haven't been faster than a speeding bullet."



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State Drug and Alcohol

(Continued from page 3)

Abuse Services, agreed that drug and alcohol funds could be

"dramatically at risk."

all of the uncertainties accompanying the block grant will eventually be resolved. What won't go away so easily is the pain from

the funds loss itself.

drug and alcohol formula funds were bad enough. Michigan, for instance, had to close 40 drug and alcohol programs as a result of dwindling revenues. In other states

the rescissions amounted to almost 70 percent of the remaining drug and alcohol funds coming from the federal government. To make matters worse, on top of this year's rescissions will come budget cutbacks of close to 25 percent for the next fiscal year, depending on what finally emerges from Congress.

In the words, of Sally Davis, director of California's Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, "such a huge reduction would have a 'devastating effect.'"

Other state directors were equally fearful of the effects of a 25

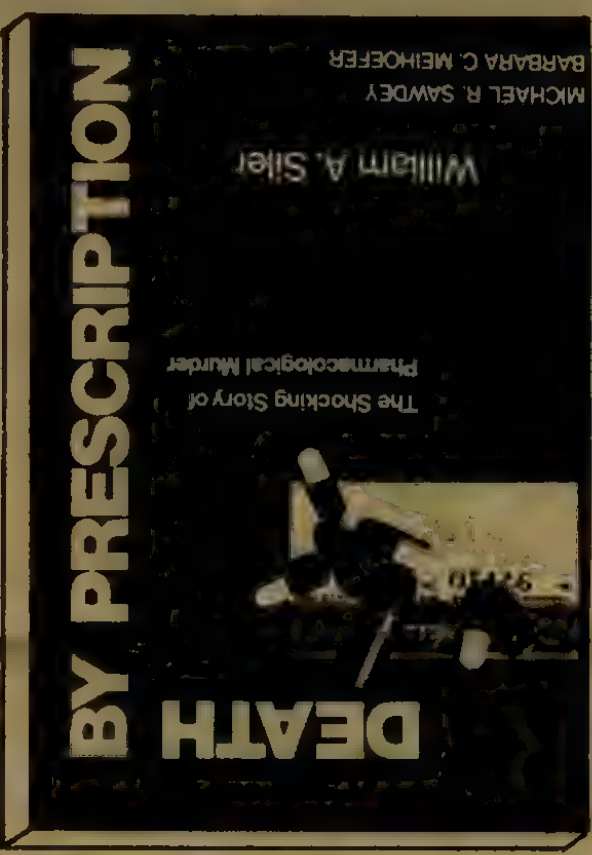
a "devastating effect."

Other state directors were equally fearful of the effects of a 25

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"War On Drugs"

(Continued from page 20)

obvious one would probably be an exponential increase in domestic marijuana cultivation and other illicit drug production. Black market entrepreneurs have shown themselves remarkably adept at providing the public what it wants at a price it is willing to pay, and there is little reason to believe they would be less so in the future.

But the central goal of the new "summer offensive" will be to turn up the heat on multi-million and billion dollar organized drug empires. And if turning up the heat doesn't work this time, anti-drug forces say they'll just turn up the heat again.

Rep. Evans probably best exemplifies the hot-blooded anti-drug sentiment that's coming to a boil this summer in Washington, and he'll tell you the "war on drugs" is a war he's not about to lose.

"We intend to do everything within our power and exhaust every resource we have in order to prevent drugs from hurting the children of this nation," Evans recently told *Drug Survival News*.

"I am going to go after the kingpins of the drug trade. We're going to fight them on the seas, fight them in the air, and fight them in our courts. And we don't intend to lose."

Zeeze: "Right now they're talking about what could prove to be the largest single aid program for South America — the continent with the most poverty in the world — to give hundreds of millions of dollars to eradicate cocaine in Peru and Bolivia. That really says what our priorities are."

The various initiatives to stop drugs have not been without their critics, however. Kevin Zeeze, legal director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws has been a consistent one.

According to Zeeze, the increasing push for tougher laws represents a "major change" in this nation's approach to drug abuse — an approach that ducks the "critical issues which contribute to the problem."

Zeeze elaborated on the current "misguided" federal approach to drug control by citing a foreign assistance package currently under consideration for South American to eradicate cocaine.

"Right now they're talking about what could prove to be the largest single aid program for South America — the continent with the most poverty in the world — to give hundreds of millions of dollars to eradicate cocaine in Peru and Bolivia. And this would be the largest single aid program to South America. That really says where our priorities are. Our priorities are law enforcement, not really trying to solve the problems that lead to drug use or solve the lack of education that leads to drug abuse, but law enforcement to try to control it."

From the best available evidence, it looks as though the new "war on drugs" should settle into a protracted siege. The federal government apparently means business but so, one must assume, do the major trafficking empires that have developed out of the ongoing U.S. demand for marijuana and other drugs.

The incredible profitability of the illegal drug trade should guarantee no shortage of future targets for the anti-drug forces. And the range of new anti-trafficking legislation — being

drafted by Congress should guarantee no

shortage of weapons for the fight.

But the drug smuggling and trafficking empires are not exactly helpless in the current struggle. In fact, they have more than a few weapons of their own which they'll not hesitate to use on their side of the new "war" — not the least of which is money.

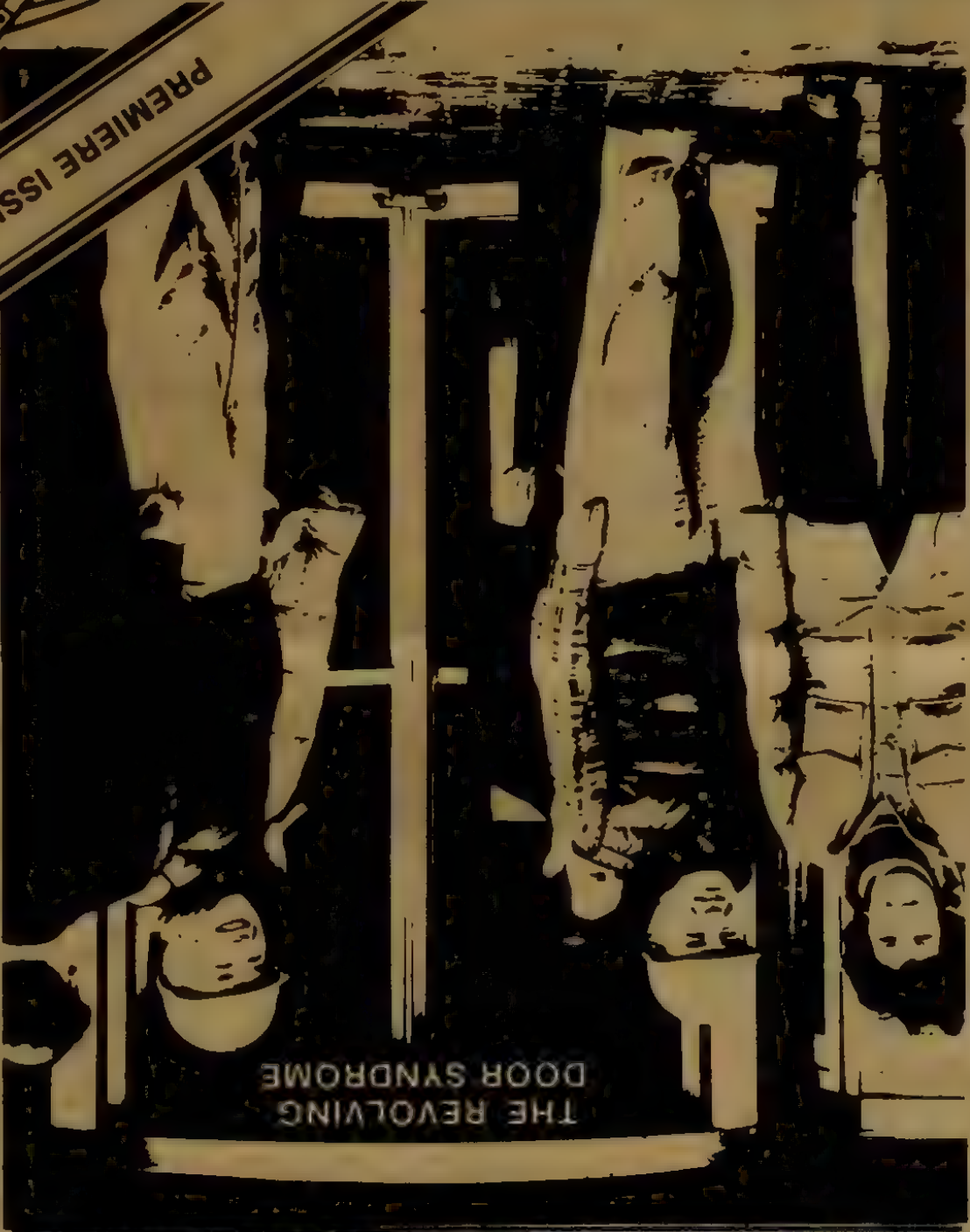
Which side will win? Probably neither. Each side will win a few rounds and lose a few. But

exactly which will win most often — and how far the new anti-drug initiatives will tip the balance of power — is less easy to predict. In fact, given the dimensions of the illicit drug trade in America in 1981, you might say that it's a \$64 billion question.

But one thing is clear, and that is that the "war on drugs" is heating up, and it's going to get hotter. And from the looks of things, it's likely to stay hot for a good long time.

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Calendar

- July 12-15**
43rd Annual Scientific Meeting on Problems of Drug Dependence, San Francisco. Contact: Leo Hollister, M.D., Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, 1800 University Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301.
- July 12-17**
Tenth Annual University of California at San Diego Alcohol and Drug Studies Program. Fee. Contact: University Extension, X-001, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.
- July 20-25**
Seventh Annual Illinois Teenage Institute on Substance Abuse, Alorton Park, Monticello, IL. For high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Fee \$135. Contact: IADDA, 401 West Highland Avenue, Springfield, IL 62704, or call, (217) 528-7335.
- August 4-7**
Fourth Annual Convention of the National Association of Prevention Professionals, Overland Park, KN. Fee \$95 for members and \$120 for non-members. Contact: NAPP, PO Box 3969, Eugene, OR 97403, or call, (503) 344-0575.
- August 9-14**
5th Annual Summer Institute of Drug Dependence, Colorado Springs, CO. Contact: The 5th Annual Institute on Drug Dependence, PO Box 2172, Colorado Springs, CO 80901, or call, (303) 634-7943.
- August 23-27**
Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission Summer School on Alcohol and Drugs. Fee \$125. Contact: Addie Steiestol, AADAC, 3rd Floor, 1177 11th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2R 0G5, (403) 244-2727.
- August 27-28**
Youth Alcohol and Drug Abuse: Future Directions for Prevention and Treatment. Washington, D.C. Contact: Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- September 2-6**
Sixth Southeastern Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Marriott Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Fee \$250 (\$300 after Oct. 15). Contact: Pat Fields, Registrar, (404) 257-9333.
- September 25-October 3**
Alcoholism: The World Conference, London, England. Contact: Charter Medical Corporation, Addictive Disease Division, 5780 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, NE, Suite 170, Atlanta, GA 30342.
- September 27-29**
Control Issues in Alcohol Abuse Prevention: Local, State and National Designs for the 80s. Contact: William J. McCord, (803) 758-2521.
- October 4-8**
Fourth Biennial Canadian Conference on Employee Assistance Programming and Alcohol and Addiction Problems in the Workplace. Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: Input '81 Headquarters, Humber College, 205 Humber College Blvd., Rexdale, Ontario M9W 5L7, (416) 675-7420.
- November 17-20**
Tenth Annual Meeting, Association of Labor-Management Administrators and Consultants in Alcoholism. Contact: ALMACA, 1800 N. Kent Street #907, Arlington VA 22209, (703) 522-6272.
- November 27-29**
International Conference on the Treatment of Addictive Behaviors. Grand Canyon, Arizona. Contact: Conference Registrar, Bureau of NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

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Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

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Librarians and Information Specialists in Addictions Meeting. Halifax, Nova Scotia. Contact: Eleanor Cardoza, Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependence, 5668 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A6, (902) 424-4270.

September 23-25
DMSO: Facts Behind the Rumors - An examination of charges and counter-charges by principles in the current DMSO debate. Discusses history, applications and effects of the controversial pain reliever. DIN H 104. Single copies 15¢ each plus 20¢ postage. DIN Publications, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, Arizona 85010.

September 17-18
Stress Management: A Holistic Approach to Effective Control of Staff Burnout. Grand Rapids, MI. Contact: Midwest Institute Division of Continuing Education, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, (616) 383-1860. Other dates and locations also available.

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Community/Clinical psychologist. Community MHC in Northern Maine currently recruiting a psychologist to join multidisciplinary team of mental health professionals in developing community mental health and substance abuse services. Responsibilities to include supervision of one substance abuse counselor, provision of outpatient and community support services, and community education and consultation with fringe benefits, and assistance with interview and relocation expenses. Please send resume to Mr. Mark Jackson, Director of Presque Isle Office, Aroostook MHC, 489 Main Street, Presque Isle, ME 04769.

Substance Abuse Treatment Specialist. Community MHC in Northern Maine has opening for substance abuse treatment specialist in satellite office. Successful applicant will join inter-disciplinary team consisting of psychologist, social workers, and paraprofessional mental health worker. Duties include direct treatment services, community education program development, and supervision of paraprofessional staff. Applicant must have MSW and be licensed in state of Maine. Liberal fringe benefits, retirement program, and relocation assistance. Send resume to Dr.

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Americans for Common Sense is a public interest, non-profit organization seeking to restore a rational balance to our political system.

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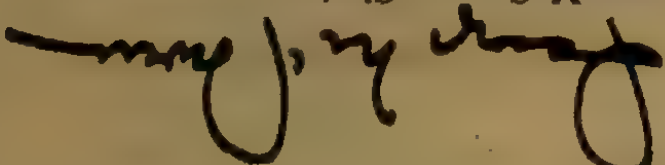
We do not claim to have all the answers, but we believe that working together we can begin to understand the basic questions that must be resolved if our country is to successfully deal with the major difficulties we face. Problems such as the economy, inflation, energy, the federal budget, defense spending and the proper role of government in our system must be part of an ongoing public dialogue and political debate.

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Drug Survival News

Vol. 9 No. 6



Open Market:
"Peashooters" Go Public
Special Report Page 4

The Ax Falls:

NIDA, NIAA Face Massive Cutbacks

The Reagan Administration had good news and bad news for the national drug and alcohol service network in revised fiscal year 1981 and fiscal 1982 budgets submitted to Congress in late-March. The good news was that there wasn't more bad news.

Page 3

Bensinger Pushes Paragat, Forfeiture ...

Calling parents, "a constituency that cannot be ignored," U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Chief Peter Bensinger called on participants at the Southeast Drug Conference to support tough new measures in a federal offensive against marijuana and other drugs.

Page 9

DSN Forum:

Paragat Reconsidered

Page 12

DRUG SURVIVAL NEWS
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Doing It Again

When Do It Now Foundation started in 1967 we took a fairly revolutionary position in the chemical dependency field: We presented accurate information on drugs and their effects from the perspective of the youth culture in as non-judgmental a fashion as possible. We took the position that ignorance about drugs and their effects could be — and often was — more dangerous to the individual than the drugs themselves. But when harmful effects couldn't be ignored,

But when harmful effects couldn't be ignored — as we recognized in the case of speed at first, but eventually other drugs — we were entirely capable of climbing up on our soapbox and letting the world know about it. Our name, in fact, came from an anti-speed radio campaign we developed around the tag line: "Put speed down. Do it now."

The world has changed a lot in the last fourteen years, and we've done our changing along with everyone else. We're introducing some of the changes we've been through lately in this issue of *Drug Survival News*.

For one thing, we've got a new Executive Director, Jim Parker. Jim comes to Do It Now from the Central Region Support Center in Chicago, where he was Regional Prevention Coordinator. Prior to that he was at Gemini House in Champaign, Illinois.

We've also got a new format for *DSN*, which we're debuting in this issue. We plan on making *DSN* into much more of a newsmagazine than an ordinary newspaper, which means we'll be able to cover developments in the chemical dependency field in greater depth than we have in the past, and we'll be able to cover issues in depth *before* they become policy (like the current paragonat controversy — see "DSN Forum", p. 14). That way you can participate in formulating policy, which is what democracy is all about. We're going to become more visually-oriented, so we can show you and tell you what's going on. In months ahead we'll be covering news and newsmakers in the fields of health and health promotion, education and politics as well as the people and the issues and events in substance abuse treatment and prevention.

We're going to be reviewing and revising all existing DIN publications over the summer to ensure that they all contain the latest and most accurate information available presented as concisely and clearly as possible. We'll also be developing new publications on current drugs of abuse and current health issues that reflect life and times in America in 1981. We want to develop materials that meet your needs, so if you have any suggestions, please let us hear from you.

It's going to be a lot of work, but honestly, that's what we're here for.

One thing hasn't changed over the years, and that's our commitment to provide readers with meaningful, believable information on drugs and health, to improve (hopefully) the quality of all our lives. And we plan to keep on doing that now for a long time to come.

long time to come.

dim publications



The Ax Falls:

NIDA, NIAAA Face Massive Cutbacks

Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker unveiled the Reagan administration budget plans March 26 in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. Schweiker also defended an administration proposal which would consolidate federal money for a wide range of health programs into block grants to be managed by the individual states.



HHS Sec. Richard Schweiker

As a nation, we can no longer afford to continue at our present rate of inflation in the economy," Schweiker told the subcommittee, "and because of this, we can no longer afford our present rate of growth in social programs." The administration proposal contains provisions which would effectively transform the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) in what one congressman aide called "more or less

News Analysis

NASADAD: Rescision Pledge "Incorrect and Dangerous"

By HARRY TURNER
DSN Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Even though Ronald Reagan has been in office less than six months, his policies toward the nation's drug and alcohol problems are beginning to emerge clearly: the federal funds will go toward law enforcement, not to programs helping or preventing abuse. These latter programs, like so many others throughout the federal government, face budget cuts of up to 25 percent — reductions that will inevitably eliminate or abridge scores of drug and alcohol projects throughout the country.

In a sense, Reagan's budget cuts that will grievously wound the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and similar agencies, are a contradiction to his expressed concern about drug abuse, particularly among the nation's youth. For instance, at a March 6 press conference at the White House, the president had this to say on the subject: "I think this (national drug abuse) is one of the gravest problems facing us internally in the United States. I've had people talk to me about increased efforts to head off the export into the United States of drugs in neighboring

nations. With borders like ours, that, as the main method of halting the drug problem in America, is virtually impossible. "It is my belief, firm belief, that the answer to the drug problem comes through winning over the users to the point that we take the customers away from the drugs, not take the drugs (away from the customers). "We had a problem in California ... We had former drug users who had straightened out. We found that they were most effective in talking to young people. ... When someone stood in front of them who said, 'I've been there, and this is what it was like, and this is why I

am standing here telling you today,' we found they listened. "I envision whatever we can do at the national level to try and launch a campaign nationwide because I think we are running a risk of losing a great part of a whole generation if we don't." And yet Reagan's actions — or at least those of his budget cutters at the Office of Management and Budget — belie his words. So much that in recent weeks officials of the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors have made repeated appearances before Congress to urge that federal

FY 81 & FY 82 Reagan Budget Requests					
NIAAA			NIDA		
(dollars in thousands)			(dollars in thousands)		
Reagan Request	FY 81	FY 82	Reagan Request	FY 81	FY 82
Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised
Research	\$22,215	\$21,711	\$44,789	\$44,288	\$44,288
Training	\$7,200	\$5,447	\$7,452	\$6,508	\$6,508
Community Programs:					
Project Grants & Contracts	\$78,706	\$70,738	\$160,245	-0-	-0-
Formula Grants	\$54,800	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Program Support	\$10,167	\$10,520	\$21,330	\$13,864	\$13,864
TOTAL	\$173,124	\$108,416	\$223,816	\$64,660	\$64,660

Proposed block grant revenues are not included in totals.



Rep. Henry A. Waxman

(D-CA) quickly introduced a counterpart proposal (H.R. 2272) which would preserve categorical distinctions for both the drug abuse and alcohol fields. The bill, consideration by the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, would authorize continued support for both NIAAA and NIDA for at least three more years, with provisions for a fourth year contingency renewal.

The Reagan administration budget proposal will hit hard at the financial base of existing services throughout the national drug and alcohol service systems. The funds could prove to have the most immediately devastating consequences to state and local programs, however.

Adhering closely to the dollar amounts first presented in the outgoing Carter administration's FY '81 budget, the administration on March 17 requested a complete rescision of \$80 million in alcohol and drug abuse formula grants. The House Appropriations Subcommittee for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education heard Robert L. Trachtenberg, Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) testify at its

(Continued on page 13)

Open Market:

"Peashooters" Go Public

By Jim Parker

Up until the last year or so, peashooters were toys that kids used to torment each other and lookalikes were people — like the Doublemint twins.

No more. Lookalike drugs — usually replicas of pharmaceutical stimulants, but increasingly simulations of cocaine and prescription downers, as well — have become big business all across America.

Ingredients in the products — also known as "peashooters" — are generally 100% legal, typically featuring over-the-counter stimulants, decongestants, antihistamines, and other preparations, either singly or in combination.

Coming in from the alleys and out of the closet in recent months, lookalikes have emerged as a major new category of abused substances, and as a burgeoning new industry in the bargain. Manufacturers and distributors proudly tout the latest additions to their lookalike lines in national magazines, and "speed boutiques" and mail-order firms have emerged as thriving, aboveground drug connections for hundreds of thousands of Americans in communities across the country.

That the lookalike drug industry is largely unregulated, unmonitored, unpoliced, and unseen adds to the difficulty in properly evaluating America's newest "drug problem."

Where did the problem come from? Let's have a look. Lookalikes began attracting street interest and professional scrutiny on a large scale nationwide in early 1980. Although "started in the Southeast" in the late seventies, according to Bill Deac of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, it quickly exploded across the rest of the nation in very short order.

The peashooter explosion has been fueled by the tremendous appetite of Americans for stimulant drugs, an appetite that has been largely undiminished by declining prescription distribution of amphetamine "diet pills."

Amphetamines and other similar appetite-suppressant drugs achieved tremendous popularity as diet aids in the 1960s and early 1970s as America became fixated on youthfulness and slenderness — and dieting. Amphetamines provided users with the easiest diet in town — appetite suppression was near-total (for short periods of time at stable dosage levels), but so was a psychological habituation which the drugs produced.

Health care professionals generally began to look with increasing disfavor on amphetamine-fueled diet plans, with the result that prescription distribution

of amphetamines has declined consistently since the halcyon days of a decade ago. Diet pill production, which peaked in 1971, when over 12 billion amphetamine and non-amphetamine diet pills were produced in this country, declined by 1980 to a market level in which less than two million prescriptions for amphetamines were processed in the nation's pharmacies.

\$20,000 in an attempted bust of one lookalike firm. When the state crime lab showed the 100,000 capsules purchased by the GBI to contain only caffeine and a review of the actual transaction showed no attempt by the seller to represent the capsules, as substance delivery charges were dropped and the GBI's \$20,000 buy money was not recovered.



As lookalike distribution became more national in focus, points of origin for the drugs have become more diverse. According to the DEA's Bill Deac, a large part of current manufacture and distribution is concentrated in the East. "It basically started in the Southeast, but a lot now is being made in Pennsylvania," Deac told *Drug Survival News*. "Naturally it's also spread to other parts of the country."

One reason for the tremendous expansion of the lookalike industry, is the tremendous profitability of peashooters. According to Deac, the lookalike industry has become "multi-million dollar. When you're dealing with thousands and thousands of these pills, it's just an incredible

Another reason for the unrestrained growth of the peashooter industry has revolved around the lookalikes' shadowy status. Although the ingredients of the pills are usually entirely legal, the pills are usually entirely legal, and Drug Administration guidelines for non-prescription products, the lookalikes themselves — at least until recently — have almost certainly been intended to be eventually misrepresented in street drug transactions. Legitimate manufacturers of over-the-counter stimulants and diet aids have steered clear of the lookalike industry, leaving the field open to entrepreneurs with an eye on profits and a cut-and-run mentality.

David Ogden, of PharmChem Laboratories, the nation's largest street drug analysis service, described peashooter manufacturers as inhabiting a legal gray area. "The people who manufacture these drugs," Ogden said, "are straddling a real narrow fence. In one sense, they're operating within the law, but in another sense, they're infringing on the black market."

Federal regulatory agencies have been stymied in controlling or even adequately monitoring the lookalike drug industry as a result of this quasi-legal status.

Dr. Edward Tocus, Chief of the Drug Abuse Section at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration told *Drug Survival News* that the lookalikes fall into a "jurisdictional gray area," both interdepartmentally at FDA, involving the Over-the-Counter and Drug Abuse divisions, as well as with the DEA.

"What's happening," Dr. Tocus said, "is that lookalikes are throwing a lot of confusion into something that, up until now, we thought we had control over."

Deac also explained the DEA's inability to intervene as jurisdictional. "We operate under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970," he said, "and these lookalikes are not controlled substances."

"There's no way we could dedicate manpower to follow this problem in detail. We would be doing a disservice to the taxpayer by using our facilities for something we are not empowered to look into."

The DEA only investigates lookalikes when they're passed off as legitimate amphetamines. Deac reported. This doesn't happen often, at least not on the level of dealing which the DEA investigates. "Some drug traffickers have tried to pawn off lookalikes as the real thing," Deac added, "but the

Open Season:

Deaths Linked to "Lookalike" Drugs

Legal "lookalike" stimulant

ingested two solid black capsules after drinking. He was taken, emergency room several hours later, where he died shortly after.

Another Albuquerque victim, a 17 year-old male, died in February after taking two similar black capsules. Dr. Diskant described the victim as becoming agitated, then "somnolent and confused," before going into seizures and falling into a deep coma. The victim died several days later.

According to Dr. Diskant, the most seriously life-threatening symptoms caused by the lookalike ingredients are "severe hypertensive reactions." He indicated that extreme, transient increases in blood pressure can trigger strokes in susceptible individuals.

"It appears that different individuals have different susceptibility to adrenergic stimulators," he said. "There's really no way of predicting who's going to have these reactions."

"There's really no way of predicting who's going to have these reactions."

Three of the deaths occurred in New Mexico during the past four months and a fourth occurred in Boone County, Illinois. According to the New Mexico medical investigator's office, two of the deaths in that state were triggered by phenylpropanolamine, the other by ephedrine. The Illinois death was attributed to "acute caffeine toxicity" by the county coroner. Caffeine, phenylpropanolamine, and ephedrine are common ingredients in amphetamine lookalikes.

Dr. Barry Diskant, emergency room physician at St. Joseph's Hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico, told *Drug Survival News* that two persons died at his hospital following ingestion of "pretty small quantities of (lookalike) drugs."

According to Dr. James T. Weston, Chief Medical Investigator of New Mexico, autopsies showed no congenital aneurysm which might have predisposed either victim to stroke. "There was no anatomic antecedents to explain the hemorrhages," he said. Dr. Diskant described both victims as otherwise "normal, healthy individuals."

The first Albuquerque death involving lookalike stimulants took place on December 26. The victim was a 24 year-old male, who

"I don't think these are by any means common reactions," Dr. Diskant said. "I don't know how many of these things are being sold, but my impression is that it's an enormous market and that a lot of people are taking them every

Quaalude, Cocaine Go "Lookalike"

Although most activity in the lookalike drug industry has focused around ersatz speed, lookalike manufacturers and distributors in recent months have sought to diversify their product lines by introducing a number of downer lookalikes and cocaine substitutes. The most-often imitated drug in the downer category is Quaalude, the popular 300 mg methaqualone tablet produced by Lemmon Pharmaceuticals. Lookalikes have rolled off the presses in recent months stamped "Lemon 714" and "Lennon 714." According to Dave Ogden of PharmChem Labs, the active ingredient in the "Lennon" lookalikes is acetaminophen and aspirin.

Cocaine lookalikes are generally sold as "incense," under trade names such as "Toot" and "Pseudocaine." Cocaine substitutes generally include about 80% inert ingredients — usually lactose or other standard cocaine cuts and extenders — with the balance of the product divided between caffeine, phenylpropanolamine and benzocaine, an over-the-counter topical anesthetic. Although distributors commonly warn that the products are not intended for human consumption, "Toot" sells for \$75 an ounce, "Pseudocaine" for \$160 — pretty stiff prices for "incense," but certainly no more than the traffic will bear.



high-risk, according to Dr. Diskant. He warned that persons with heart disease, kidney disease, diabetes, hypertension, or high blood pressure should not take lookalikes under any circumstances. Dr. Diskant called for legislation that would take lookalike drugs off the market entirely. "There's no good medical indication for these drugs at all," he said, citing "study after study" that have shown their ingredients to be ineffective for long-term weight control. "It seems that the market to whom these are being sold are people who are looking for a kick. And they don't know they're playing with fire."

day. Certainly we don't see these reactions that commonly, but it's still pretty much of a risk to be taking them because there's no way of knowing who's going to have the reaction." When asked to explain the action of the drugs in bringing about severe hypertensive reactions capable of causing death to users, Dr. Diskant replied, "I would have to say this is an idiosyncratic response. It's a secondary response to a toxic reaction." Of the major ingredients in amphetamine lookalikes, Dr. Diskant warned that ephedrine, especially, "is an enormously powerful drug." Regarding the combination itself, he said, "It's like playing Russian roulette, taking these kinds of drugs. There's nothing scientific to validate the safety of the combination."

A number of common initial side effects would indicate an adverse reaction or idiosyncratic response to lookalike speed. Primary among these symptoms are headache, agitation, tremulousness, and insomnia.

Individuals with pre-existing health problems are at particular

Lookalikes: Analysis Information			
Drug Content	Description & Markings		
	Phenylpropanolamine mg.	Ephedrine mg.	Caffeine mg.

Tablets:	Pink, heart shape	106	12.5	50	36.7
	Pink, oval shape (Pink Footballs)	98.1	15.8	25	-
		150	50	25	25
	White, oblong shape - green specs	46.8	22.3	25	-
		176.4	12.6	50	-
	White, round shape - one cross (whites)	-	25	25	25
	Orange, round shape "BT 72"	175	25	37.5	25
	Blue, dark blue/white specs	150	50	25	25
	White, oblong shape - blue specs	200	25	50	50
Capsules:	Brown/clear, white/orange granules "127"	37.1	16.6	25	45.3
		173.2	-	50	-
	White/clear, white/orange granules "127"	110.9	26.6	61.2	-
		200	25	-	58.2
	Green/clear, white/green granules "127" (X-mas tree speed)	137.9	13.4	-	-
		323.8	-	30.00	46.5
	Black/clear, "18-845" "18-858" "17-875"	180	2.2	50	50
		100	25	50	50
Yellow, "RJB"		200	25	50	50
	"RJB"	100	25	50	50
	"RJS"	125	25	37.5	50
	"18-906"	100	25	50	50
Blacks, "RJS" (Black Beauties)		125	25	50	50
	"DEX"	200	25	50	50
	"127"	200	25	50	50
	Black, white powder/ brown & black granules "18-789", "RUS"	172.1	9.0	-	2.1
		125	25	50	50
		44.5	-	2.1	50
Black, white powder/black pellets "335"		200	25	50	50
		144.4	24.5	55.1	50

Information obtained from street drug analysts reports or supplied by manufacturers and distributors.

Agreeing to Disagree

The parents movement and its spokespersons raised a number of serious questions at the Southeast Drug Conference in Atlanta (see article P. 9) that have profound and disturbing implications for us all — not merely those of us in substance abuse treatment and prevention, but all thoughtful individuals concerned with the problem of youthful drug abuse in America.

Speakers throughout the Atlanta conference repeated a chilling litany of proposals designed to combat "the drug problem." Unfortunately, we feel that many of the tactics proposed are repressive and would threaten to undermine the real progress made in recent years by prevention and treatment professionals in the national and state systems and in community programs.

We have serious and legitimate differences with many elements of the parents movement. We question the efficacy — and the wisdom — of various tactics they have proposed, including the use of paraquat to eradicate (and contaminate) marijuana in this country and abroad, the use of covert analysis to detect cannabinoid metabolites in urine, authoritarian parenting techniques that border on absolute control of children by parents, and a general unconcern for civil liberties and constitutional protections in the name of making "war on drugs."

Our differences are real and significant. What we have in common is an overriding concern for the rights of children and adolescents to mature in a healthy environment, free of the influences of psychoactive substances and those who profit by them.

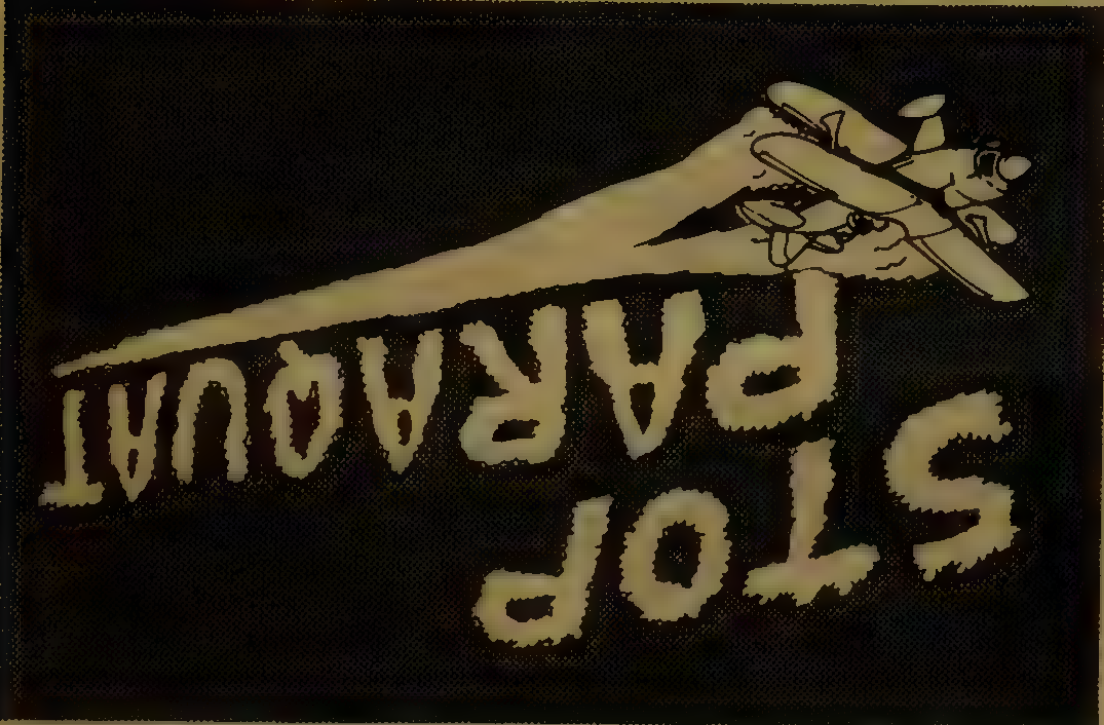
The Southeast Drug Conference did much to further our awareness of the parents movement. We were happy to discover that they are — one and all — honorable people sincerely concerned with the problems of drug abuse as it affects the lives of our nation's children. We hope that they recognize that we are no less honorable and no less concerned and no less committed to finding constructive solutions to the same problem. Perhaps we weren't able to agree on all the issues at Atlanta, but we did agree to disagree and work together, and that's an important start.

Drug Survival News

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DRUG SURVIVAL NEWS is published every other month in January, March, May, July, September and November by the Do It Now Foundation, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, Arizona 85010, USA. Copyright © 1981 by the Do It Now Foundation.

Stop Paraquat



The recent push in Congress to tie foreign assistance funds to marijuana eradication efforts involving paraquat is an ill-considered action that seriously compromises the role of the government of the United States to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

Our national experience with paraquat revolved around the short-lived experiment in herbicidal eradication sponsored by the U.S. government in Mexico from 1975-78. The discovery that marijuana plants sprayed with the toxic herbicide could — and would — be quickly harvested by cultivators, and eventually consumed by marijuana smokers in this country, caused a furor which ultimately resulted in the so-called Percy Amendment, which prohibited foreign governments from applying U.S. funds to the purchase of paraquat. Paraquat was felt to be too dangerous for human consumption, the dangers to lung tissue being seen as particularly significant. Herbicidal eradication of marijuana won a timely and unimpaired death as a result of the Percy Amendment.

According to Dr. Renate Kimbrough, an acknowledged authority on paraquat toxicity at the Center for Disease Control (See "DSN FORUM: Paraquat Reconsidered," P. 14) then-HEW Secretary Joseph Califano warned, in March, 1978, that the use of paraquat-contaminated marijuana "could lead to permanent lung damage for regular and heavy users and conceivably for other users as well."

We feel that much of the current interest in paraquat is based on a belief that paraquat contamination of marijuana will inspire sufficient fear in users and potential users that the program will effectively deter marijuana use. This was certainly not the case during the 1975-78 period and we fail to be convinced that it would be the case in 1981.

We believe that, given the parameters of marijuana use in America (current data supports an estimate that 16 million persons smoke marijuana on a regular basis), the use of paraquat would constitute a major hazard to health — both now and in the future.

The long-range implications of the use of toxins such as paraquat are staggering. It would constitute irresponsibility and negligence of the highest order for the federal government to play so fast and loose and dangerously with the health of millions of its citizens.

We call on DSN readers to oppose the paraquat amendments in both houses of Congress, and to register their opposition with their elected representatives. It is imperative that the government carefully consider all sides of the paraquat issue — and hear the opinions of all its citizens.

Letters

Opinion

By Jim Parker

Abolish Handguns

The attempted assassination of President Reagan by pistol-wielding John Hinckley is the latest tragic evidence of our national obsession with violence and the need for effective control of handguns.

Coming on the heels of the senseless December slaying of John Lennon and the recent 13% annual increase in violent crime, there should be little doubt regarding the necessity of eliminating handguns from the national arsenal.

Handguns, unlike rifles and shotguns which have legitimate sporting purposes, are almost solely intended as offensive weapons against people. Their primary advantage over other firearms is not accuracy or reliability, but concealability — a virtue which has been welded to tragic consequence throughout our national history.

The attempted assassination of Reagan underscores the most visible consequences of this property. Of 13 assassinations of American presidents and presidential candidates, 12 have involved handguns. The handgun offers the distinct advantage of allowing a potential assassin to place himself or herself in lethal proximity to our nation's leaders, and thus in a position to undo the collective political will of the American people.

And even more immediately threatening to the most fundamental of our civil rights is the tragic upsurge in homicides and other violent crimes involving handguns. In a recent one-week period in Los Angeles alone, 32 lives were lost in murders, the vast majority involving handguns.

No other weapon possesses the same devastating combination of qualities — lethality, concealability and availability — which makes the handgun the ultimate instrument of crime and death which it has become in America today.

To those who repeat the familiar argument that "If guns are outlawed only outlaws will have guns," we would point out that the right of citizens to possess other legal firearms would not be abridged under a proposal to eliminate handguns. We simply advocate the abolition of handguns.

Contemporary American society is not a frontier. The law of the jungle — citizen against citizen, handgun against handgun — has no place in a society which presumes to prize human life and human rights. We owe it to our nation, our leaders, our children, and ourselves to banish handguns before they further alter or abolish our way of life.

A long time ago — many assassinations and uncounted thousands of murders ago — Bob Dylan posed a question in his song "Blowin' in the Wind": How many deaths will it take 'til we know that too many people have died?

If we didn't know then, we should know now. Too many people have died. The time has come to end the terrible, destructive reign of terror produced by handguns in America.

saving in a more immediate sense. Those who care about the future of social research, and the contributions it can make to the well-being of this nation, should communicate the above message immediately and forcefully to relevant publics and decision-makers. First and foremost:

1. Send letters or telegrams to your local Senators and Representatives, to the White House, as well as to House and Senate members whose views many see as pivotal.
2. Get others to write similar letters, especially colleagues in the natural sciences and members of the business and labor community. They have more credibility, since they cannot be characterized as self-interested.

If you will be in Washington for any reason, it may help to make arrangements (which can often be done through the liaison group of your professional association or the Social Science Research Council) to talk with relevant congressional and agency personnel. Please let me know if there is any way that I or ISH can be of help to you.

Whatever you do, do it today, and be prepared to do it again next year. This is a problem of the utmost gravity for all of us, and it is a problem that will not go away. It can be kept from becoming a disaster only by our collective and determined efforts.

F. Thomas Juster
Director,
Institute for Social Research

Dear Editor:

The Administration has proposed budget cuts in social and behavioral science research that range from virtual elimination in some agencies to severe curtailment in others — a substantially more severe reduction than proposed for most other areas. The money involved is trivial in comparative terms. The stakes, however — for the social sciences, for our major research universities, for the future political and economic well-being of the nation — are not. And while the social and behavioral sciences, we will be without the social and rational, informed decisions can be made and alternative courses of action chosen. We would strip away our capacity for monitoring and understanding developments in a complex and rapidly changing world. Perhaps most importantly, we would destroy the prospects for the kinds of discoveries that in the past have led to such important developments as economic accounting systems, programmed instruction, quality control, models of demographic change, measurement of public opinion, econometric modeling, behavioral psychopharmacology, evaluation research, artificial intelligence, and the monitoring and modeling of intergroup tensions, voting behavior and public expectations — to list just some of the obvious cases. All of these developments enhance societal productivity broadly defined; some are cost-

Drug Survival News welcomes the opinions of readers. Address all correspondence to: Letters Editor, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, AZ 85010.

TO SIMPLIFY THE FIGHT
OVER THE BUDGET CUTS,

WERE PLANNING AN
ELIMINATION TOURNAMENT...

THE FARMERS CAN TAKE ON
THE ELDERLY, THE JOBLESS
VS. THE SCHOOLKIDS, ETC.

THE WINNER GETS TO
GO ONE-ON-ONE WITH
THE PENTAGON



WISERMAN © 81

Worden on ...

Ostentatious Prevention: A Modest Proposal

The menu of a hotel catering to business conventions reads: "Try a Beefeater Martini for breakfast." Obviously, the suggestion is not aimed at pregnant housewives. Researchers who have studied drug effects on human performance call drugs "ergonomic aids." Those less concerned with euphemisms call it "doping"—the use of drugs to enhance athletic performance. Doping has been shown to be a widespread practice, not only with race horses, but also occurring with great frequency among football players, track contenders and steroid-built pumpers of iron. There is disturbing evidence that doping has filtered down into high school athletics.

Policemen also have hard-drinking traditions. This may be a sort of cultural diffusion from the Irish cop. Drug abuse among our nation's finest is also much more widespread than would ever been thought possible from the other

(Continued on page 20)

SALIS Conference Held

The Third Annual Conference of Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists (SALIS) was held March 11-13, 1981 in Berkeley, California. SALIS is a group of individuals and organizations working in library and information sciences in the specialized fields of alcohol and drug use and abuse.

The theme of this meeting was "Networking." This theme was carried out by participants from the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Finland.

The keynote speaker was Robin Room, director of the Social Research Group, a program doing alcohol research in association with the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Room discussed the difficulty of doing research in the social sciences and alcohol areas. Current information, retrieval and indexing systems are not able to manage this type of literature. Therefore it is very difficult for other researchers in the field to become aware that important research does exist.

Conference participants also took part in a workshop discussing the availability and advantages of computerized data bases. This workshop was conducted by Rosemarie Falanga, Resource Development Coordinator of the Pyramid Project, Lafayette, CA.

For membership information please contact Patricia C. Moretti, Eagleville Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Eagleville, PA 19408.

Biden: Administration Considering DEA Phaseout

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration is currently reassessing the status of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration with an eye on completely eliminating the federal drug control agency.

According to an April 30 statement by Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-De), DEA functions would be divided between the FBI and the Customs Service in one reorganizational proposal currently being circulated in the administration.

Biden revealed the proposal at a news conference in which he released a study by the General Accounting Office which sharply criticized the performance of federal drug enforcement groups in prosecuting the narcotics trade in the United States.

The GAO study particularly faulted the DEA for limited prosecutions under the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), and other statutes which provide for federal seizure of assets involved in, or obtained by, illicit drug transactions.

Biden described himself as "sympathetic to the discussion" of DEA abolishment, and urged the administration to particularly step up FBI participation in drug enforcement as part of its ongoing investigations into racketeering.

The DEA was formed in 1973 to coordinate federal drug control policies and activities within the Department of Justice.

athletes. Despite abundant evidence showing these groups to be substance abuse prone, there is a conspiracy of silence about directing efforts toward preventing or minimizing alcohol and drug problems in these populations at risk.

Somewhat, it has become bad form and indelicate to articulate the obvious. It is something that only an oblique iconoclast would undertake. A mugwump. A curmudgeon. So, here I go: a dissentious rogue, as the Bard would say, scratching the itch of my own opinion.

As everyone knows, physicians are, among professionals, exceptionally inclined toward alcoholism and drug abuse. This extraordinary susceptibility of physicians has been attributed to easy access to drugs and to pressures. It may also be that many physicians are embroiled in the work-hard, play-hard, drink-hard ethic, a John Wayne archetype that glamorizes traditions of heavy drinking.

Nurses, too, are at high risk for certain kinds of drug abuse. Research has shown that nurses now smoke more cigarettes than any other group of health care professionals, signifying that since Florence Nightingale, nurses have, indeed, come a long way, baby.

The alcoholic excesses of congressmen are legendary. Their public drunkenness is accepted as an occupational hazard. Esteemed senators and representatives have to be poured into their planes coming back from Caribbean junkets. There are numerous solutions, dignified and solemn, who cannot function with less than 25 BAL. Observing them and their curious capers, John Kenneth Galbraith once remarked that no one knows how many crucial decisions have been utterly botched by politicians who were under the influence of alcohol. Earlier, Thomas Jefferson was painfully aware of this sort of problem:

"The habit of using ardent spirits by men in public office has produced more injury to the public service, and more trouble to me, than any other circumstance that has occurred in the internal concerns of the country during my administration. And where I could commence my administration again, with the knowledge which from experience I have required, the first questions that I would ask with regard to every candidate for public office should be, 'is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits.'"

In more recent history even those of presidential stature have been administered to by Dr. Feelgoods giving "vitamin injections."

With recent publication of Tom Wolfe's book, *The Right Stuff*,



By MARK WORDEN

I once pointed out that prevention seemed a lot like Mark Twain's weather: everyone talked about it, but very little was actually accomplished.

A very alert critic responded promptly. I was wrong, he pointed out, but my mistake was understandable because most of the prevention that occurs is *prevention without ostentation*. It takes place quietly in schools, in churches, in the homes by way of example, by way of formal and informal value systems, facilitated by good role models.

Absolutely right. That there is an incalculable amount of prevention without ostentation is beyond dispute.

However, I like my prevention ostentatious. And it is becoming increasingly apparent to my jaundiced eye and my jaded palate that contemporary ostentatious prevention efforts are banal, conventional and ill-conceived. They are, in addition, misguided and misdirected.

I can see why. Prevention promoters have picked the easiest, most tractable, least controversial target population to experiment on.

Eager preventionists seek to prevent alcoholism and drug abuse in ill-defined heterogeneous populations of youngsters, most of whom are either abstinent or involved in experimental use of miscellaneous drugs — drugs, I might add, that are avidly and ardently consumed by parents and other influential adults. We caution kids about drugs to which they have little access, about drugs they have never heard of, and we instruct them about esoteric compounds available in the kitchen, or growing in the back yard.

I would contend that far more efficient use of time and precious prevention money could be directed toward those special populations at high risk.

Such populations at risk include physicians, nurses, members of Congress, hot-shot pilots, and astronauts, law enforcement officers, business executives and

Bensinger Pushes Paragquat, Forfeiture

cultivation on the north coast of the country of Colombia."

Bensinger also described other

new measures designed to halt the

flow of marijuana and other drugs

into this country. One proposal

which he discussed at length is a

federal "forfeiture" act developed

by the DEA by which "criminals

finance their own demise" through

federal confiscation of assets

derived from illicit drug commerce.

According to Bensinger,

forfeiture can be applied even

against those intending to violate

drug laws. "If one of our under-

cover agents says, 'We can find two

tons of marijuana,' and the person

says, 'We'll offer to buy it,' ...

right out of the bank account, out

of his safety deposit box or ... in

property."

Claiming that the federal

government is currently "seizing

assets at about the rate of three

million a week," Bensinger

endorsed a model act under

development which would enable

the 47 states having Controlled

Substance Acts to implement

forfeiture in their jurisdictions.

Assets seized don't "have to be

just cash," Bensinger told the

conference. Vehicles, securities, or

any other properties derived from a

violation or used in an intended

violation of the state Controlled

Substance Act could be seized,

under the legislation.

Forfeiture, Bensinger added,

might provide local enforcement

groups with more than the indirect

benefits of depriving drug dealers

and smugglers of illegal fortunes.

Money seized, Bensinger hinted,

might also be applied directly to

the needs of law enforcement

groups themselves. "Budgets are

going to get stretched thin," in

years ahead, Bensinger said,

adding that "using the money from

traffickers ... to pay for their own

destruction appeals to me in more

ways than one."

Bensinger additionally called

for major revisions in the process

by which bail is set for alleged drug

strap the hands and arms and

weapons of law enforcement to

destroy marijuana where it's

grown. I think you can provide a

mechanism for the Internal

Revenue Service to go after the

major drug dealers who are dealing

in hundreds of millions of dollars in

... deadly ... and dangerous

business instead of going after the

waitress and the waiter and the

maitre d' who may not be filling out

their income tax returns."

Bensinger's address was

interrupted repeatedly by applause

from the 400 delegates from across

the United States who attended the

conference. Most participants

were associated with the National

Federation of Parents for Drug-

Free Youth.

Describing the paragquat bill (HR.

2364) as "vital" to enforcement

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Calling on parents to actively

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Bensinger told conference

participants they "can probably do

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"I think you can pass

paraphernalia laws and make them

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amendments ... to the Foreign

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alcohol use."

The conference opened with

welcoming remarks by Dr. Buddy

Gleaton, Director and Co-Founder

of PRIDE, and Dr. Keith.

Schouchar, PRIDE Associate

Director and author of *Parents,*

Peers and Pot. Telling participants,

"Our psychodelic baby has come

of age," Dr. Schouchar called for

increasing scrutiny by parents of

"pro-drug" media messages and

organized retaliation directed at

those who would promulgate

them.

Other activities during the

conference's first session included

individual presentations and a

panel discussion on current

marijuana research issues.

Participants included former NIDA

director (currently president of the

American Council on Marijuana)

Robert DuPont; Dr. Carlton

Turner, director of the federal

Marijuana Research Project at the

University of Mississippi; Dr.

Robert Heath, a researcher at the

Tulane University School of

Medicine; and Dr. Gabriel Nahas of

Columbia University Medical

School.

Calling marijuana "a stepping

stone, a gateway drug," Dr. DuPont

told the parents that he has

completely revised his position on

decriminalization since endorsing

it five years ago at a previous

Southeast Drug Conference.

Proposing a self-administered

"litmus test" at the beginning of his

presentation to establish his

credibility with the parents, Dr.

DuPont said that he currently does

not support decriminalization and

fully believes that marijuana is

"addictive."

Dr. Turner provided participants

with a description of current

activities at the federal Marijuana

Research Project and described

other 'groupers' exists if there's

100,000 acres of marijuana under

Foremost among Bensinger's

recommendations to the parents

gathering was a renewed national

commitment to marijuana

eradication programs involving the

herbicide paragquat and adoption

of a "model forfeiture" law which

would enable state and local

governments to join federal

authorities in seizing cash and

personal property used in, or ob-

tained by, illicit drug transactions.

"The scales of justice are out of

killer," Bensinger told the parents.

"I don't have to tell you that. You're

here because of that fact. And

because you have drug abuse in

your communities.

"Drug abuse proliferates

because we as a society have not

taken the steps to change that

situation. The tolerance level

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violation or used in an intended

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under the legislation.

Forfeiture, Bensinger added,

might provide local enforcement

Bad Press Stops "China White"

By HARRY TURNER
DSN Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Federal officials believe that a "bad press" has stopped use by addicts of a new synthetic drug that is 80 times more powerful than heroin.

At least the officials hope so. Before newspaper accounts and word-of-mouth warnings circulated in the addict community, the drug, a variation of a little-used commercial analgesic called fentanyl, had been responsible for a dozen overdose deaths.

"We think its use has been nipped in the bud," said Joe Flanders, a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration in Los Angeles. "If so, we've narrowly avoided something that could have been disastrous."

The overdose deaths first began cropping up in the summer of 1980 in Southern California. Law

enforcement officials at first didn't suspect their cause, but laboratory analysis of a white powder found on many of the victims showed that there was a new and extremely dangerous drug on the market. Because of the impurities found in the drug, DEA officials believe it was being manufactured illegally in a small laboratory, possibly in the San Diego area. They note that an unscrupulous chemist could fabricate the substance if he had access to the proper literature.

On the street, the drug was passed off as "China White," a particularly pure and potent form of heroin emanating from Burma, Thailand and Laos, and it sold for about \$700 per gram.

"The buyers thought they were getting Southeast Asian heroin," said DEA's Flanders. "But what they got once they stuck a needle in their arm was something else."

The drug's deadliness lies in its

Infections Linked to Marijuana Fungus

MILWAUKEE — A common

household fungus has been identified as a major contaminant in marijuana and poses a health threat to regular users, according to a researcher at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

The researcher, Dr. Steven Kagen, told *Drug Survival News* that the fungus, *aspergillus*, "can cause a number of lung diseases in man," including asthma and other chronic respiratory infections.

Dr. Kagen reported discovering a number of disease-causing fungi in marijuana samples he's analyzed, "but the most alarming one was that of *aspergillus*."

Dr. Kagen also reported that every marijuana sample, except one, which he's tested has been infested with *aspergillus* fungus.

Although normal body immune system responses would protect most users from *aspergillus* and other marijuana-mediated fungal infections, Dr. Kagen warned that patients smoking marijuana in conjunction with cancer chemotherapy or individuals with impaired immune responses "would be at risk of developing a more systemic or invasive fungus infections."

Symptoms of *aspergillus*-triggered lung infections include coughing, wheezing, and other asthma-like complications.

While burning destroys *aspergillus* in marijuana, spores are nevertheless transmitted to the lungs of a user in the smoking process. "It's not as though the fungus can survive fire," Dr. Kagen said. "It's merely that when people inhale and suck through the

cigarette, they're inhaling viable organisms that have not yet been burned."

Dr. Kagen emphasized that *aspergillus* contamination is not caused by improper storage of marijuana, but conceded that the "lack of quality control" in marijuana production contributes to the problem. "It's there from the beginning and more than anything else, it's just a matter of it not being processed in a legal and standardized way."

According to Dr. Kagan, the fungus has a special affinity for marijuana. "It's found in nature on the marijuana leaf itself," Kagen said. "If a microbiologist wishes to culture the fungus, he will sometimes use the marijuana to grow the fungus on. The fungus 'likes' to grow on the plant."

The full U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has held that a 40 year sentence for the possession and sale of small amounts of marijuana constitutes cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the U.S. Constitution. In a 5-5 decision, the Court affirmed a May, 1977, ruling of U.S. District Judge James C. Turk in the case of Roger T. Davis.

Davis was convicted of selling four ounces of marijuana to an undercover informant and for possession of six more ounces. He received a 20 year sentence for each offense and was ordered to serve them consecutively. For additional emphasis he was fined \$20,000.

Davis first challenged the new trial.

40-Year Pot Sentence Struck Down



potency and the difficulty of "cutting," or adulterating it, with a filler such as lactose.

A chemist at the DEA laboratory in McLean, Va., noted that the drug is "very, very toxic. Apparently when it's injected there's a beginning euphoria, but then it acts on the body much like strychnine. Death comes from asphyxiation."

The overdose deaths were reported in Orange, Riverside, Monterey and San Diego counties in California and one in Phoenix, Ariz.

Indicative of the power of China White is the fact that many of the victims were found with the hypodermic needle still in their arms.

During the peak of the overdose deaths last year DEA officials were concerned that use of China White would spread throughout the country, since California has

always been sort of a proving ground for new, illegal drugs. This apparently hasn't happened, and Flanders attributed it to "the news getting around on just how dangerous this stuff is."

Law enforcement officials still haven't found the illicit laboratory or those responsible for manufacturing China White, but, according to Flanders, "We're still looking for it."

Although the threat of China White may have been averted, killed by its own deadliness, law enforcement officials know that other new drugs produced by illicit laboratories will continue to crop up on the street.

Said one: "China White could have been a bonanza if it hadn't been so powerful. But these people (the drug makers) don't stop. There's too much money to be made."

Penwalt Recalls Zaroxolyn

An Indianapolis drugist's discovery that a mislabeled bottle contained 10 mg rather than 2 1/2 mg tablets has led to the national recall of the widely-prescribed drug Zaroxolyn.

Zaroxolyn, a diuretic, is frequently used in the treatment of high blood pressure. A spokesman for the Penwalt Corporation, manufacturers of the drug, stated that the recall was begun due to the threat of overdoses posed by the packaging error. Patients who are currently using digitals with mislabeled Zaroxolyn are at extreme risk.

Digitalis acts as a heart stimulant while Zaroxolyn is useful in the treatment of edema, or swelling caused by fluid retention, as well as in the treatment of hypertension. Penwalt indicated that patients can distinguish between the tablets since 2 1/2 mg tablets are pink and marked 2 1/2 while the 10 mg tablets are yellow and are embossed with the number 10.

Bendectin Linked To Birth Defects

TAMPA, Fla. — A Tampa, Florida, couple whose son was born with a congenital heart disease have filed a \$240 million suit against Richardson-Merrill, Inc., manufacturers of the drug Bendectin.

The suit alleges that Richardson-Merrill and subsidiaries of the firm were negligent in promoting the drug as a treatment for morning sickness during pregnancy.

The response to "Angel Dust" so far has been extremely favorable. In places where he has had some difficulty in promoting the film, Wintner says, "It's a hard-sell only in the philosophy ... It's not at all what they're expecting. It's going to take a while to catch on. There

are some communities that refuse to admit that they even have a drug problem. There are police departments that have told television stations not to run any films about drugs. They believe it will just help promote them (drugs). But I think the market for the film will increase. It's the philosophy that we've got to sell." The philosophy very well may be

hard to sell. The major player, Jack, takes PCP regularly, but has never had an unpleasant experience from it, and can function well enough to keep a job. This is not the traditional approach to prevention. The film is not making the statement that if you use PCP you will freak out. It does not rely on scare tactics.

Instead, Winter is saying that there are better, more sound reasons not to abuse drugs. "We cut to other people (in the film) whose lives have been hurt in ways more subtle, but no less painful than the headline grabbers (such as violent "treakout" reactions): destroyed relationships, the inability to fulfill responsibilities, the growing dependence upon drugs for emotional fulfillment ... these are the ways PCP destroys the lives of most who use it."

"Angel Dust" is a realistic and convincing portrayal of the causes and problems of chronic PCP use. It paints a bleak picture of the unhealthy, empty life of someone totally dependent on a drug.

in a different light, viewers are presented with some reassuring words by ex-users and others who have discovered satisfying and constructive alternatives to drug abuse. They demonstrate how it is possible to channel bad feelings and negative energy into positive

It is a movie to which young people will easily relate. Perhaps it will relieve some viewers to discover that they are not unique in feeling depressed, lonely, and alienated. Winner hopes that they, like the players in the film, will learn to channel these emotions into athletic and artistic expression, the building of relationships, and most important of all...facing the underlying problem and resolving it.

For more information on
how to purchase or rent "Angel
Dust," contact Chuck Winnier,
2330 Sixth Street, Suite 2,
Santa Monica, California
90405.

ANGEL
DUST
Demystifying JCF



In an effort to present the denial that often is exhibited by chronic drug abusers, Wintner shows Jack watching himself on a video recorder, stoned on PCP. Jack is acting crazy and is unable to comprehend or process questions asked of him. Watching the tape, he seems embarrassed by his own actions. He says, "I look like someone on skid row." On the TV screen, Jack is attempting to recite the alphabet. He gets only as far as the letter D.

Another player in the movie is a young man lying on a bed in an empty room in a state hospital. Loneliness and the inability to be happy, he claims, are the reasons he took PCP. But, he realized, using the drug made him withdraw even more into himself. "The loneliness drives you crazy."

Winther brought an extensive personal involvement in film-making to the production of "Angel Dust." His early background was in

producing television commercials and industrial films. His first assignment — from *Post-Newsweek* for the Bicentennial — was an hour-long documentary on the history of American inventions. The film received honors at the

Why do people pick, as a drug of choice, a chemical that sometimes produces feelings of restlessness, irritability, anxiety, disorientation and paranoia? What kind of person takes a drug that may bring out violent behavior and psychosis? These and other questions are addressed in the new documentary, "Angel Dust."

Produced and directed by Chuck Winitzer of Santa Monica, CA, the film examines the widespread use of PCP. The movie, designated best education/prevention film of the year by the National Institute of Mental Health and recipient of a red ribbon at the American Film Festival, comprises interviews with a number of young people, including current and former PCP users. The subjects are not actors, and they have no script.

The film opens with Jack, a young designer/salesman and chronic PCP user. He justifies his lifestyle saying that he earns a living, pays taxes to the government, and therefore should be able to spend his money any

He experiences only pleasurable effects from smoking PCP, and says he smokes it after work to relax. To a question concerning what he thinks about when he is high, Jack replies, "Glorious things ... happy things ... Mary Tyler Moore ... joyful happy heavenly things." He denies having any problems.

Throughout the movie, viewers are provided with a clear, realistic picture of Jack's mental deterioration and confusion, resulting from his long-term PCP use. When asked questions regarding his behavior and lifestyle, Jack has difficulty answering coherently. In many instances he simply repeats the question or asks, "Could you rephrase that?"

The film, "Winther claims," fits right in with a non-judgmental, non-threatening, non-scary tactic.

"In the sixties, the logical approach was, if you're trying to dissuade someone from using drugs, tell them all the bad things that can happen to them, true or not, and we'll scare them away. What I'm trying to say is ... you should make an honest presentation, and especially get to the underlying problems, the causes. The scare tactic, I think, has a dual negative. Often it is not believed. If a kid has never freaked out or known anyone who has, and the media presentation says all PCP users freak out, he's going to laugh, because it is so totally out of touch with his own experience."

"The other thing is, if you believe, as I do, that underneath all chronic drug abuse is a self-destructive desire, and you come on to an already self-destructive person and say to him, 'Listen, don't use this drug. It will destroy you,' you're giving him exactly the wrong message. You're saying, 'Here's the drug for you.'

"What we need to do is demystify drugs; glorify them. Scare tactics bring a kind of intrigue, a curiosity about drugs."

Wintner's inspiration for "Angel Dust" emerged in part from the recent television movie, "Angel Death." A Dave Bell Associates documentary. Skeptical of the effectiveness of scare tactics, such as those used in "Angel Death," Wintner says, "Our goal is not to attempt to frighten audiences, but to inspire searching questions regarding virtually all substance abuse ... and to make each member of the audience identify with the people in the film."

By LESLIE DAVIS



Testimony Presented Before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse "A Giant Step Backward ..."

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Carol Marcus has been involved in drug abuse prevention since the early 1970s. She is currently Co-Director of the Pyramid Project, a drug abuse prevention project of the National Institute on Drug Abuse which has provided information and technical assistance to states and local programs throughout the United States since it was established in 1975. In testifying before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Ms. Marcus was the only witness heard by the subcommittee who was connected in

By CAROL MARCUS
Co-Director
Pyramid
Project

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear today to discuss drug abuse prevention.

I come to speak to you from a unique perspective regarding the needs of the prevention field in the coming years. I have been the Co-Director of the Pyramid Project, a national prevention technical assistance and information sharing program for the past five years. During this time, this project, funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, has provided more than 4,000 days of assistance, responded to more than 10,000 requests for information, and provided countless hours of telephone consultation to literally thousands of people in the field at the state and local levels. More than 14,000 individuals and organizations receive information from Pyramid on a regular basis.

As a result of working with individuals and program clients over the years, the staff of Pyramid has been able to keep on top of the needs of the field as they have developed and best served by addressing three points.

1. that a national program to serve state and local prevention needs is vital to the future of drug abuse prevention;
2. that a block grant mechanism is not likely to be sufficient to satisfy the needs for information, research findings, and technical assistance for most of the states;
3. that while the amendment to the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act accommodates these needs, the proposed funding level is inadequate.

Prevention is a young field which only in the past few years has begun to show significant results. For years, prevention people came to these hearings and extolled the virtues of their

any official capacity with the national prevention system.

In describing the circumstances of her testimony, Ms. Marcus said: "Whereas I wanted to speak for the field as a whole, I felt that my credibility depended on my speaking from the perspective of the things I know best. Because of working with the (Prevention) Branch and with the states, I know about all the various things that NIDA does, but the ones I know intimately are the ones we — our Institute — have been involved in in some fashion ... That's why I focused on the

"It is essential that sufficient funds be set aside for prevention ..."

coordination, research, and technical assistance are in jeopardy. Unlike other fields, the prevention of drug abuse is in danger of losing ground rapidly should these functions cease to exist at the federal level. Because of the new and dynamic nature of this field, in particular, it is essential that all states and territories and those people whom they serve be given the opportunity to benefit from cost effective national programs providing information and support which cannot be replicated at the state level. For example:

Research Findings. Only recently has the field of drug abuse prevention been able to secure sufficient funds and talent to undertake long term demonstration research programs to answer the questions of what works and where. These efforts, a small number of them currently funded by NIDA, are extremely expensive and time consuming. They demand sophisticated techniques, and require an extensive amount of planning. It is unlikely in the scramble for funds at the state level which has, in fact, already begun in light of the repeal of 409 funds, that any state will place its sorely needed dollars in such programs. Yet the information derived from this research is the very key to solving the drug abuse problem. Research demonstration at the federal level, on the other hand, is cost effective, and can be disseminated through a national system which enables all states, all programs to benefit from the results.

Technical Assistance. Again, in a field as young as prevention, it cannot be assumed that knowledge and expertise about this fast

While the Subcommittee currently weighs the fate of national prevention efforts, Ms. Marcus is hopeful for at least a minimal continued federal commitment to prevention. Separate bills are currently under consideration in both houses of Congress. While a House Version of S. 755 currently authorizes only a set-aside within block grants for prevention, the Senate bill calls for continued federal support for the field. Ms. Marcus' remarks are reprinted verbatim.

growing field exist at all levels and in all geographical areas. The essence of successful technical assistance involves the provision of people, information, resources, and materials to programs based on the best and the latest information and skills. A national technical assistance program has enormous advantages and cost-effective factors. For example:

1. The information for dissemination to programs in a national system is a synthesis of knowledge gained throughout the country. The State of Utah can benefit directly from what has been learned in New Jersey and vice versa. And information and skills generated at the federal level can be shared equally with all states and localities.
2. The pool of people with expertise in the needed areas for the survival and growth of prevention and the efficacy of programs can be garnered from across the United States. A national system can locate people to provide assistance that states and localities do not have access to, do not know of, and do not have the time or the resources to search out on their own.
3. A national system of information and technical assistance can address the needs of special populations in a cost-effective manner. It can provide the largest and the most up to date store of knowledge and skills, and make it available to those in need.
4. A national system can assure some standardization and accuracy in information and research findings dissemination.

Leadership and Coordination. At this point in time, and in the foreseeable future, national leadership and coordination is essential to ensure that drug abuse remains on the national agenda. It is the proper and fitting role of the federal government to provide a central focus which does not lose sight of the complexities of the problem and which maintains a national framework for the effective delivery of programs to all segments of society. This Subcommittee's proposed amendment- (Continued on page 21)

"Drug abuse prevention is in danger of losing ground rapidly ..."

(Continued from page 3)

funds be restored to their

programs.

Not only is NASADAD

concerned about the 25 percent

budget reductions for fiscal 1982

and beyond, but it is also seeking

to have restored \$80 million that

was taken out of the current fiscal

year budget.

In a statement before a House

Appropriations subcommittee,

NASADAD officials said:

"Total elimination of these

important (drug and alcohol

abuse) programs will destroy the

still tightly funded service network

which it has taken the federal and

state governments over a decade

to develop.

"Combined with the adminis-

tration's current proposal to

consolidate categorical health

programs into one or more block

grants and reduce the funds

available by 25 percent, the alcohol

and drug abuse systems are facing

major losses at a time when

services needs are showing no

decline."

The NASADAD officials added:

"The belief by the administration

that no services or programs will be

lost or disrupted if the rescission (of

the \$80 million) is approved by

Congress is an incorrect and

dangerous assumption.

"Already many of the over 1,000

treatment and approximately 600

prevention-intervention programs

which normally receive formula

grant dollars are facing a critical

funding shortage."

In a telephone interview,

Kenneth Eaton, NASADAD's

Legislative Committee chairman,

put it more bluntly. The Reagan

administration claim that no drug

and alcohol abuse programs will

be affected by the budget cutbacks

is, he said, "a goddam lie."

Eaton, who is administrator of

the Michigan Office of Substance

Abuse Services, said that already

50 such programs are being closed

in his state because of the \$80

million rescission. These include

halfway houses, clinics and

outpatient programs.

Eaton called the rescission "foolish

... a dumb thing to do. These are

economically beneficial programs

for the federal government. You

put these people (former

alcoholics and drug abusers) to

work and the federal government

Ax Falls

(Continued from page 3)

March 19, 1981 hearing on the

proposed rescissions.

Trachtenberg told the sub-

committee that the rescission of

formula grant funds would result in

no program closings.

However, in an April 27

statement to *Drug Survival News*,

an ADAMHA spokesperson

conceded that, based on

information which has become

available in the interim, "There may

be some closings in some states as

a result of the formula grant

rescission."

NIAAA AND NIDA

For NIAAA and NIDA, the

Reagan plan continues the

rescission of formula grant funds

proposed by the Carter administra-

tion. Additionally the new

administration has requested cuts

in research, training, community

projects and program support

categories. NIAAA stands to lose

\$50 million in formula grants and

\$3.3 million in additional cuts

during FY 81. Proposed NIDA cuts

total \$32.3 million for the same

period.

The rescission will result in

massive staff decreases at both

institutes. NIDA announced on

May 6 that 164 of the 254 current

staff positions at the institute will

be abolished in October, pending

approval of the Reagan plan. It is

anticipated that similar cuts will

result at NIAAA, with projections

that the current staff level of 190

will drop to 116 in FY '82.

H.R. 2272 — Waxman's Alternative

Representative Waxman's bill

would have effects on the national

drug and alcohol systems nearly as

far-ranging as those proposed by

the Reagan administration.

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lost or disrupted if the rescission (of

the \$80 million) is approved by

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... a dumb thing to do. These are

economically beneficial programs

for the federal government. You

put these people (former

alcoholics and drug abusers) to

work and the federal government

gets back every dollar in income

and Social Security taxes. That has

been shown repeatedly."

As for the longer-range 1982

budget cuts, in which the Reagan

administration wants to fold a

number of programs into block

grants and the lop off 25 percent,

Eaton acknowledged that the

block grant approach, in theory at

least, "could be a legitimate move

and help us eliminate staff

duplication."

But, he quickly added, "It's still

going to be a heavy hit."

And Riley Regan, NASADAD

president and director of New

Jersey's Division of Alcoholism,

warned in another telephone

interview that the budget cuts will

result in "a lot more alcoholism and

drug abuse. It's going to mean the

termination of many programs."

Basically, Regan said, the

budget cuts "will alter the

character" of NIDA and NIAAA by

"taking them out of the service

delivery business. Ultimately,

they'll become walled off from their

constituency."

Of course, the NIDA and NIAAA

budget cuts aren't the only ones

that will cause disruption in the

nation's drug and alcohol abuse

programs. Already, for instance,

numerous local and state projects

are being shut down or curtailed

because of the Reagan adminis-

tration's move to eliminate the

Comprehensive Employment and

Training Act program.

But as these restrictions to

alcohol and drug programs

proceed, the Reagan administra-

tion seems to be moving just as

PharmChem Laboratories

Urinalysis

PharmChem provides a complete range of urinalysis for drugs of abuse. Fast, accurate service at competitive prices.

Analysis Anonymous®

PharmChem operates the largest confidential street drug testing lab in the United States. Note: the analysis price per sample will be increased from \$10 to \$15 effective June 1, 1981.

Newsletter

The PharmChem Newsletter, published ten-times annually, contains timely well-researched information about drugs, substance abuse-related issues, plus summaries of street drug testing results.

For more information about PharmChem's services, write or call: PharmChem Laboratories, 3925 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park, California, 94025. Phone: (415) 328-6200.

ANALYSIS

Year of the (Copy) Cat

Summary of Street Drug Analysis Reports

For the last issue of Volume 8 of *Drug Survival News* we have compiled the ANALYSIS (formerly STREET HUSTLN) reports for 1980. Included in this chart are reports of drugs that were analyzed from January through December 1980 for a total of 3,186 samples. We remind you that while the "Actual Contents" information comes from the analysis laboratories, and can be accurately reported, the "Purported Contents" information is supplied by the sample donor and is therefore inconsistent and verification is not possible.

Of 188 samples thought to be

amphetamines, only 17 (9%) actually proved to contain amphetamines. Of the 436 samples reported in the "amphetamine," "methamphetamine," and "speed-uppers" categories, 121 (27%) contained amphetamine or methamphetamine. Nearly 70% of the methamphetamine samples proved positive for methamphetamine. 275 samples from the above group, or 59%, actually contained caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropionamine (PPA), or some combination of these drugs. PPA is relatively new, first appearing in analysis data in June.

When these figures are compared to those of 1979 (see *DSN*, Vol. 8 No. 6, May-June 1980) the percentage of samples actually containing amphetamines has dropped from 18% to 9%. The figures for those samples actually containing caffeine and the other combination drugs are very similar to 1979 totals, with the exception that in 1979 most of the "ripoffs" contained only caffeine and/or ephedrine, whereas in 1980 more of the combinations appeared. For combinations refer to "Open Market: 'Peashooters' Go Public" in this issue.

Cocaine samples (including those in the unknown column) made up 41% of all samples tested. Thirty-three percent of these samples contained cocaine with very little or no adulterants. Fifty-nine percent at least contained some cocaine, along with "cuts" such as mannitol, lidocaine, inositol, sugars and a multitude of others. Surprisingly, only 5% of these samples contained no cocaine at all.

Methamphetamine samples have nearly doubled from 1979 while the percent of validity went down from 73% to 59%. Thirty-five percent of the purported methamphetamine samples were found to actually contain diazepam (Valium®), a significant rise from 10% in 1979.

For the hallucinogens, LSD continued to show a 90% validity rate for the last two years. Mescaline showed a rather high percentage of validity at 63%, with only 44% of the psilocybin samples proven positive. Analysis data also proves that MDA and MDM are still in existence with 46 samples, of which 98% tested as actually containing this hallucinogenic amphetamine (some of these samples also contained an unidentified substance, possibly due to incomplete processing during the manufacture). At 90%, marijuana samples also showed a high validity rate.

A large number of samples analyzed were found to be some form of corticosteroids (drugs used in the treatment of arthritis and allergy/asthma medications. Included in these are prednisone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, chlorpheniramine and pyrilamine.

Twenty-three percent of all samples tested found their way into the "unknown" category. Eight percent of all the samples tested contained unidentified substances or no drugs at all. Including all the samples in the unknown category, the rate of misrepresentation and unknown drugs is 40% of the 3,186 samples tested.

We would like to thank all participating analysis centers for sending us their reports. We are glad to announce that the Street Pharmacologist Lab at UpFront, Inc. is back in business. For more information on that program please write to: S.P. Lab, 1800 N.W. 10th Ave., Miami, Florida 33136. Also PharmChem's Analysis Anonymous service is raising their price per sample to \$15 effective June 1, 1981. For more information on Analysis Anonymous testing procedures and the PharmChem Newsletter write PharmChem Labs, 3925 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park CA 94025.

Street Drugs Analysis Summary (main ingredients)	Jan. - Dec. 1980	Actual Contents	Purported Contents
Amphetamine	17	5	12
Methamphetamine	10	65	6
Speed-Uppers	4	20	25
Downers	1	20	27
Methaqualone	1	20	27
Cocaine	2	4	1
Heroin	2	4	1
LSD	1	7	1
Barbiturate	2	3	1
Marijuana/Hash	2	3	1
PCP	1	1	1
Angel Dust/THC	1	1	1
MDA & MDM	1	1	1
Mescaline	1	1	1
Psilocybin	1	1	1
Arthritis Meds	1	1	1
Asthma Meds	1	1	1
Diet Pills	1	1	1
Opium	1	1	1
Unknown	5	19	43
Totals	35	114	75

The data for these charts were provided by On Drugs, Inc., State College, PA, PharmChem Laboratories, Menlo Park, CA, LAC/DHS Drug Identification Program, Los Angeles, CA, Metro Drug Awareness, Minneapolis, MN, and Street Pharmacologist, Miami, FL.

Street Drugs Analysis Summary (main ingredients)	Jan. - March 1981	Actual Contents	Purported Contents
Amphetamine	2	1	2
Methamphetamine	1	2	1
Speed-Uppers	1	1	1
Downers	1	1	1
Methaqualone	1	1	1
Cocaine	1	1	1
Heroin	1	1	1
LSD	1	1	1
Barbiturate	1	1	1
Marijuana/Hash	1	1	1
PCP	1	1	1
Angel Dust/THC	1	1	1
MDA & MDM	1	1	1
Mescaline	1	1	1
Psilocybin	1	1	1
Arthritis Meds	1	1	1
Asthma Meds	1	1	1
Diet Pills	1	1	1
Opium	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1
Totals	5	12	7

PORTRAIT OF INEQUALITY, BLACK AND WHITE CHILDREN IN AMERICA, available through the Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 116 pages, soft cover, single copies FREE.

Black children are twice as likely as white children to suffer poverty, unemployment, inadequate schooling and poor health. Despite improvements in education and nutrition in the last decade, the gap between black and white children's chances for success has widened. A black baby is three times more likely than a white baby to have his mother die in childbirth and twice as likely to die himself during his first year.



These statistics and others regarding employment, family status, poverty, education, crime and arrests clearly shown in the 59 tables presented paint a vivid picture of inadequacy. Society ignores these facts at its own peril. We pay for our neglect in many ways, including the billions of dollars lost annually because of lost productivity and costly remediation.

Portrait of Inequality offers eleven ways effectively to advocate for our black children, particularly emphasizing the need for black community organization and action. The lesson of the book is clear. Society must learn that it is far less costly, both in money and in lives, to help our children than to take remedial action after the damage is done.

Nancy Gray

FREE STUFF FOR PARENTS, published by the Meadowbrook Press, Deephaven MN 55391, (the same folks who brought you *Free Stuff for Kids*), 103 pages, soft cover, \$2.95.

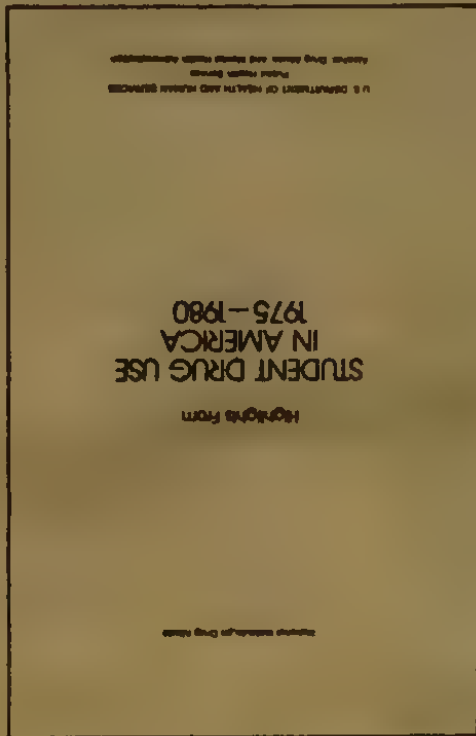
Containing 250 separate publications, this booklet lists

titles, a brief summary, address of publisher, and mailing information on a variety of parenting and family issues. Areas covered include pregnancy, child rearing, sex, relaxation, nutrition, fatherhood, drugs and alcohol, C-sections, vaccines, dental care, first aid, poison control, discipline, emotional health, single parenting, handicapped children, twins, catalogs and newsletters. Actually, this booklet is really for kids because all the resources presented are aimed at making their parents better equipped to raise them.

Nancy Gray

HIGHLIGHTS FROM STUDENT DRUG USE IN AMERICA 1975-1980, by Lloyd D. Johnston, PhD, Gerald G. Bachman, PhD, and Patrick M. O'Malley, PhD. Published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Research. Available free from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, PO Box 1909, Rockville, MD 20850.

Through a grant from NIDA, the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research has conducted extensive research into drug use patterns of American high school seniors. This document presents the highlights of the ISR findings. Claiming that "the surge in illicit drug use during the last decade has proved to be primarily a youth phenomenon," the authors interviewed over 80,000 high school seniors between 1975 and 1980 to obtain an accurate profile of current drug use among the students.



The results show significant shifts in the prevalence and degree of marijuana use in this group. Although drug abuse continues to be the most widely used illicit drug, daily use has dropped from 10.3% in 1979 to 9.1% in 1980. This decrease follows

a period of significant increase from 1975-1978.

Other trends discussed in this book include decreased use of PCP and inhalants, accompanied by an increase in use of stimulants and methamphetamines. Interestingly, while more seniors report taking stimulants and methamphetamines, reported duration and degree of high produced by either of these drugs has decreased substantially. While presenting a detailed picture of current trends of youthful drug use, this work also provides insight into implications for treatment and prevention. An indispensable resource for prevention professionals and treatment providers.

Leslie Davis

MARIJUANA: TIME FOR A CLOSER LOOK, Curtis L. Janeczek, Healthstar Publications, PO Box 8426, Columbus OH 43201, 133 pages, softcover, \$4.95.

The author, a senior in medical school while preparing this book, attempts in *Time for a Closer Look*, to present an objective review of the scientific literature on marijuana in a manner attractive to junior high and high school students. He has compiled a remarkable amount of research and presents it in three sections: "Background Thoughts: Some things that need to be mentioned before jumping into a pile of facts," "Understanding Grass: The people, the scene, the medical story," and "Putting It All Together: Decisions along the road to better health."

The second chapter contains the real "meat" of the book. Here Janeczek discusses research into marijuana, its health effects on the brain, lungs, reproductive system, and immune responses. The information is well documented and a bibliography and study notes are included. Samples of subtitles from this section are: "Dope and driving," "Dope could cause lung cancer, like cigarettes," — "Egg and sperm — important cells threatened by THC," and "Pregnancy and pot — a bad combination."

While the attempt at an objective review of this important issue is a noble one, I think Janeczek falls short of his goal. This book, while attractively packaged, is perhaps too technical, detailed and long for its intended audience. Secondly, the author's objectivity is questionable. Many of the cartoons, which are liberally scattered throughout the book, tend to take an unreliably negative point of view. A chapter entitled, "What's Normal For NORML," which takes a 1979 NORML publication to task for

presenting research information which Janeczek considers "ancient history," also seems to lack objectivity.



The amount of work involved in putting this book together is formidable. Generally, the author does a good job of presenting his interpretation of medical literature. And it may be, due to the lack of a truly thorough work of this nature — one of the few resources available for the general public — a situation that warrants more than a passing "closer look."

Mary Ann Holtz

CAFFEINE AND PREGNANCY, published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Public Affairs, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, single copies free.

This brief pamphlet is directed towards pregnant women to alert them of the possible danger of birth defects caused by caffeine. It explains the results of an FDA study which clearly showed caffeine to cause birth defects in rat offspring. While conceding there is no evidence, as yet, showing similar results with humans, the publication cautions women that caffeine does cross the placenta and has been detected in mother's milk. It also presents a list and dosage levels of products containing caffeine including coffee, chocolate, over-the-counter medications and prescription drugs.

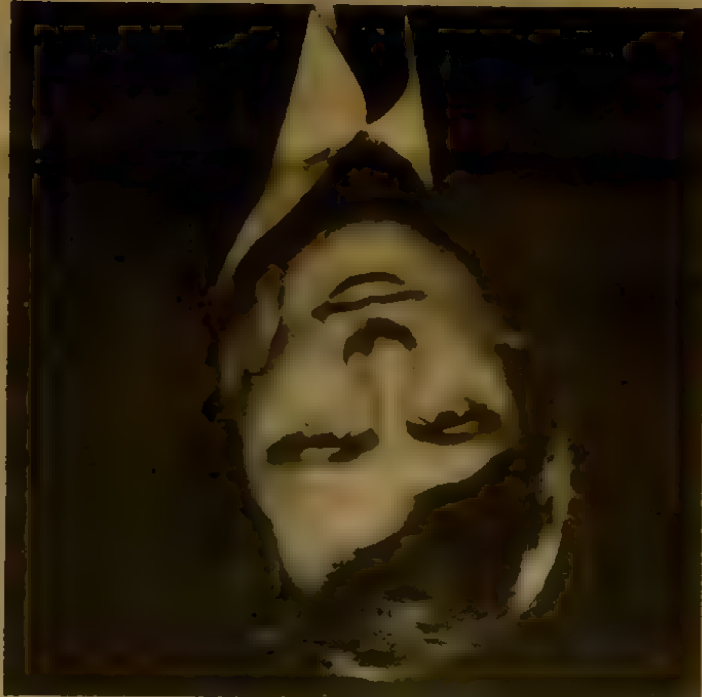
Nancy Gray

DSN Forum

Interview: Angie Hammock

(Continued from page 12)

million to Colombia to fight the drug traffic coming into this country. We specifically put on that appropriation the limitation that said, "You cannot use this for an eradication program. You can only use it for interdiction, law enforcement, and the purchase of machinery and equipment, that sort of thing." The United States government has withdrawn any commitment to the eradication program. We are not funding any eradication programs. So if you're asking me if it has an effect on U.S. funding, yes, it does. But we're not trying to increase funding or decrease funding, we're simply trying to allow the Colombians and the Mexicans to make the decision for themselves. If the Colombians want to use part of that \$16 million for eradication, which is the most cost-effective way of getting rid of marijuana, then they ought to be able to use it.



Congressman Billy Lee Evans

DSN: There are no provisions for military aid or other forms of aid being contingent on foreign governments using paraquat to eradicate drug crops in their countries?

AH: No. Quite the contrary. Because of the Percy amendment, there's no way we could have that kind of pressure on foreign governments. If the Percy Amendment is repealed, then conceivably ... if the United States State Department wanted to go to that sort of negotiating pressure, I can't say that's not possible in the future. I have no way of knowing ...

DSN: Drug Enforcement Administration Chief Peter Bensinger called on members of the parents movement at the Southeast Drug Conference to rally behind the paraquat bill. Has much support for the paraquat amendment come from the parents movement?

AH: Absolutely. Within three days' time, the Foreign Affairs Committee and several members of Congress received a deluge of telegrams and phone calls in support of this move.

DSN: Within three days of the conference? AH: That's right, and it could not have originated in another place. There's no way. Because there's been relatively little publicity on the fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee was even holding hearings on this measure. And the telegrams and phone calls ... were absolutely no way that it could have come up any other way.

DSN: Can you give some idea of the information the subcommittee considered in

weighing the hazards of a full-scale eradication program involving paraquat?

AH: The State Department, the United Nations, the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, and many scientists, chemists, who have done research, the Department of Agriculture have all looked into all methods of herbicidal eradication, and it is quite clear ... that paraquat is the safest, the most environmentally-pure. It's biodegradable, it does not cling to the soil or get into streams. It stays on the plant, it attaches itself to the leaves of the plant, and as I told you, Congressman Evans chaired the health consequences hearings, and we don't feel there's significant reason for concern for health consequences to the marijuana smokers. Therefore, time and time again, paraquat has proved to be the most environmentally-safe herbicide to use. It also is the most effective. It kills the plant within 48 hours, so therefore we feel ... measuring all the different variables here, paraquat is by far the best herbicide.

97TH CONGRESS
1st Session
H. R. 2364

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March 9, 1981

Mr. Evans of Georgia (for himself and Mr. Latta) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To repeal the prohibition contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 against the use of certain herbicides to eradicate marijuana by countries receiving assistance under that Act for international narcotics control, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

2 That (a) subsection (d) of section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(d)) is repealed.

3 (b) Assistance provided from funds appropriated, before the enactment of this Act, to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be made available for purposes prohibited by subsection (d) of such section as in effect immediately before the enactment of this Act.

4 (c) Funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1980 to carry out the purposes of section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which were obligated for assistance for the Republic of Colombia may be used for purposes other than those set forth in section 482(a)(2) of that Act as in effect immediately before the enactment of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980.

other words, say the normal amount of contamination by paraquat coming into this country on marijuana is 50-60 parts per million. We heard testimony that there is not significant concern for damage until 10,000 parts per million. Obviously, the CDC is going to have to say, "Yes, it's a harmful substance ..."

"Obviously the CDC is going to have to say, 'Yes, it's a harmful substance ...'"

say, "yes, it's a harmful substance if you eat it or if you smoke it at 10,000 parts per million for a period of a year's time, day in, day out, if you have the same quantity of contamination, obviously there's going to be some harm to the lungs." But that's not a realistic analysis. We feel that they over-extrapolate their information. What they are saying that paraquat is harmful is true. There's no way we can deny that. We're not saying that it's harmless. We are saying that it's safe, given the quantities of contamination coming into this country.

DSN Forum

Interview: George Farnham

(Continued from page 13)

to the opium poppy portion of the program and none of it to the marijuana portion. The same planes, the same helicopters, the same spraying equipment, the same personnel, are used in the opium poppy program as the paraquat program, but the U.S. position is they're only funding the opium poppy portion of the program. There is a very small amount of paraquat spraying still going on in Mexico, but Mexico has fallen from supplying 80% of the United States' marijuana in 1975 to supplying less than 10% in 1981.

The reason they can't use that to get around the Percy Amendment in Colombia is that Colombia only grows marijuana. They don't have the luxury of having two separate programs that they can combine and say that they are only funding one. Which is why they can't use the same methods that they were using in Mexico in the late 1970s.

In order to begin a paraquat spraying program in Colombia, it is necessary to repeal the Percy Amendment because the Percy Amendment has worked exactly as it was intended. When the State Department tried to use a dangerous herbicide (i.e., paraquat), they were denied that permission by Secretary of HEW Callitano. They must be fairly concerned that Secretary of HHS Schweiker would also deny permission for use of paraquat, because all they had to do was ask him, and if he gives his permission, they can spray paraquat to their heart's content in Colombia.

DSN: That's assuming that the Colombian government would choose to participate?

GF: That raises another question and that is that President Turbay of Colombia has been adamant for the last three years that he has no interest in the paraquat spraying program in his country because he believes there are serious environmental dangers in spraying paraquat on a large scale throughout Northern Colombia. NORML has not heard of any evidence that President Turbay has changed his mind on the subject. More importantly, in President Reagan's fiscal year 1982 budget there's not one dime allocated for a paraquat spraying program in Colombia. NORML estimates that the overall cost of a paraquat program in Colombia would be upwards of about 250 million dollars. The Mexican

DSN: Are you aware of a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor in which John Liddle, Chief of Toxicology, is quoted as saying, "I cannot say that paraquat is not harmful." Would you care to comment?

AH: The Center for Disease Control is obviously not going to be able to say that it's not a harmful substance or that it's harmless any more than they can say that saccharin is harmless. What we determined in looking at their research, and holding hearings and calling them up to Washington, is that they take a series of worst-case assumptions. In

(Continued on page 18)

DSN Forum

Interview: George Farnham

(Continued from page 18)

program cost 88 million dollars, but with inflation and the fact that marijuana is grown over a much larger section of Colombia than it was in Mexico and that Colombia does not have the resources — the helicopters, the fixed-wing aircraft, the infrared technology, the spraying equipment, the personnel and all the other costs of a paraquat program — it would probably cost up to 250 million dollars through the next three or four years to finance the program...

There are very serious and very dramatic differences in the government and how marijuana is grown in Mexico as compared to Colombia. In Mexico, it's grown in the Sierra Madre, mainly in an area where the government does not have control. There are certain guerrilla groups that grow, or used to grow, marijuana on a large scale. They'd sell the marijuana for profit or more often, guns, that were used against the Mexican government. The Mexican government was delighted to go in and spray paraquat. It got rid of the income of the anti-government group ... in Colombia, you have marijuana which is much more central to the overall Colombian economy. A much larger segment of the population makes their living off the marijuana industry. And President Turbay has been adamant that he will not allow a paraquat program in Colombia.

DSN: Do you see the possibility of the legislation becoming bogged down because of any other factors? The legislation is included in the Foreign Assistance Act, which involves assistance to various world trouble spots, including El Salvador. Do you anticipate this factor showing any mass movement in Congress in favor of a paraquat amendment?

GF: The whole budgetary process of the Foreign Assistance Act is very methodical and slow. At the moment, we've just had one House subcommittee vote on the issue. There will be many more times and forums for it to come up.

DSN: There have been other suggestions that we use more immediately destructive

DSN Forum

Interview:

Renate Kimbrough

generated ... The other thing that we did was to provide information about the toxicity of paraquat. Most of that was information from animal studies that had been done previously and some of that was my own work.

Then another group at HHS ... determined how much paraquat might come through the smoke from a marijuana joint. They made a number of measurements of that and, there again, it varies depending on how compact the joint is, whether they sprayed it (from the air) or whether they got marijuana that was actually sprayed in the field. There were a lot of variables. But they did demonstrate, though, that a certain amount of paraquat comes through the smokescreen.

DSN: Fibrosis is one disease that is alleged to follow from smoking paraquat-contaminated marijuana. Do you see it as a realistic possibility?

"The lung damage caused by the chemical usually involves breakdown of cells in the lungs ..."

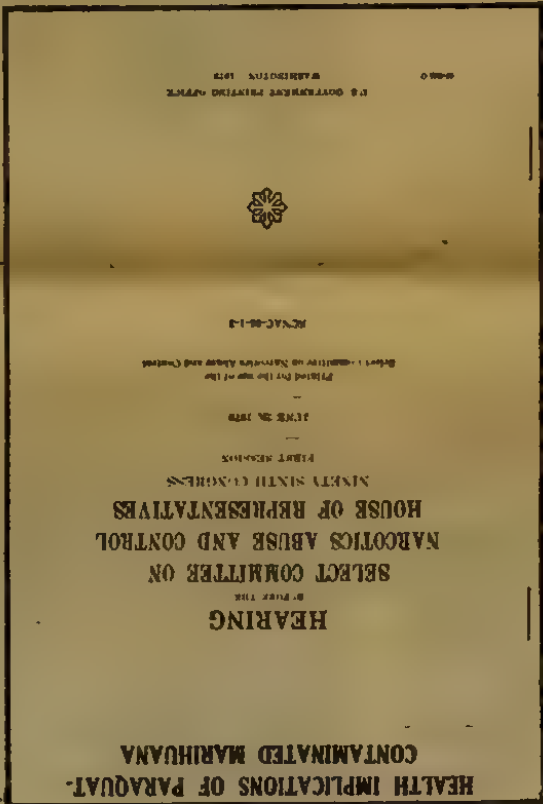
DSN: Would the risk of fibrosis increase with the steady accumulation of paraquat?

RK: It's not just accumulation. Small amounts of paraquat are retained in the lungs over a longer period of time than in other organs. The other thing that paraquat apparently does is not so much the retention of the paraquat per se.

DSN: So even at very low dose levels over a protracted period of months or years, the dangers to marijuana smokers would increase.

means if we're going to be involved in eradication at all. Instead of using paraquat which destroys unattended marijuana in 48 hours, that we use something that destroys immediately, thus removing the danger of contamination.

GF: I did this half-hour debate with (Congressman) Andy Ireland (D-FL) yesterday and one of the first phone calls that came in was from a guy who was outraged, and that was pretty much his statement: "I don't see why they spray paraquat. If you are going to go in and do it, why don't you just firebomb the paraquat worked for the intended purpose that the congressmen claim it does — to kill marijuana in 48 hours — we wouldn't have had the problem with the Mexican program or the



but ... a cumulative toxic effect. In other words, you can produce an insult every day and eventually the number of insults will increase so that you will have an effect, but that doesn't necessarily mean that all of the paraquat is still in the lungs.

DSN: So the toxicity of paraquat is a cumulative process.

RK: Yes.

DSN: Is it like carbon monoxide in the sense that a certain amount is retained in the body, lowering the threshold for future toxic reactions or other problems?

RK: Yes, but that doesn't mean that all of the paraquat is retained in the lungs. A certain amount is also excreted every day. Not all of the cumulative effects can be explained by the fact that paraquat is retained in the lungs. It is retained to some extent, but that's probably not the only reason for its cumulative toxicity.

DSN: So even at very low dose levels over a protracted period of months or years, the dangers to marijuana smokers would increase.

potential problem for the Colombian program of contaminated marijuana entering this country. So if they're going to use a herbicide, which NORML is opposed to, we would be most concerned that they find an effective herbicide which would kill the marijuana and, so far, paraquat has proved in the Mexican program to not be effective. And unless they can find a herbicide that is effective, NORML would strongly urge that they use alternative means of eradicating marijuana.

DSN: What's next for NORML in terms of blocking this legislation?

GF: Probably the full Foreign Affairs Committee will hold hearings and NORML will try to testify at them. NORML was not permitted to testify at the subcommittee hearings, and I think that one of the reasons is that the evidence was so one-sided that opponents of the bill were not allowed to testify. That vote was so lopsided that the congressmen were really not informed on the issue and we will try and inform the entire Foreign Affairs Committee. It is going past that, NORML is really gearing up towards defeating the paraquat amendment on the floor of the House, and if the House passes it, our best shot of all is in the Senate in the Foreign Relations Committee, which Senator Percy chairs.

DSN: Most of the research on which Secretary Callahan's warning and the Percy Amendment were based was performed in 1978 and 1979. Has any new research or information become available on paraquat?

GF: There have been no new health experiments studies, reports since the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Health, Education and Welfare, and the Center for Disease Control came up with their studies in the summer of 1979. NORML is very concerned that there has never been a long-term study on the health effects of paraquat-contaminated marijuana. It took 10 to 15 years before we started to realize the serious problems that a herbicide used in Vietnam called Agent Orange was causing Americans exposed to it there. NORML's concerned that, in the late 1980s or early 1990s, we're going to start feeling the effects of the last paraquat program without knowing more about it.

DSN: Does paraquat change substantially in the process of being burned?

RK: Yes. A large amount of paraquat that's on the leaves does change. One of the major breakdown products is a compound called 4(1) bipyridine. There's nothing known on its toxicity. I couldn't find anything on it. So we don't really know what that does.

DSN: So essentially, it seems to me that you're saying there are more questions than answers at this time concerning the effects on human health of paraquat. Is that a reasonable assessment?

RK: Yes, but of course we know that it is, at least in animals, toxic at very low dosage levels, particularly in the lungs.

DSN: Could you say at this time that paraquat is harmless?

RK: As far as I'm concerned it does affect the lungs and it is toxic and it does cause effects when put through the lungs at very low concentrations.

Ostentatious Prev.

(Continued from page 8)

side of the barricades a decade ago. It may be that all those tons of evidence over the years have taken their toll. But regardless of the underlying etiologies, alcohol and drug abuse among law enforcement officers constitute major personnel problems.

"Far more efficient use of prevention time and money could be directed toward populations at high risk: politicians, athletes, physicians ..."

In view of all this it is obvious that contemporary preventionists are missing the boat. Preoccupied with kids, preventionists pussyfoot around the addiction-prone powerful and prestigious. What to do?

For one thing, there should be a concerted effort made to place in curriculums for physicians and nurses course requirements in coping exercises, assertiveness, communication skills, and alternatives to alcohol and drugs. Similarly, all politicians, bureaucrats and office-seekers should be required to attend an Alcohol Information School. Similar offerings should be held for law enforcement officers, business executives, athletes, and other high risk groups.

But, there are even better strategies. B. F. Skinner has pointed out repeatedly: "The real issue is the effectiveness of techniques of control. We shall not solve the problems of alcoholism ... by increasing a sense of responsibility. It is the environment which is 'responsible' for the objectionable behavior, and it is the environment, and not some attribute of the individual, which must be changed."

Although urinalysis has been condemned as an affront to human

dignity and as an intrusion on personal privacy, this mode of surveillance could certainly be well-utilized in the monitoring of alcohol and drug abuse in the major groups at risk. It assures individual responsibility by rather simple environmental changes. For example, physicians and nurses could be randomly tested for urinary drug metabolites either prior to an operation or following surgery. Medical personnel could also be required to take breathalyzer tests prior to going on duty in a hospital or clinic. Insurance companies might use the results from these tests to prorate payments.

Members of Congress could submit UA samples following votes on significant legislation, or better yet, they could be required to submit specimens prior to votes. A dirty specimen would bar them from voting or render their ballot invalid.

And all athletes should be routinely sampled after games and other events. The International Olympic Committee has confronted doping head-on and has set an admirable standard on this area. It should serve as a model for all preventionists to follow.

Although there will, no doubt, be strong philosophical and pragmatic objections to these proposals, I would claim that until they are implemented, only token and trivial prevention will take place.

Obstructionists, libertarians and industry spokesmen will object that these suggestions are not merely assaults on individual freedoms, but they would require major readjustments, involving monumental modifications in organizations and institutions.

There would also be severe cognitive dislocations because the groups at risk would fervently deny problems in order to preserve an unsullied image in the public eye. But I would point out to detractors that the human organism has been

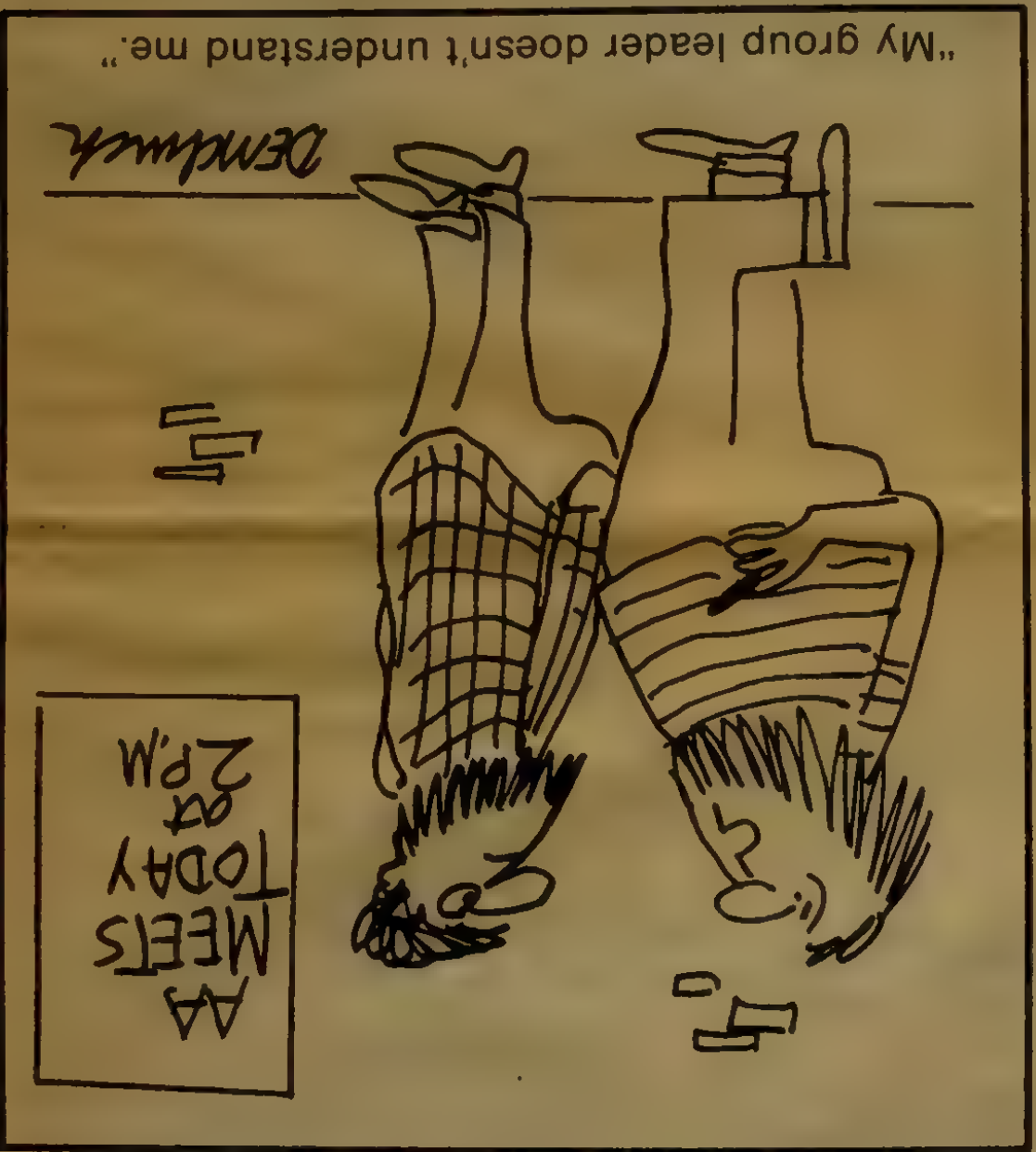
shown to be quite as adaptable as the common cockroach. The benefits to clarification of values would be enormous. A gall bladder operation by a drug-free medical team or a sober vote on a new pork barrel dam project would be just as important as, say, the shot put, the broad jump, or the clean and jerk.

"Members of Congress could submit urine samples following votes on significant legislation, or better yet, prior to votes ..."

I believe it is important, nay, imperative, for prevention and minimization to be ostentatious, to deal with shakers and

movers, to deal out-front and constructively with the unacceptable and unpalatable fact that those with high status and glamor are not immune to alcohol and drug problems. I strongly urge that we take a new look at prevention, that we direct our prevention efforts toward readily identifiable, influential groups at risk. Only thus will we make significant inroads on the problems of alcoholism and drug abuse. And only thus can we minimize the indiscriminate harassment of the young. "Prevention is better than cure, but it does not get its name in the papers often."

--Poor Richard's Almanac



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Giant Step

(Continued from page 12)

Treatment and Rehabilitation Act respond directly to those needs we have perceived through our involvement in the field. Specifically, that a federal response is necessary — one that is constructive, cost effective, and well coordinated; reserves appropriate and practicable authority for the states; encourages the participation of the private sector; and is truly national in scope. The amendments further emphasize that a high priority should be placed on prevention and intervention in the award of grants and contracts, and that such programs should emphasize technical assistance, education, training, demonstration research on new prevention techniques, with special consideration for the underserved populations.

With these criteria in mind, it has been our experience that NIDA's national prevention programs have indeed filled a number of these roles and have been widely supported by the field as essential to the goal of reducing the abuse of drugs.

For example, in addition to the technical assistance efforts of Pyramid, NIDA has sponsored a state Prevention Coordinator Program, providing a staff position at each state agency to coordinate prevention activities. These state employees, called SPCs, have been crucial in supporting the development and maintenance of prevention programs in their states. The vast majority of states did not support such a position before the NIDA program, and it seems unlikely that these positions and funds would remain intact if the NIDA program disappears.

Another national program which exemplifies both coordination and encourages the participation of the private sector is the Channel One Project, which we at Pyramid have been very closely working on. Channel One is an innovative program which has brought together the federal government, the states through their SPC grants, local community people and private sector representatives in a process to develop and maintain local prevention programming. At present, this consortium has created more than 100 sites throughout the United States which are developing youth-initiated prevention programs suited to local needs. The major private sector contributor to this program has been the Prudential Insurance Company of America. In addition, more than 40 other private sector representatives have become involved in the program, contributing their time, manpower, and in some cases limited funding. This program depends on national and centralized leadership, training, and support for its impetus and continued growth.

A third program which advances the knowledge of prevention is NIDA's evaluation research program which is beginning to show long-awaited results — findings which can answer questions on the most effective strategies and techniques. One example of this program is a grant entitled Napa Experiment, a program administered by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation in Napa, California. The Napa program began three years ago to test seven prevention strategies through a series of 12 different studies. This program currently involves more than 8,000 students from elementary through senior high school grades. The preliminary analysis of data shows significant impact on tobacco use and marijuana use, as well as on academic achievement and discipline, the number one problem in schools for the past seven years.

according to administrators. The final data analysis and dissemination of information from this project, as well as from others, is crucial to the development of prevention programming and can provide states and local programs with sorely needed information and direction. Unfortunately, the fourth year of Napa, which was approved for funding and called "the most important study ever conducted in prevention" by its reviewers has been cancelled because of frozen 1981 funds.

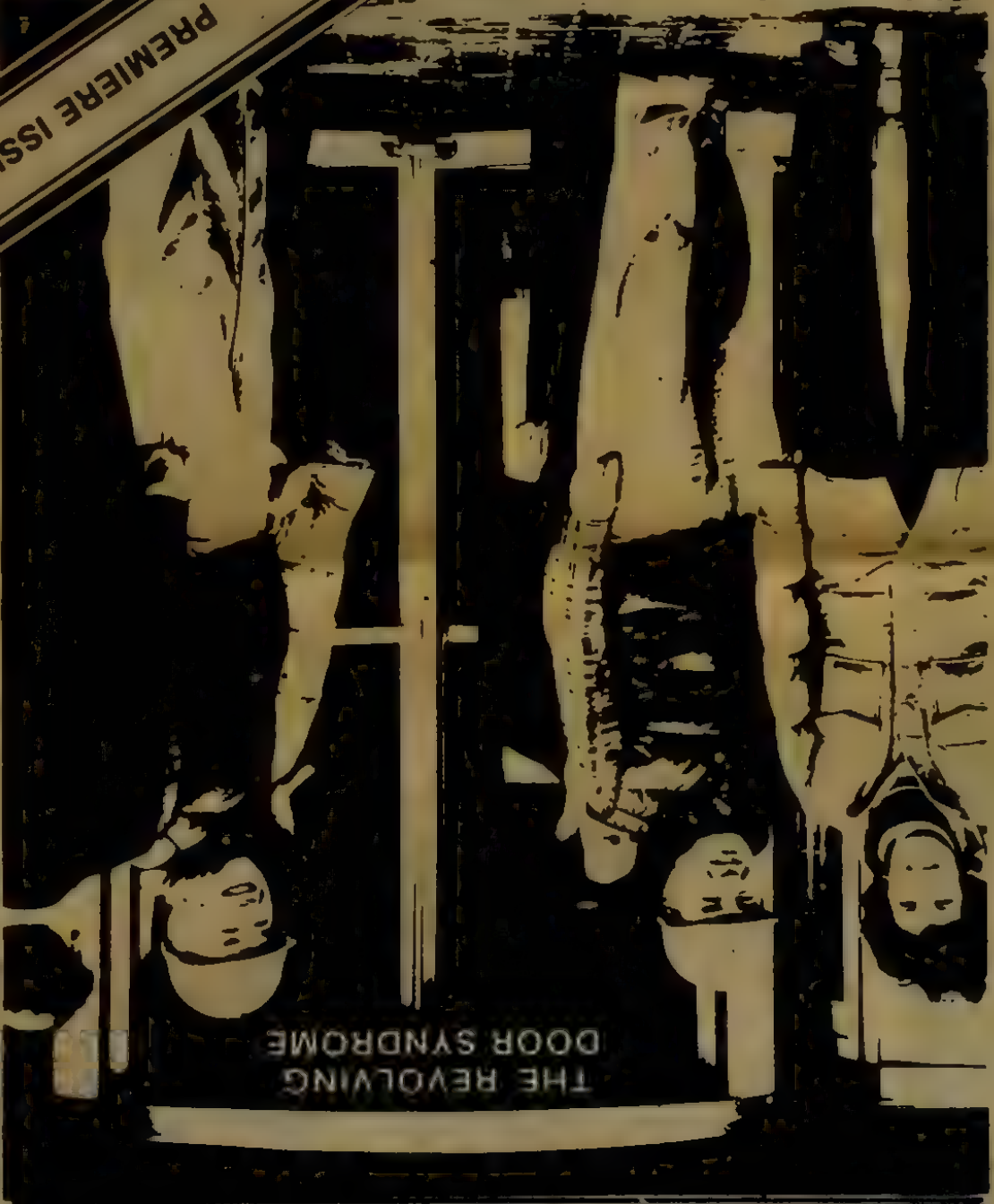
Other national programs NIDA has supported and planned to support for 1981 include the following:

1. An evaluation system to assist states and local clients in planning and carrying out evaluations of their programs entitled "NPERN."
2. The Center for Multicultural Awareness which has provided materials, information and assistance to states for

(Continued on page 25)

EAP Digest

THE VOICE OF EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



PREMIERE ISSUE



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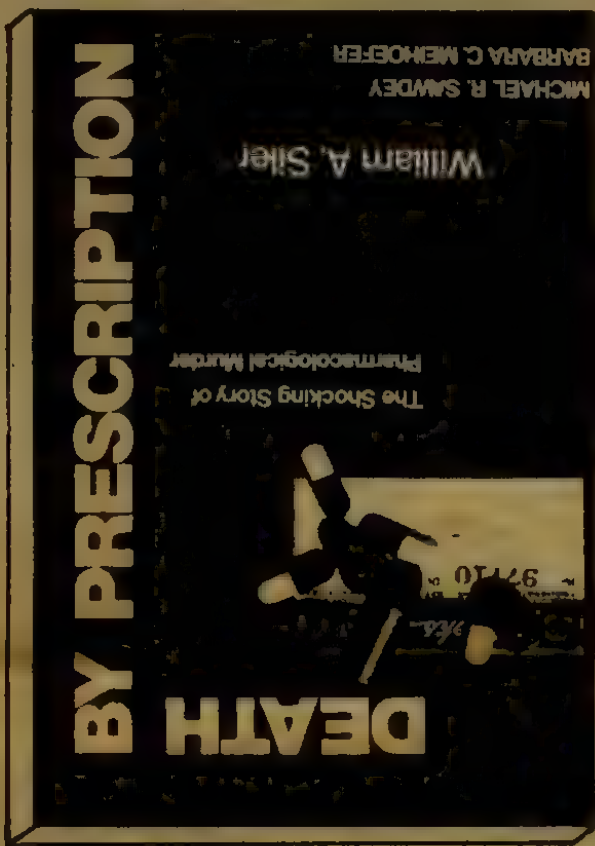
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Then money would change hands and the burn would be complete. That's what lookalikes, everyone thought, were all about. Making the current lookalike situation interesting is that interest and demand have not abated with the publicity that peashooters aren't, in Mr. Deac's words, "the obvious financial success that manufacturers and distributors continue to enjoy, people want the lookalikes anyway, which apparently means they're satisfied, at least for the time being. So, where does the "peashooter phenomenon" go from here? Probably in the direction of greater controls on manufacturers and restrictions on distributors. But the difficulties involved in effectively cracking down on a substance as ubiquitous in our society as caffeine — and, increasingly, the other non-prescription medications found in peashooters — is going to take some doing. For these and other reasons, not the least of which is our society's continuing mania for mood-altering substances of all kinds, it looks like lookalikes might just be around for a long, long while.

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problem and to get legislation passed." To be sure, the movement to enact legislation to control lookalikes has begun to gather momentum, with various legislatures considering lookalike legislation to control the spread of lookalike drugs. Jurisdiction to control the industry will have to come from within the states, according to Deac, because local prosecution "is not within our mandate." Dr. Focus of the Food and Drug Administration predicted that the lookalike phenomenon may well run out of gas, the victim of its promoters own greed.

HERBS AND HIGHS

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"I think a quick killing's being made now," Dr. Focus said. "The companies making these drugs are spending a great deal on promotion because they know the government will eventually get around to regulating these things. When it becomes less profitable, they'll get out." One of the most remarkable aspects of the entire lookalike controversy right now is that it has continued for as long as it has. Until the explosion of advertising involving lookalikes, it was a safe bet that most lookalikes were destined sooner or later to be the substance around which a rip-off is constructed. Someone, somewhere along the national drug supply chain — maybe not at the top as Mr. Deac pointed out — but somewhere, would most assuredly represent his product as legitimate, bona fide, pharmaceutical-quality amphetamine.

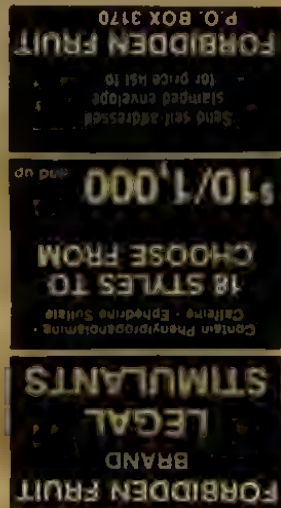
on prevention. Another 10% of available federal funds would be allocated for direct funding of demonstration grant, for which states and federal programs would not be eligible. The Waxman bill must be reported out of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and a report filed before the full House for consideration prior to the May 15 Budget Act deadline.

— Jim Parker,

Joe Patterson

Open Market (Continued from page 22) Bizzarro to Madison Avenue Gloss. One ad promotes its products as "The Most Powerful Stimulants Available Without A Prescription," and advises readers to "Discover the fun of sustained intellectual effort, elevated mood and a keener appreciation of stimuli..." Other, less-glossy ads simply list lookalike products along with quantity and price information. All the ads seem to have one thing in common: they work. They move peashooters. Steve Lux, Acting Director of Mother Sunshine, a drug treatment program in Dekalb, Illinois, described an unintended, but probably unavoidable consequence of the increasing advertising by lookalike distributors: lower prices. "Advertising has brought the price down," Lux told DSM, citing price cuts in the Dekalb area following extensive exposure of peashooter ads. "In some cases, the prices have fallen from a dollar each to ten cents each."

Where will the "peashooter phenomenon" go from here? Anywhere, really. It depends on who you ask. Bill Deac of the Drug Enforcement Administration sees it as an increasing problem. "This is a problem that is a fairly new one," Deac said. "It's getting worse every year. It is up to the various jurisdictions to confront the



The Ax Falls

(Continued from page 13) funds are now largely provided through Statewide Service Grants, but H.R. 2272 would increase the required state match to 50% from the current 40%. Allocation of funds, under the Waxman bill would be based on a state's population and per capita income. A state plan would be required only once every three years under the proposal, with a yearly grant request. A further stipulation of the bill would require that at least 12.5% of federal funds to the states be spent

Parents Conference

(Continued from page 9)

the psychopharmacological properties of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol and other cannabinoids present in marijuana. Dr. Turner also described the effectiveness of paraquat in the eradication of marijuana and stated that, to his knowledge, "not a single blooming case" of lung damage had ever been proved to be associated with the use of marijuana contaminated with this herbicide.

Dr. Heath described his research into marijuana's effects on the brain's "pleasure system," and stated that electrical disturbances in the septal region of the brain persisted for up to six months following use by heavy smokers. Dr. Heath interpreted his findings as significant because, in his words, "We're dealing with the fundamental regulators of human behavior — the pain and pleasure system of the brain."

During the panel discussion, Dr. DuPont defended his assertion that marijuana causes "addiction." Calling distinctions between psychological dependence and physical addiction, "factually inaccurate, and logically misleading," DuPont argued that the critical question is one of "dependence." When a substance produces pleasure ... that substance will produce dependence.

When questioned as to whether the electrical disturbances he noted in brain electrical activity would diminish over time, Dr. Heath reported that the effects in fact did diminish, but that there "may well be" residual effects.

Arguing that the suggestion that marijuana legalization might result in decreased use through strict controls on distribution, Dr. DuPont recalled expectations that organized crime would disappear after repeal of prohibition. "Who thinks the Mafia withered and died in 1933?"

Barton: "We must be active in the private sector working with government and not working for government."

The first afternoon session of the conference included presentations by Bill Barton, President of the National Federation of Parents, and Lee Dogoloff, former Associate Director for Drug Policy on the White House Domestic Policy Staff and current Executive Consultant with the NFP. Barton described the opening of the group's national office in Silver Springs, Maryland, and discussed current NFP activities. According to Barton, the group's "81-82 budget will be \$250,000, raised entirely from private sources. "We want that \$250,000 to come from the private sector because we believe it's the private sector's job

to work with government in fashion the goals and objectives that both we and our government desire," Barton told the delegates. "We must be active in the private sector working with government and not working for government," Barton said.

Following the panel discussion, Peter Bensinger, Administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, discussed major new proposals for prosecuting the war on drugs. He specifically urged delegates to lobby on behalf of renewed support for paraquat as a herbicide for use against marijuana, and for stringent



Dr. William Pollin

regulations concerning government confiscation of drug sellers' assets (See article, p. 9) Bensinger provided participants with names and phone numbers of congressional members involved in hearings on the paraquat measure, and encouraged parents to call them. The parents responded to John Phillips, former leader of the singing group, The Mamas and the Papas, and daughter Mackenzie Phillips, former star of the television series, "One Day At A Time," concluded the Friday morning session by discussing their experiences with drugs and addiction. Phillips described his initiation into drugs in 1963-64 while organizing the Mamas and Papas. "We thought that psychedelics were mind-expanding drugs," Phillips said, "but what we found out is that they're mind-blowing drugs." Eventually Phillips became strung out and ultimately addicted to a number of chemicals, including cocaine, Dilaudid, and heroin.

After describing his recovery in the Four Oaks, N.J. treatment facility operated by Dr. Mark Gold, Phillips announced formation of an organization called "Musicians and Artists Against Drugs," to "break the myth that there's a link between drugs and creativity." Phillips called for concerted action by parents and MAAD to clean up the lyrics of rock songs, lyrics which Phillips feels promote drug use. "DJs ... have been doing the marketing for drugs," Phillips said, "and it's about time it stopped."

After reports on the activities of various NFP committees, and individual presentations and a panel discussion were conducted on "New Priorities in Legislation and Law Enforcement." Panel members included Dr. William Pollin, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse; Florida Attorney General Jim Smith; Angie Hammock, press secretary for Congressman Billy Lee Evans; and Rick Salwen of the Texas War on Drugs Committee.

Dr. Pollin told participants that they have made a "major contribution" in the "turnaround" of public awareness and in declining patterns of drug use in the United States.

Citing recent research showing a general stabilization and decline of marijuana and other drugs in America, Dr. Pollin told the parents they should view the findings "with very great pride and joy.

"The degree of success — and it's real," Pollin said, "is happening at the same time that indicators of other social problems are moving in the opposite direction."

Attorney General Smith of Florida described major anti-smuggling legislation adopted in that state, and called on federal lawmakers to enact a bill which would deny bond to alleged smugglers awaiting trial.

Describing drugs smuggled through Florida pipelines as a national, not merely a state, problem, Smith told conference participants, "This war should not be ours to fight alone," and asked for greater federal-state cooperation in the battle against smuggling.

Ms. Hammock described activities then under way in the House Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee to repeal the Percy Amendment, which abolished the use of paraquat in marijuana crop eradication (see article and interview, p. 14), and proposed by the War on Drugs Committee to tighten restrictions on head shops and to reduce diversion of prescription drugs into the street market.

At an evening banquet at Peachtree Plaza which concluded the first day's activities, PRIDE national service awards were issued to Congressman Evans and Ms. Hammock, to NFP Treasurer Otto Moulton, and to Tom Adams, Director of NIDA's Pyramid Project for "significant contributions to the National Parents Movement for Drug Free Youth."

H. Ross Perot, computer magnate and chairman of the Texas's War on Drugs Committee, served as featured speaker at the banquet. "The amount of money we spend bringing marijuana into this country," he said, "is about the same amount we spend on OPEC oil." Perot proposed a major escalation in the war on drugs. "We're fooling with the creative potential of our people," he

warned. "If Thomas Edison had been a marijuana user, we wouldn't have gotten the electric light bulb out of him."

The second day of the conference began with a discussion by Dr. Lee Croft of Arizona State University on "The Impact of Marijuana on Inflation," in which he described drugs in general and marijuana specifically as "the single most harmful influence on the U.S. economy."

The drug industry, Croft argued, is bigger than Exxon or General Motors ranking, "only behind education and defense" among U.S. industry. He called on conference participants to join in an economic boycott of all "manifestations of the drug mentality."

Following Dr. Croft's presentation, a panel discussion on "The Impact of Marijuana on Health" was conducted. Panelists included Drs. Conway Hunter, Ian McDonald, and Mark Galanter. Dr. McDonald discussed a new urinalysis assay that enables investigators to detect cannabinoid metabolites up to ten days following use, which generated considerable interest among parents.

Citing the overwhelming emphasis of the conference on marijuana, Dr. Hunter reminded participants not to forget "the number one drug problem — alcoholism. Dr. Galanter agrees. Calling alcohol "a grievously addicting drug," Dr. Galanter implied that marijuana's greatest danger may be that it serves "as a stepping stone to alcoholism."

Phillips' daughter, Mackenzie, described her own history of drug experimentation and addiction. Stating that "drugs were all around me," during her childhood, Ms. Phillips admitted getting "into drugs when I was 16," going "from grass to coke to needles." Eventually, she said, she found herself surrounded by friends who "weren't friends but parasites who fed off my misery and money," and a husband she married for his cocaine connections. Finally, she said, she entered Dr. Gold's program on the advice of her father, and has decided to devote herself entirely to fighting drug abuse. "At this point," she concluded, "I believe I'd walk across the United States if it would help."

The conference concluded at noon Saturday after presentations by Otto Moulton of the NFP Committee of Correspondence, Dr. Ian McDonald, author Peggy Mann, who has chronicled the activities of the parents movement and the case against marijuana for *Reader's Digest* and the *Ladies Home Journal*, and a "kid's panel" (Continued on page 25)

Giant Step

(Continued from page 21)

the past five years on prevention issues related to blacks, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Asian American/Pacific Islanders.

3. Training workshops for parents and families focusing on the organizing of parent groups to fight drug abuse, parenting skills and family development.

It would be a serious mistake, and a great step backward for this field if such programs as those described above cannot continue to serve the states and localities. It is our strong belief and conviction based on our experience that prevention must have a national focus, center, that national leadership and coordination must be continued to allow prevention at last to make some inroads. The five million dollars set aside for prevention at NIDA proposed by this subcommittee will be inadequate to support such programs. In these times when cutting in spending is necessary, and resources will be severely limited at all levels, prevention is our most cost-effective hope. Whatever the ultimate funding the congress proposes for federal drug programs, it is essential that sufficient funds be set aside for prevention.

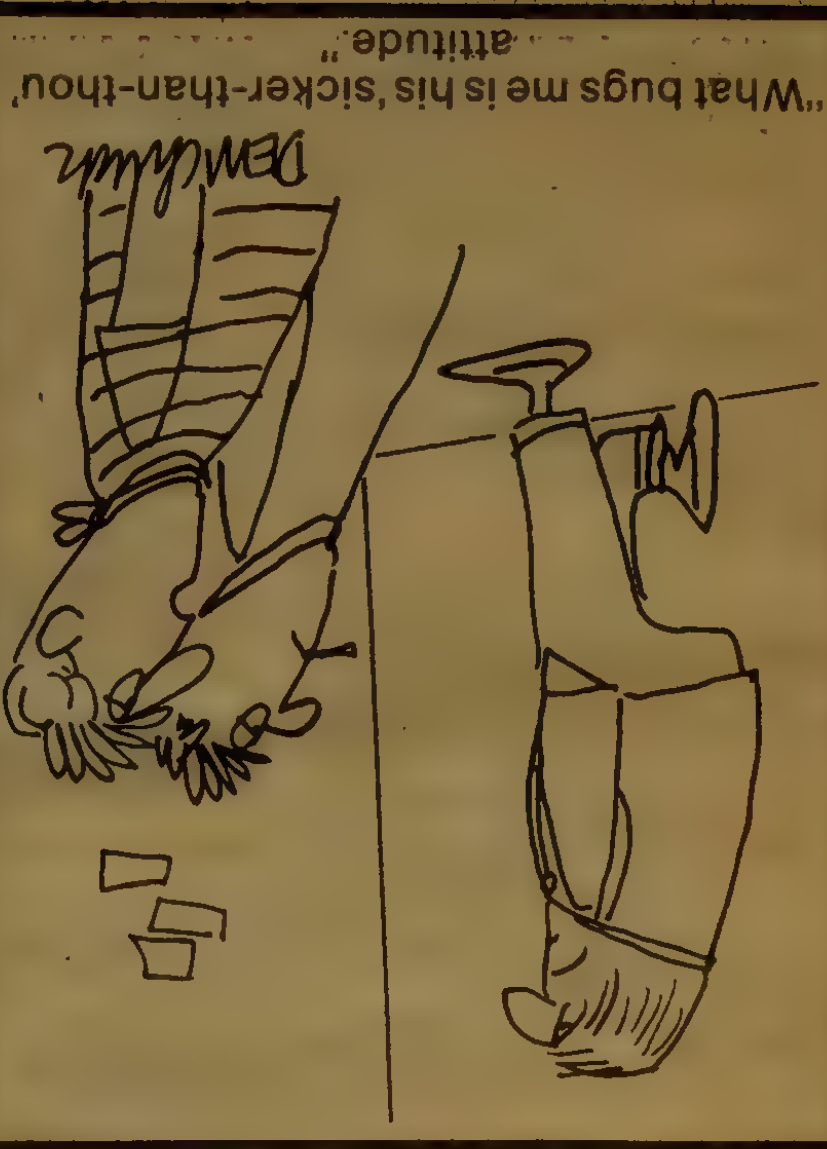
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Parents Conference

(Continued from page 24)

comprising youthful participants who described their activities in an organization called Students Who Care, in Palo Alto, California. Tom Adams, Director of Pyramid West, a NIDA-sponsored project, closed the conference by emphasizing the need for parents to broaden the focus of their activities. While parents, thus far, have "very clearly demonstrated

their political power and capacity to deal with supply reduction," Adams said, they should become more supportive of programs aimed at reducing demand through youth participation. "The test of whether the parents movement has been successful," Adams told the conference, "will be if, in two years, a group of young people from all over the country organize a similar conference to introduce a new organization, 'Youth for Drug-Free Alternatives.'



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Calendar

June 11-12
Management of Organizational Stress in a Community Program, Berkeley, CA. Fee \$65. Contact: Public Health, UC Extension, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, CA 94720, or call (415) 642-1061.

June 15-19
Ohio Drug Studies Institute, Capital University, Columbus, OH. Fee \$75 (includes lodging and meals). Contact: Jan Brecht, Ohio Bureau of Drug Abuse, State Office Tower, 30 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215. (614) 466-1149.

June 21-26
University of Utah School on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependences 30th Annual Session, Salt Lake City. Fee \$125. Contact: U of Utah School on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependences, PO Box 2604, Salt Lake City, UT 84110, or call, (801) 533-7087.

June 23-26
National Youth Workers Conference, Seattle, WA. Contact: Lori Strumpf, National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 502, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 785-0764.

June 29-July 1
Schools, Youth, and Substance Abuse, Kingston, PA. Fee \$200 (includes lodging). Contact: Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, PA 18704.

June 29-July 2
Family Reconstruction Workshop, Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Evie Silverman (612) 332-4474.

August 4-7
Fourth Annual Convention of the National Association of Prevention Professionals, Overland Park, KS. Fee \$95 for members and \$120 for non-members. Contact: NAPP, PO Box 3969, Eugene, OR 97403, or call, (503) 344-0575.

August 9-14
5th Annual Summer Institute of Drug Dependence, Colorado Springs, CO. Contact: The 5th Annual Institute on Drug Dependence, PO Box 2172, Colorado Springs, CO 80901, or call, (303) 634-7943.

August 19-23
32nd Annual Meeting, Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America (ADPA) and the Annual Meeting, National Alcohol and Drug Congress, Dallas, TX. Daily registration fee \$30. Contact: Roger F. Stevenson, Executive Director, ADPA, 1101 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., or Rosemary Madl, President, NADC, 1407 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102.

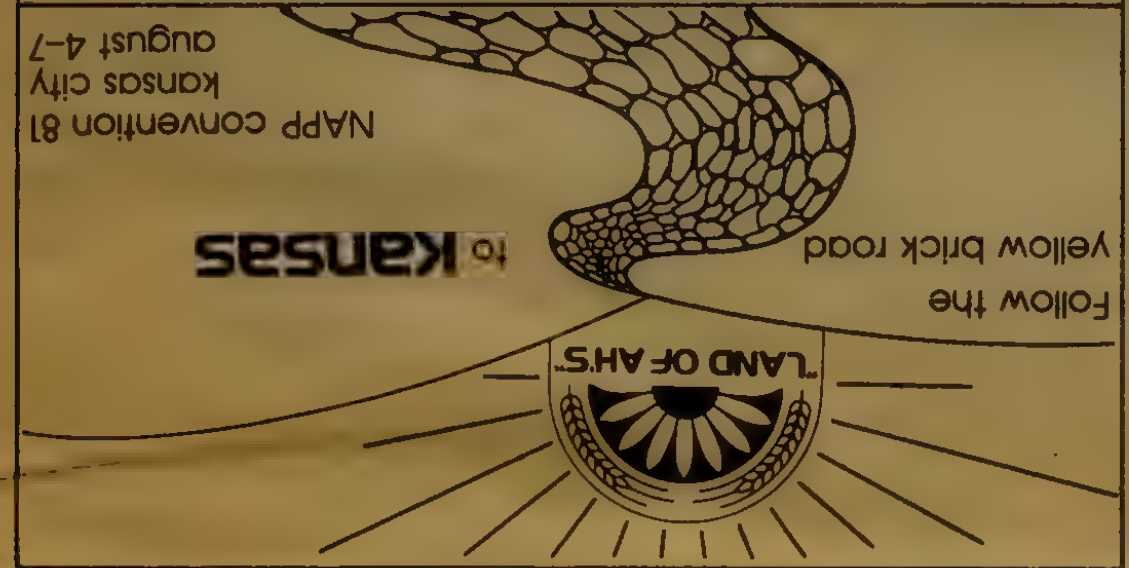
July 12-15
43rd Annual Scientific Meeting on Problems of Drug Dependence, San Francisco. Contact: Leo Hollister, M.D., Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, 1800 University Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301.

July 20-25
Seventh Annual Illinois Teenage Institute on Substance Abuse, Alton Park, Monticello, IL. For high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Fee \$135. Contact: IADDA, 401 West Highland Avenue, Springfield, IL 62704, or call, (217) 528-7335.

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University of Wisconsin's 15th Annual Summer Alcohol and Drug Institute, Madison. Fee \$160 (includes lodging and meals). Contact: UW Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Studies, 322 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon Street, Madison, WI 53706, or call, (608) 263-7020.

June 1-5
Illinois Institute on Drug Abuse, Millikin University, Decatur. Fee \$95 before May 15 (includes lodging and meals). After May 15th, \$125. Contact: Louis Difonso, Illinois Dangerous Drugs Commission, 300 North State Street, Suite 1500, Chicago, IL 60610, or phone, (312) 822-9860.

June 2-16
23rd Annual Summer Workshop on Crime and Justice: New Horizons, Washington, D.C. Fee \$325 per participant, \$150 per spouse. Contact: Crime and Justice: New Horizons, Logistics Department, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1600, Washington, D.C. 20015, or call (301) 654-8338.

June 4-5
Crime and Justice: New Horizons, Washington, D.C. Fee \$325 per participant, \$150 per spouse. Contact: Crime and Justice: New Horizons, Logistics Department, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1600, Washington, D.C. 20015, or call (301) 654-8338.

June 7-12
10th Annual Session of the Southern Oregon Institute of Alcohol Studies, Willamette University, Salem, OR. Contact: Ruthanne Lidman, Coordinator, SOIAS, 2020 Center Street, NE #42, Salem, OR 97301, or phone, (503) 581-9233.

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Americans for Common Sense is a public interest, non-profit organization seeking to restore a rational balance to our political system.

By developing a pragmatic national agenda and taking it to the country through a number of Common Sense grassroots chapters, we will be serving as an effective issue-oriented counter-force to the radical forces alien to our political system.

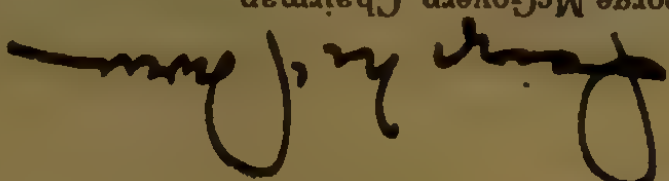
We do not claim to have all the answers, but we believe that working together we can begin to understand the basic questions that must be resolved if our country is to successfully deal with the major difficulties we face. Problems such as the economy, inflation, energy, the federal budget, defense spending and the proper role of government in our system must be part of an ongoing public dialogue and political debate.

We cannot, as a nation, afford to have our political leaders selected on the basis of a narrow band of emotional issues whose resolution, however important, is not central to the future of this country.

We support no candidate, we espouse no political philosophy, we are not partisan — but we do care very deeply about America and we want it to become the great and good land we know it can be.

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Today's weather for residents of Lunar Colonies planning to go outside. There will be no weather and there probably never will be.

Today's high is 300° , low 220° below zero, this will remain throughout the weekend and the next two billion years. For those attending the Sea of Tranquility Space Ball Tournament, there is 30% chance of showers (meteorite). Today's Barometric reading 0. Humidity 0. Wind 0.

One of the most striking pictures of all time was the view of ourselves as one from space. The purpose of HORIZONS DAY is to bring people into that perspective and give us the opportunity to reintroduce ourselves and our neighbors to each other and to a hopeful future.

HORIZONS DAY Saturday, June 26, 1976 Volume 1 no. 1 ©Committee for the Future, 1976

The results of the Horizons Day activities will be fed directly into Congress and to the appropriate congressional and senate committees, thanks to a system devised by congressional staff aides and Dr. Andrew Orke, Horizons Day project manager.

Additionally, recommendations will be classified and sent to appropriate agencies within the executive department and to institutions and agencies in the private sector as appropriate.

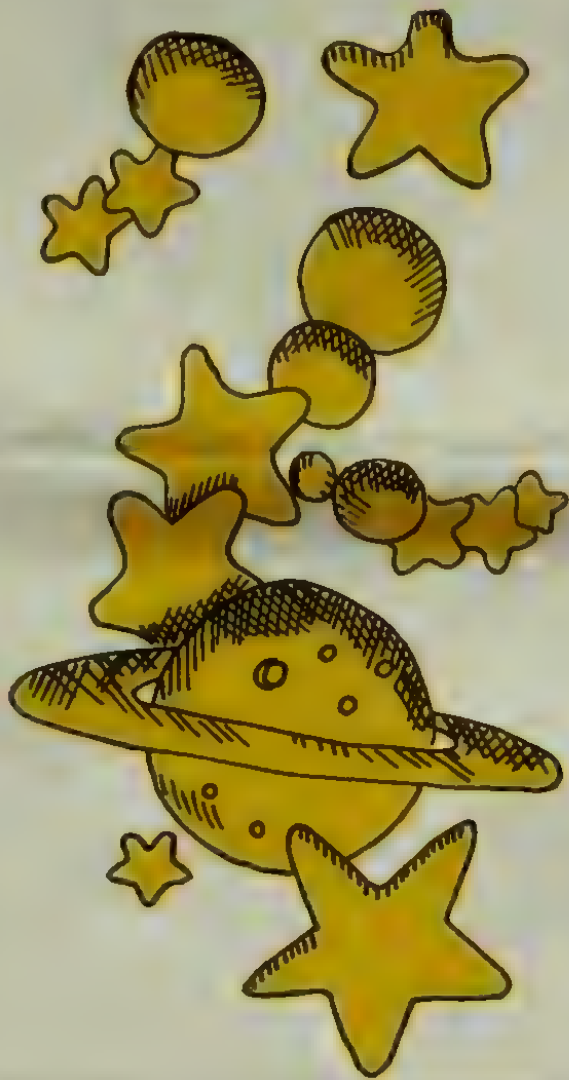
Citizens meeting in Future Assembly are being asked to come with the five best proposals for Century III. At the International SYNCON, held concurrently at the Committee for the Future's Washington Communications Center in the Sheraton Park Hotel, more than 100 assembled experts, laymen and government staff people will be arriving at a comprehensive list of proposals.

Congressional staff aides participating will help word the proposals in proper terms, and direct dissemination to the proper agency. Proposals coming in from around the nation and from national organizations like the League of Women Voters, AAUW and others will be classified, quantified, identified and integrated into the overall proposal package.

Results of Horizons Day will be fed back to the nation through the New Worlds Network to participating PBS and commercial TV and radio stations and the mass media.

SYNCON participants will work in seven task groups—Science and Technology, Social Needs, Environment, Production, Government and Information, Arts, and Nature of Human kind—will develop proposals over a four day period beginning Wednesday, June 23.

Participants from other countries will



work directly with the task groups to provide reaction and response to the proposed U.S. initiatives.

Several Congressmen and Senators will attend the opening session of the SYNCON and will be on hand on Horizons Day evening as the results pour in from around the country. They will respond on television.

Additionally, the leaders of national organizations will be on hand to respond. The SYNCON was moved from Cape Canaveral to Washington, D.C. because of the growing congressional interest in the event and in the process.

The SYNCON and Horizons Day activity will mark the beginning of a continuous process in the Committee's Sheraton Park facility. The Horizons Day hotline will be continued to receive inputs from ongoing citizen's participation projects. A story about the Center, called the New Worlds Network appears elsewhere in this issue.

Both specific goal setting programs and ancillary citizens involvement programs are increasing in large numbers.

Concern for future planning has created such programs as Washington (State) 2000, Iowa 2000, Atlanta 2000, Hawaii 2000.

The state of Minnesota has a comprehensive future planning program tied directly to the State legislature. Oregon too has developed a State wide program of citizens involvement.

In the Federal Government the establishment of the Office of Technological Assessment nearly two years ago was the beginning of bringing futurism into the legislative body.

Horizons Day activity in Columbus, Indiana has stimulated renewed interest in developing both a community and state wide "Hoosier 2000" planning activity. Because of the great interest in the idea, a special Horizons Day Training Day session in Columbus was added to the schedule. Twenty-eight future assembly leaders were trained by Barbara Marx Hubbard, of the Committee for the Future and Dr. Milton

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Emancipation of unique potentials of individuals.

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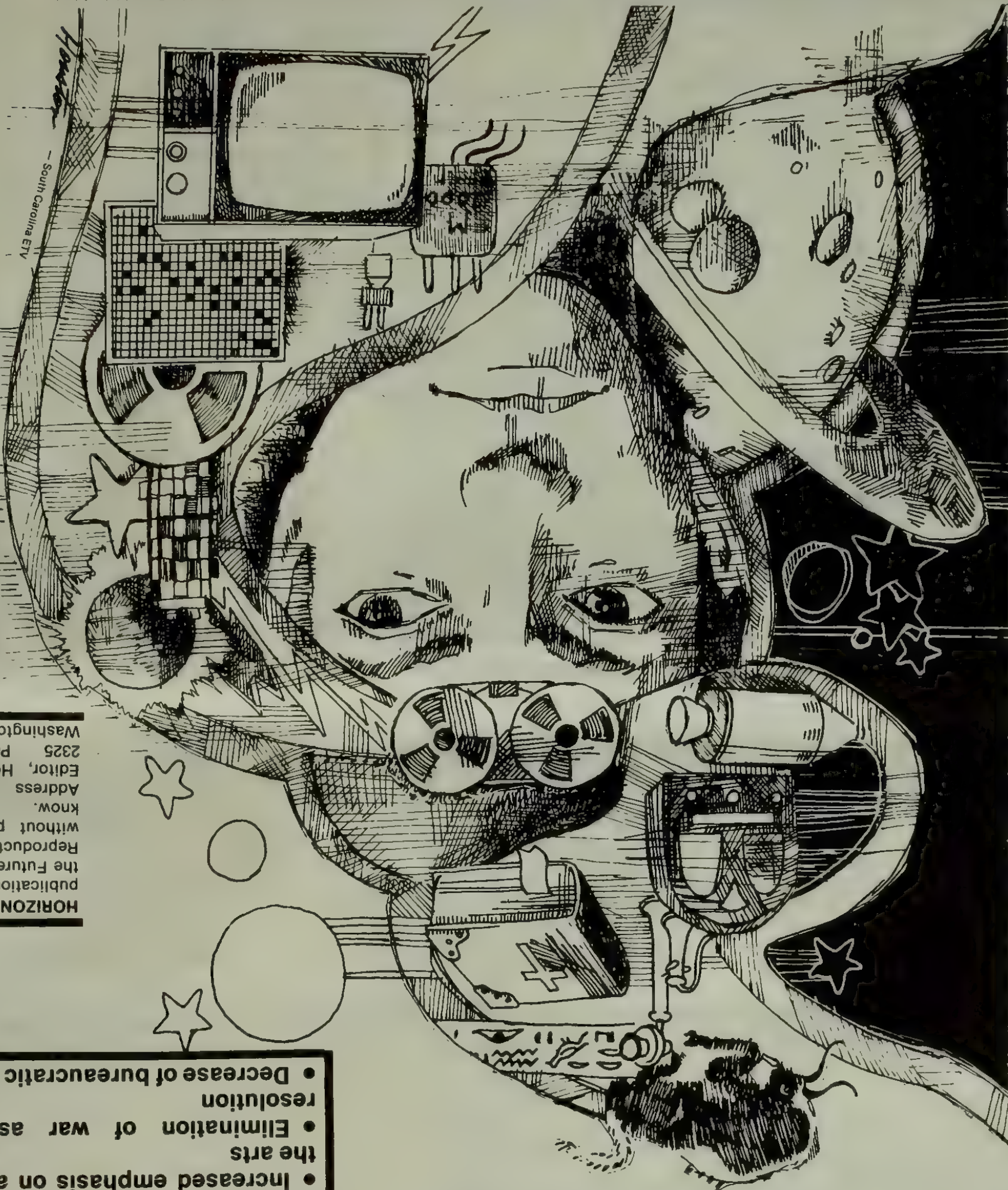
Social:

Opportunity to express one's abilities where most needed within evolving global community; non-coerced mutualization of efforts.

Spiritual:

Conscious participation with creative/evolutionary process in designing our own futures.

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FUTURE THOUGHTS

EDITORS' NOTE

The serious student of the future can rightfully charge that this Horizons Day Extra has not covered the complex subject

matter in depth.

The purpose of this issue, and the purpose of Horizons Day, is to build a wider awareness of the problems and possibilities of the future.

For those who might wish to pursue the subject of the future, and the subjects covered here, there are a growing number of opportunities to do so. The Hotline can

answer your queries and refer you to information sources.

If you recognize a bias in the Extra's stories, you will note the bias is in favor of the positive options for the future. We have

had a decade of gloom and the daily newspaper and TV news can tell you in detail of the problems of the present and the future.

Your comments and questions are welcome.

AVIS TRYS HARDER

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the founder of Avis Rent-A-Car, Warren Avis.

Since selling his firm a decade ago, Avis has spent much of his time, and his money, in studying ways to move society out of its conflict mode.

With his associates in the Avis Research Lab he developed the Shared Participation

KAHN SAYS WE CAN

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So speaker Herman Kahn in the recently published book *The Next 200 Years*. The book was compiled and

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Two uncertainties are emphasized—the threat of thermonuclear war and "misunderstood" technology which

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He lists the energy, food, resource, clean air and water issues as basically

solvable, but not without considerable anxiety and discomfort.

THE AMERICAN EVOLUTION

What was the powerful combination of

circumstances that motivated millions of "ordinary" people from all nations and cultures to cross the seas, and risk their

lives to build a new world?

Is that set of circumstances rising again? The answer is YES...almost.

The circumstances 200 years ago:

First, DISCONTENT WITH THE PRES-

ENT—a rising intolerance among many people for the religious, political, social,

economic restraints suffered for generations.

Second, VISION—attribution for the

future, open horizons, a Declaration of Independence, where anyone could work to

grow, freely. This vision fueled the dominant discontent, stimulating action.

Third, then, is ACTION INDIVIDUALS CAN TAKE to overcome the discontent

and to participate in changing their own futures.

How does that situation compare with ours today?

Discontent we've got...in abundance! Millions of people are not satisfied with the

present, whether they are unjustly excluded from the "system" or uncomfortable stuck in it—underused within the large

faceless bureaucracies of modern society. Among advantaged and disadvantaged alike

there is a profound uneasiness that something is wrong. Frustration is gathering the

energy for constructive change.

What appears to be lacking today are the other two elements present in the past

200 years...vision of the future and opportunity for individual participation in

change. However in fact, both vision and methods of participation are now surfacing

content, can build new worlds on earth and new worlds in space—an open future for all

process to enable groups to come to consensus in a short period of time.

He is evangelistic about his process and about the need to "get things together."

The use of his process in the Horizons Day effort is the first wide-spread use in the purely social/political arena.

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Some Energy Comments

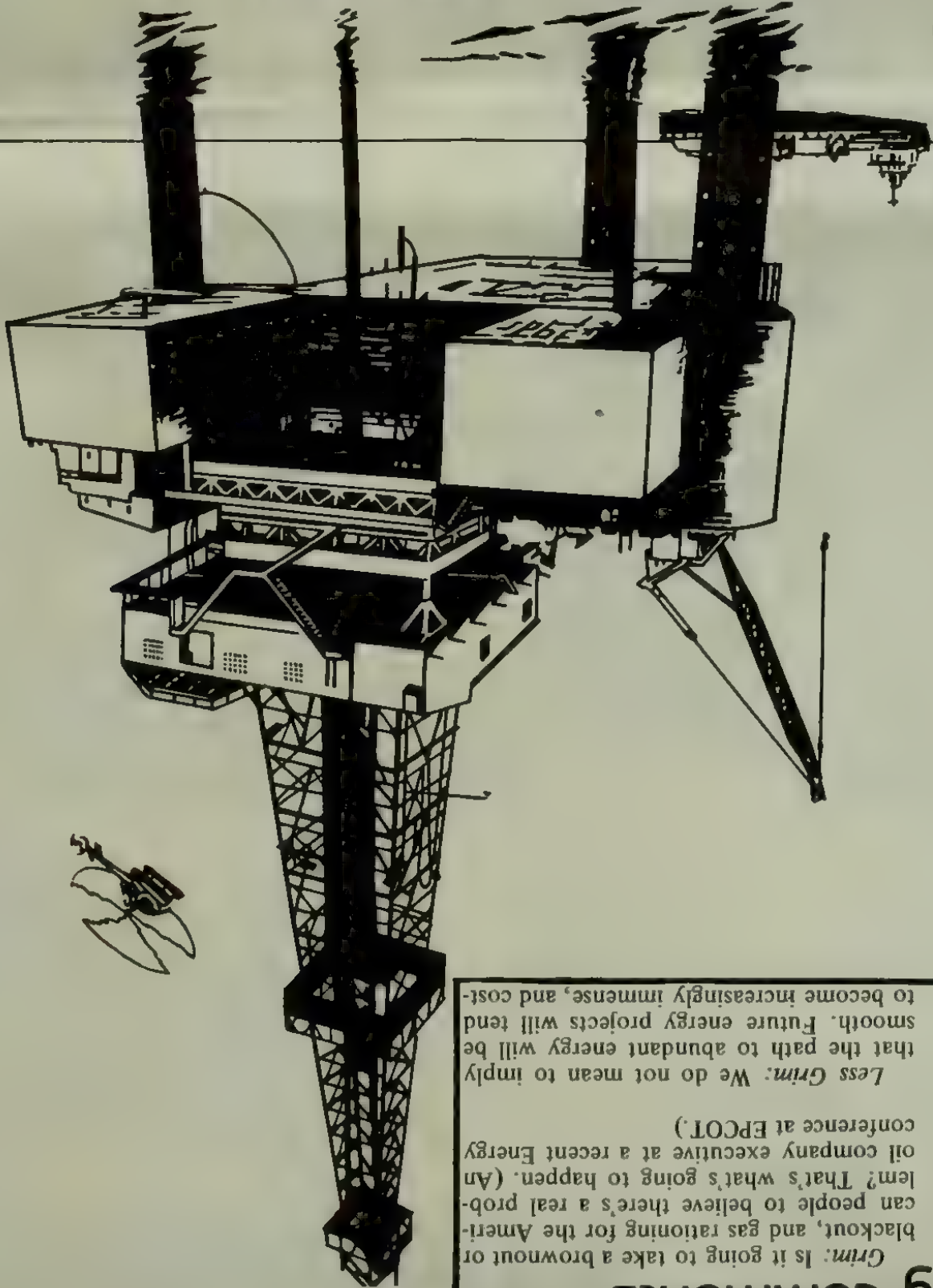
Grim: Is it going to take a brownout or blackout, and gas rationing for the American people to believe there's a real problem? That's what's going to happen. (An oil company executive at a recent Energy conference at EPICOT.)

Ungrim: Except for temporary fluctuations caused by bad luck or poor management, the world need not worry about energy shortages or costs in the future. (Herman Kahn in *The Next 200 Years*.)

Less Grim: We do not mean to imply that the path to abundant energy will tend to become increasingly immense, and cost-

SOME IDEAS on energy and the future

1. Develop energy conservation program with people equitable, with incentives and penalties.
2. Establish reward program for inventions and solutions.
3. Rally science and technology community to the problem on the scale of the Manhattan project rather than as a "business as usual" basis.
4. Establish high level authority (including citizen participation) to review energy suggestions, such as solar energy from space, out of the reaches of vested bureaucratic and industry interests.



ENERGY

KEY TO A CHOICEFUL FUTURE

crisis was, and had long been, a subject in the more thoughtful chambers of those concerned for the future.

But a short war, a political/economic sanction and a gasoline shortage a year later, put E-N-E-R-G-Y into the household

lexicon.

And then came a Federal Energy Agency, an ERDA (Energy Research and Development Administration), a Congressional Energy Policy and an Administration

Environmentalists, a charge by consumer advocates of a giant conspiracy among the oil companies—and higher prices for fuel

The papers written on the subject, the debates on the best strategies, the lack of a coherent policy, and a plan for alternative energy source development has created a

confused public attitude.

But, as the Atlantic Richfield Tricentennial program indicates, Energy is high on the list of concerns. In a recent Evening

News Broadcast, Walter solemnly warned that the known reservoir of oil would last only 35 more years. The piece that followed on the news was not about alternative

cycle

... Quickly finding new and better ways to get oil and gas out of the ground

... Developing economic means to convert coal and shale oil to synthetic fuels

... Stimulating broader use of solar heating and cooling

... Expanding exploitation of geothermal resources

Critics of ERDA and the Government

Energy policies abound. The recent referendum on nuclear energy in California

reflects a growing opposition to the proposed nuclear development plan: advocates

of alternative sources make exaggerated claims; the entire issue has heightened the

debate on growth-nongrowth to the degree that it is becoming a moral issue.

As the '76 Political campaign moves into high gear with its own galvanized rhetoric on issues, most of the candidates and

party mechanisms rely on the voters' forgetfulness of past campaigns and past issues

to avoid embarrassing confrontations.

There was little hurrah about E-N-E-R-G-Y in '72 even though the impending

Most experts agree that renewable, non-polluting energy sources will be developed within the next 20-25 years, and that the near term energy supply will be adequate, though strict conservation methods will

have to be established.

ERDA, in its most recent update of the

national Energy R & D plan has singled out conservation for increased attention, and

emphasizes that the elevation of conservation is a major change in the plan. The

report states it costs less to save a barrel of oil than to buy it and that each barrel

saved means one barrel not imported.

ERDA's report is not aimed directly at the individual consumer, but at the need to

develop conservation technologies. ERDA predicts that "by the year 2000 such technologies would permit local energy consumption to be 25% less than it would be

without their adoption."

Further, and logically, the reports say that conservation will help provide time to

develop new sources to "replace our finite and dwindling supplies of oil and gas which

now account for more than 75% of our energy."

ERDA holds to its priorities of development of these new sources: solar electric energy, nuclear fusion and nuclear fission

in the form of the breeder reactor.

Near term energy demands, according to ERDA, will be met by coal, conventional nuclear power, solar heating and cooling,

geothermal, and oil shale.

ERDA listed six key initiatives along with conservation:

... Private sector development of a complete light water nuclear reactor fuel

ENERGY FROM SPACE

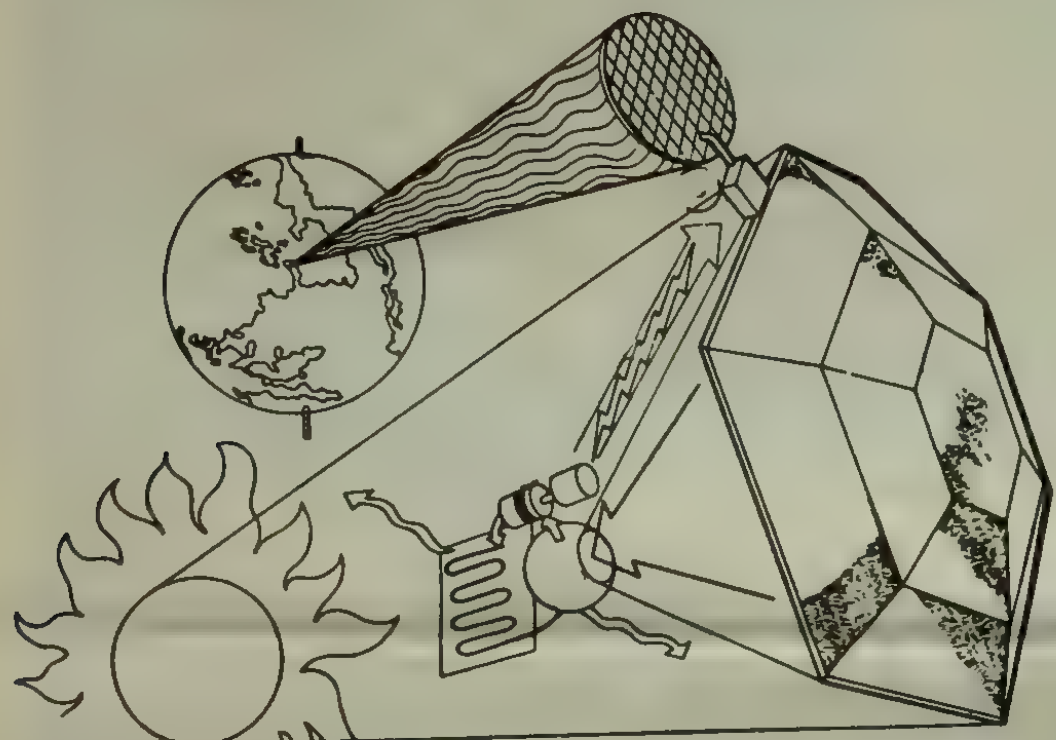
A solar power plant in a geosynchronous orbit could collect solar energy at maximum efficiency. It would be illuminated over 99 per cent of the time by sunlight unattenuated by Earth's atmosphere or weather (even on a clear day, sunlight at ground level is only about 65 per cent of its intensity above the atmosphere). In space, the collector can be aimed directly at the Sun, maximizing its effectiveness.

A heat engine converter is shown. Sunlight would be concentrated by the collector into a cavity, providing heat for a set of helium gas turbines. The satellite's alternators would be driven by Brayton cycle turbines typical of present-day jet aircraft. But, unlike a jet's turbine which vents off fuel-heated air after it turns the engine's fan, the Powersat turbine would use the Sun as its only fuel and operate on a closed loop. Helium would be heated in the cavity, pass through the turbines, then flow through a space radiator where the helium's heat would be rejected. The helium then would return to the cavity to begin the cycle. Electric power is routed to a phased array RF generator where it is converted to a narrow microwave beam at 2450 Mhz by high-efficiency crossed-field amplifiers (amplifrons).

The beam can be directed to any desired load point visible from the satellite, which appears stationary relative to Earth's surface. At the load point, the power beam is reconverged to DC electric power by a fixed receiving antenna about five miles in diameter. A

The Sun is reflected by steerable focusing mirrors into a thermal cavity on the tower. This thermal energy powers a heat engine that generates electricity. The solar reflecting mirrors are 23 feet in diameter, and the tower is 95 feet taller than the Washington Monument. The 100 mile-an-hour winds, provide environmental protection for the lightweight mirrors.

Boeing Engineering and Construction is doing concept work on the mirrors for both the Energy Research and Development Administration and Electric Power Research Institute.



LIFESTYLES

Item: A "back to the land" movement been advocated as a major strategy in developing an energy program. This view of a "low energy" lifestyle includes the return to more manual labor, tool farming, reduction of motor vehicles. Advocates say the lifestyle is preferable, conducive to establishing community ties; healthier, physically and mentally, more in tune with nature.

Reaction:

1. Okay for those once in the "rat race" who prefer a more simple life.

2. Undesirable to several generations of Americans who spent lifetimes to move themselves and descendants from the hard work and drudgery of the farm and manual labor.

3. Questioned by the developing world who see lowered productivity of developed world as inimical to their chances for development.

Choiceful Future:

Encourage those who desire low energy lifestyle to pursue it. Develop energy and growth policies to provide greatest choice for all. Vigorously pursue development of renewable no polluting energy sources as national priority.

ERDA ACTS

Selection of 34 non-residential buildings in 22 states and the Virgin Islands for installation of solar heating and/or cooling systems was announced by Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration.

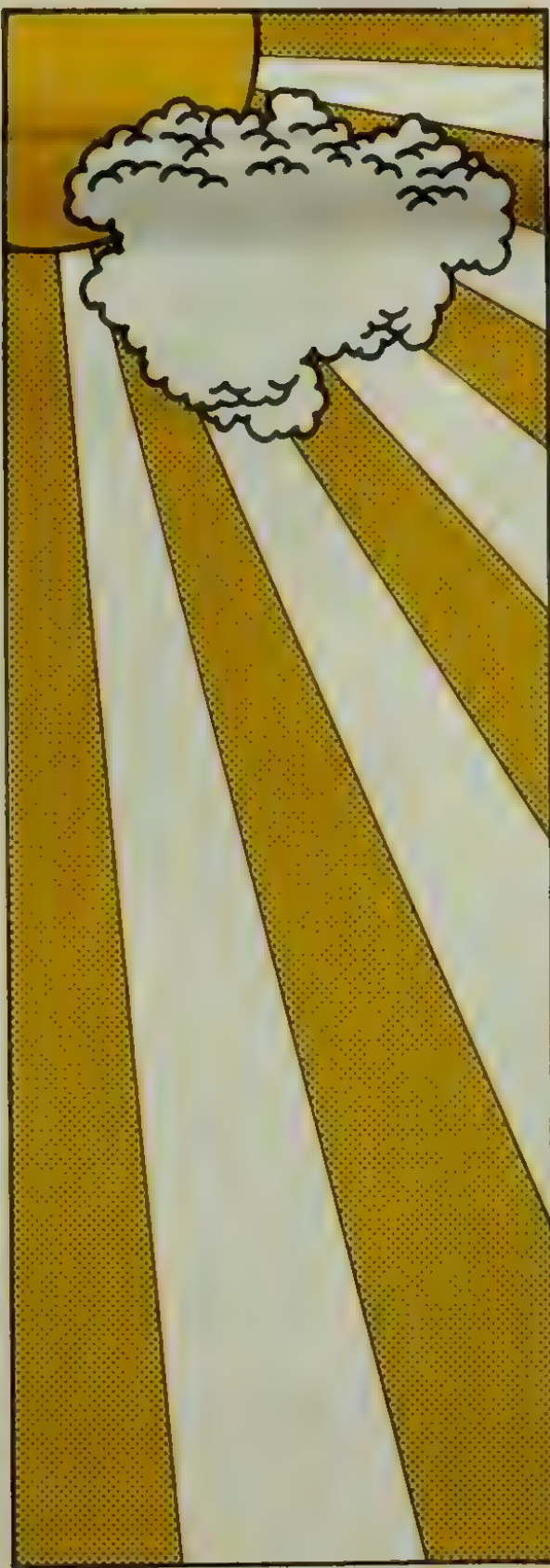
"Because of the exceptionally high quality of the proposals submitted to ERDA, we have selected 50 per cent more projects than anticipated and have allocated \$7.5 million to fund them," Dr. Seamans announced. "This expansion of the first cycle of our non-residential program should help us move more quickly toward the national goal of demonstrating that solar energy is practical for heating and cooling of buildings," he said.

The 130 submittals came from 85 organizations, approximately 75 of which are small businesses. "It cannot be assumed that we have identified all solar heating and cooling systems that are technically acceptable," Dr. Marvin said, "since the responses were completely voluntary and some manufacturers may not have responded."

The projects include ten office buildings, four schools, three hotels or motels, two fire stations, two factories, one hospital, one laboratory, one library, and miscellaneous other buildings.

A complete list of the 34 projects selected for contract negotiation by ERDA can be obtained by writing:

ERDA
Washington, D.C.
20545



Ocean Magnesium

The idea of using magnesium as a source of energy is nothing really new. But currently, the idea remains just that—an idea.

Magnesium liberates intense amounts of heat and light energy when burned in air to form magnesium oxide (MgO). It is nearly as good a fuel as coal, yielding approximately 5,900 calories per gram (of magnesium), while the approximate heating value for coal (bituminous) is 7,200 calories per gram. Furthermore, magnesium is a much cleaner, easier, and convenient burning substance than coal.

By far, the largest source of magnesium is the oceans of the world. While seawater is only about 0.13% magnesium, this proportion remains quite constant and represents an almost inexhaustible source of supply — approximately 12,000,000,000 pounds of magnesium per cubic mile of seawater. Magnesium energy could be harnessed for use in almost any situation where coal, wood, or gasoline is used today, even to run the family car. The only major obstacle yet to be overcome is the high cost of extracting the metal from the sea. Dow Chemical Company currently utilizes special facilities to do the job, but the cost of extraction is still much, much higher than the cost for coal or gasoline.

Harold Pallatz, of Melbourne, Florida, is one of the numerous individuals who has developed a car engine which will run very efficiently on magnesium. He explains, "The use of seawater to power cars is easy. We can get magnesium right now from the sea. With geothermal power to help in the magnesium extraction, we could have great stores of the metal produced. The metal will burn in air (in powder or wire form) and this heat can be used to drive cars. The present cost of the metal is higher than gas, but this—using earth power—can be greatly reduced."

According to current estimates, if all the magnesium present in the oceans was extracted and used in the production of energy, the United States would have all the energy it needed for the next 10,000 years; no other source of energy would have to be relied upon. Most importantly, the majority of experts agree that the extraction of magnesium from the seas would have a negligible effect upon the environment.

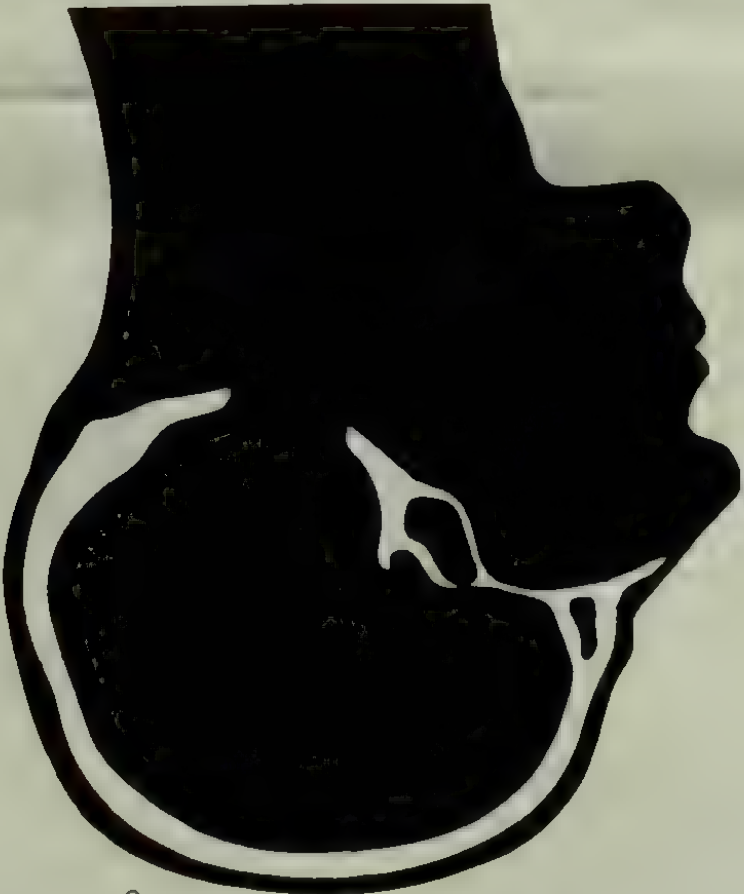
Inevitably, man will soon be turning to the oceans for answers to our present problems. For years, decades, centuries man has neglected to look at the great potential the oceans hold in store. Soon, during a time of serious crisis, the mining of the oceans for magnesium may become a reality. Oceanic magnesium might well be "the fuel of the future."

The 20% Brain

Transcendental Meditation, of which no one had ever heard a few years ago, is now a multi-million dollar business, with millions of people practicing in the USA, and many more worldwide.

Although all forms of individual growth techniques are controversial to some extent, EST has created more than its share of controversy. Standing for Erhard Seminar Training, EST combines abusive language and physical discomfort in two extremely intense group encounters over two consecutive weekends. Proponents say it changed their lives, opponents say it was insulting and a total waste of time.

As social systems become more complex, it is natural to see an increasing emphasis on just how the individual relates to his or her environment, to fellow human beings, and to him- or herself. The question of "WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?" has been with us since man appeared, and will no doubt be with us in the future. More people seem to be asking this question now, mainly because they no longer have to deal with simple survival needs. The challenge for the future is to design systems, which supply the basic needs of everyone, allowing all of us the luxury of contemplating, and perhaps discovering, the universe.



TV TEACHERS

textile industry lobbyist, wanted South Carolina to have better education. Finally, after persistent effort, the South Carolina General Assembly agreed to set up a one year project in Dreher High School. The school had 1000 students, 80% of whom were poor. The school had no TV hook-up to call teachers in other schools have a closed circuit phone and ately 502 of South Carolina public regular broadcast channels. Approximately, five for hospitals, and eight schools, five for hospitals, and eight

ETV produces programs for industrial cities.

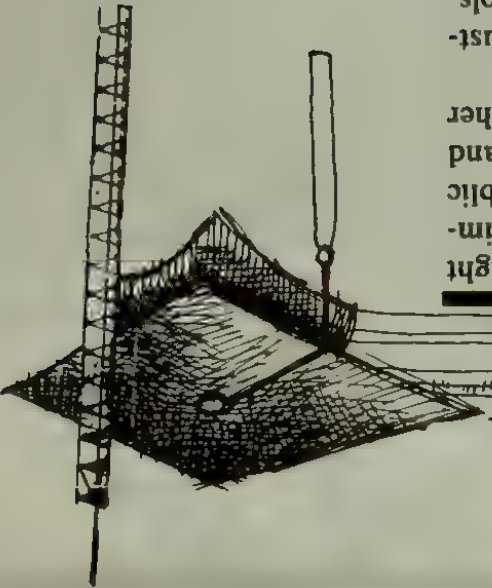
ries and hospitals, as well as schools. They guarantee industries that they will supply them with skilled labor, if they locate their factory in South Carolina. And of course, the skilled labor is trained with the help of ETV. Last year, 305 industries purchased or rented ETV's programs, with 110 of those in South Carolina. As a result of ETV, both education and industry in the state were

boosted. Furthermore, South Carolina was the

first state to use a satellite for its communications. Next fall, NASA has agreed to schedule twenty hours a week on the satellite for ETV.

teachers broadcast their classrooms live, to help keep the energy level up. For as

one Rock Hill student said, "I realize the course work is the important commodity in this instance. However the instructor must have the talent to hold his audience. Otherwise, there is an urge to get up and leave the room, just as you do at home when the commercials are on the tube."



INNER SPACE

Most experts now agree that the human being uses only a small percentage of his mental capacities—estimates ranging from five to fifteen percent.

In viewing the human achievement, the question is; "what could we do if we doubled our mental capacities?"

Growing knowledge about the human brain and how it works has led to some amazing discoveries of techniques to increase that mental capacity.

One of the foremost experts in the field is Dr. Jean Houston, Director of the Mind Research Foundation in Ramona, N.Y. The tall, talented, attractive Jean, and her accomplished husband Dr. Robert Masters have pursued an extensive non-drug study of altered states of consciousness, accelerated mental process, time distortion, alternate cognizing modes, imagistic thinking, the effects of audio-visual environments, bio-feedback training, the programming of dreams, the psychology of creative processes, and the laboratory study of religious and peak experiences.

She has created an intensive training program called the "Psychonaut" program, designed, in her words, "To put the first man on earth."

Subjects who have undergone the training have found their creative abilities greatly enhanced particularly in being able to accomplish more work in much less time.

The training is designed to bring out the latent capacities of the body, mind and psyche. Dr. Houston points out these capacities are not evolutionary, some time in the future, but are given to us as children, progressively forgotten.



As a result, more courses were added the next year, and more schools after that. In 1960, Cauten, with help from South Carolina, created the South Carolina Educational Television Commission (ETV) in Colombia, and is now the president.

With one closed circuit channel to work with, Cauten broadcast three subjects to five schools. ETV was the first statewide network to combine closed circuit and broadcasting. Today, ETV has extended to six closed circuit channels for public and technical success.

textile industry lobbyist, wanted South Carolina to have better education. Finally, after persistent effort, the South Carolina General Assembly agreed to set up a one year project in Dreher High School. Cauthen's son, Henry C. Cauthen, who was program director for WIS-TV, was selected to be the project's director. Two courses, French and Geometry, were conducted on television. Students became amazingly interested and learned more. The project was a

Would you rather watch TV or stare at your teacher's scribble on the blackboard? In South Carolina, students can do both. A statewide network of closed circuit and regular broadcast television has been set up for their educational system.

Other innovations are occurring in art technology, such as Xeroxography and holography. A Xeroxograph is made by placing different objects over the machine's glass eye and then pushing the "start" button. A variety of techniques can be obtained by moving the objects around when the camera is on, or lifting the cover before it shuts off. Furthermore, the Electronic Revolution can boost the accessibility of already-existing entertainment. Through satellites and cable links, citizens may be able to obtain a World-Wide TV Guide, select any program, and have it translated into any language on a television at home.

The future holds unpredictable possibilities. Perhaps the futuristic choir will be a symphony and voices together . . . all played by one very talented robot.

Conceive:

An astrological future of music which is affected by such inputs as the Uranus-Pluto configuration that will take place in 1994-5? This might suggest a complete and total revolution or transformation. The effects of such a configuration might be similar to those the first manned landing on the moon had on the space program.

Evaluate:

Expressions of appreciation for our musical preferences have come in the form of awards, praise, and applause for the various stars and idols of all ages. Now, computerized sales figures indicate a non-human technical recognition which has gained significant value in the music world. But what will the new forms of expression be like when machines which now turn out crude poetry and music as composer and performer become the audience as well?

Art, skill, technical quality and appreciation for music will thrive in the future. Our total creative capacity is entering a new age. The waltz may be the same but our partners will change. Chamber music and classical styles will offer themselves to a new audience, perhaps in space, thus allowing a magnificent frontier to evolve in a timeless and non-fad environment where past, present and future synthesize in one's mind sent and future synthesize in one's mind. Technologically the story still waits to be heard, through synthesizers, image transformers and audience demands. Listening will be only one element of what's in store. Application of scientific breakthroughs, medical uses, and the synergistic effects of artistic expression will all be a part of the music of the future. The sounds of peaceful harmony are on the horizon . . . for within the universe there exist sounds of silence that when played back, create a concert of beauty, harmony, love, and awareness that man will continue to quest for. The music of the future has many followers already, who regard man and machine as one. There exist no boundaries, only new and exciting frontiers to look toward and listen to in the future.

Holography uses the laser beam to reproduce a photograph with a three-dimensional effect. Even though a photograph has a flat surface, a hologram shows many sides of a figure. In the future, holography could expand into 3-D TV and movies.



THE SOUND OF THE FUTURE

With the amplification of technology. Stan as creative director and the computer as artist, computer-created films and television shows or videographs as they are produced. Record companies use the computer to invent songs, and dance steps have been designed by computer readouts. VanDerBeek is extending the creative effort of a Xerox Telecopier, a telephone, and a man named Stan VanDerBeek. VanDerBeek placed the art into a telecopier and transmitted it to six different places, using a standard telephone and a conference call hook-up. This recent breakthrough in the arts makes it possible for the artist to be elsewhere than where his product is being created, or in effect, he can be in two places at once.

Stan VanDerBeek is a pioneer in the experimental emergence of artechnology, the synthesis of the creativity of art and

For centuries, musicians have done their best to put their melodies and rhythms into forms that would affect people as their physical bodies, toes tapping, fingers snapping, facial expressions revealing their inner feelings, with tear ducts pumping and hearts pounding. This counterpoint to musical rhythm. VanDerBeek will hold true for the generations of musicians, composers, and listeners to come. What the future does hold, that previous generations had no inkling of, are the technological and cultural developments to be utilized in music.

By applying proven technical forms such as the mass media capabilities of television, radio, and a wide variety of electronic reproduction methods with new advances in laser technology, holography, biological and environmental applications and the synthetic music forms on the horizon, we arrive at a set of complex, innovative prototypes which may usher in a completely new era of music. The forms may already be here, merely sitting on the shelves waiting for continued research and development interests. The future of music holds many promising results given an interested public and the approval of innovation for the sake of art.

But in the arts, any technological advancement or application is an expensive ordeal, not only in terms of production but in its understanding by the masses and its effects on their values. Highly technical and scientific applications can create intricate problems on multiple levels. Can we reach a point where the ear can hear only so much? Is there a point at which the expenses of research, development, marketing and final presentation of music no longer enhances its effects? Or will we uncover additional methods of musical motivation?

Listen:

With the obvious technical advancements in reproducing music, it may be difficult for our ears to cope with future refinements. Thus, new techniques which allow a total hearing/sensing to take place in specially-built sight/sound environments will become more and more common.

Imagine:

A total musical piece comprised of performing Artists all around the globe interlinked by a computer maestro that synthesizes the sound values of individual international performers and places them into a real-time musical composition, no longer hampered by geographical boundaries or political and cultural.

Could brain wave music be packaged so that appropriate sounds can be used medically, to combat "the blues," increase energy, heighten love, or increase man's appreciation and awareness of being alive?

Examine:

Might the future be less a time for musical odysseys into the new than a beginning of a synthesis, a gathering up of what the past has offered creating a limitless musical language arising from the fragmented eras and styles that are presented all around us today?

Art, skill, technical quality and appreciation for music will thrive in the future. Our total creative capacity is entering a new age. The waltz may be the same but our partners will change. Chamber music and classical styles will offer themselves to a new audience, perhaps in space, thus allowing a magnificent frontier to evolve in a timeless and non-fad environment where past, present and future synthesize in one's mind sent and future synthesize in one's mind. Technologically the story still waits to be heard, through synthesizers, image transformers and audience demands. Listening will be only one element of what's in store. Application of scientific breakthroughs, medical uses, and the synergistic effects of artistic expression will all be a part of the music of the future. The sounds of peaceful harmony are on the horizon . . . for within the universe there exist sounds of silence that when played back, create a concert of beauty, harmony, love, and awareness that man will continue to quest for. The music of the future has many followers already, who regard man and machine as one. There exist no boundaries, only new and exciting frontiers to look toward and listen to in the future.

REVERSE of the Great Seal

It was placed on the reverse of the one dollar bill in 1935. Our government has rejected it for various reasons. It is a mystery to them. Write to them, and you'll be surprised how little they know about its meaning. Their opinion is expressed by Prof. Elliot Norton, of Harvard. He stated it was a "dull masonic emblem". Masonic it is - dull it is not. Modern historians have unanimously rejected it, but the young are adopting it as a symbol for the return to the basic philosophy which founded America - "We reject Tyranny. We desire to live in Liberty, Fraternity, Equality."

Here are some interesting facts that are relative to the reverse side of the Great Seal that you should know, but which are not to be found in any traditional history book. The reverse of the Great Seal is a masonic emblem. Why? Because over 50 of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons and Rosicrucians. This is very important, for Masonry was, and still is, very concerned with the esoteric sciences such as astrology, numerology, tarot, cabala, symbolism, etc. It is known that both Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were not only Masons, but astrologers. It is from the esoteric point of view that we should regard the reverse of the Great Seal, for the founders of this nation, as well as those who took part in the designing of the Great Seal, were

The two mottoes "Annuit Coepit" and "Novus Ordo Seclorum", which mean "He prospers our undertaking" and "New Order of the Ages" respectively, are both very important. "Annuit Coepit" states that the founders were aware that America was part of the Diving Plan, and that it was favored for a great undertaking - the creation of the brotherhood of the Ages, refers to the rejection of a monarchical system for one of democracy. In 1776, this was a monumental break with humanity's control by government. "Ages" refers to the golden, silver, bronze, and iron ages; and one of these is the Great Year of



For an astrological indication of what is to come let us look to the three outer planets of our solar system. These slow moving bodies, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto, are said to describe societal events and mass consciousness. Looking at their locations on July 4, 1976 in relation to July 4, 1776, may give some insights into our next hundred years.

Uranus, modern ruler of the sign of Aquarius, is associated with change, massive, large scale, even revolutionary. It was discovered by modern science in the 1780's just after the American and

before the French Revolutions. In general, it stands for individualism, scientific explorations, and a strong humanitarian outlook. Its influence is particularly strong in America since it rules over the sign of Aquarius, home of the Moon in America's birth chart. After all, this is the land where the rugged individual is hero, where science has ruled supreme, and where all of humanity has come together in one large melting pot.

On July 4th, Uranus is in the sign of Scorpio where it is said to be exalted, or at its best. Here its lightning quick impulse is slowed down, made more subtle, channeled more deeply. Scorpio is a sign associated with birth, death and rebirth, and offers much to a country standing on the brink of great changes. It opens the way to a new understanding of death, birth and rebirth. Specifically, Uranus in Scorpio stands for breakthroughs in science and medicine, varying degrees of social upheaval to correct wrongs. In general, it reminds us that

HOROSCOPE AMERICA'S THIRD CENTURY

even if old forms must die off, the ideal which created them lives on and shall give birth to new vehicles for its expression.

Neptune, mythological King of the Sea, lifts mankind's awareness into the more fluid, spiritual realms where the hard lines of earth reality dissolve away. At America's birth it was in the sign of Virgo, where it is said to be in detriment for it does not blend well with Virgo's tendency to be analytical and puritanical. Certainly our early Puritanical beginnings have held little appeal to modern Americans. Now Neptune is in the sign of Sagittarius where it exerts greater freedom for journeys into philosophical and religious realms.

Today, under the influence of Neptune in Sagittarius, we see a new trend at work. America is seeking its spiritual values. Men of religious and spiritual concern such as Jimmy Carter and Jerry Brown are rising high on the political horizon. Is it only a passing phase?

Plato - 26,000 years. The Aquarian Age is 1/12, or one part of 26,000 years. The changes taking place in the USA today reflect the coming of the Age of Aquarius, and emphasize altruism, brotherhood and synthesis, as distinct from greed, separation and division.

All of these interpretations can be drawn from the study of Masonry and Rosicrucianism. Modern historians may continue to reject them, for they are unfashionable - for the moment. Those

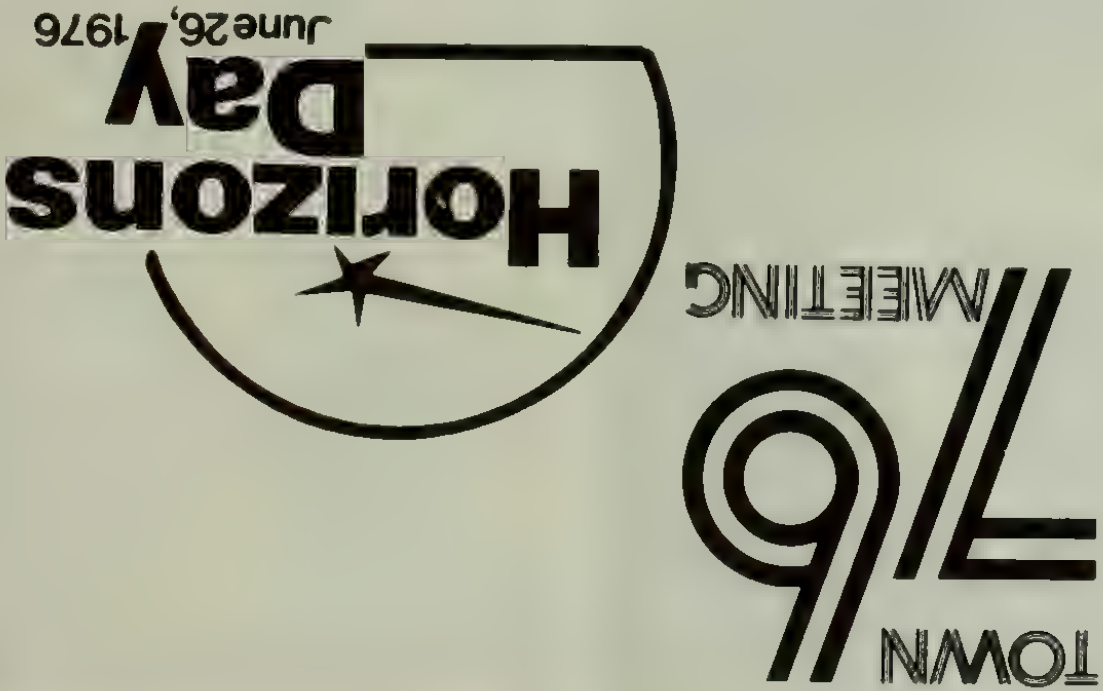
Perhaps, but Neptune will be in Sagittarius for a number of years to come and its presence there on July 4th may well offer a clue as to the realms we will be exploring during the next hundred years.

The last and most elusive of the outer planets is Pluto, mythological King of the Underworld. He signifies changes which start at the depths of a being and slowly and painstakingly emerge to the outer world where we can see them. In the course of his action, all that is of the darkness can be brought to the light, all that is negative can be transformed into positive, and all that is dying can be restored to life again.

At the time of its birth, this country was marked by Pluto being in Capricorn, placing a large emphasis on the power of government and corporate structure. Now Pluto is in the sign of Libra, and establishing partnerships, especially



from TATUM to OOMBULGURRI all in a days work for ICA



June 26, 1976

Tatum, a thriving town of 700 in East Texas is planning a Town Meeting as a part of Town Meeting '76, an official Bicentennial project—the Aborigines Community in Northwest Australia is building its first housing.

Both are projects of a Chicago based organization called the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA).

The ICA global program, involving thousands of volunteers, seeks and receives little attention from the media and government institutions.

This amazing effort began about ten years ago when a Methodist minister named Joseph Wesley Mathews and a small group of volunteers moved into the heart of Chicago's black ghetto.

Mathews involved the residents in a process to develop achievable goals using the resources within the Community. The project was dubbed "The Fifth City" and became a model for community development experiments now being carried on in poverty centers around the world. The ICA calls these efforts Social Demonstrations.

As more people become involved in the Chicago activity, Mathews with great imagination and great effort, enlisted support from man areas—business, foundations, individuals and church groups. He became a master recruiter of helpers and, with his growing volunteer staff, a scrounger of great achievements to obtain the "resources in kind" and money to support the ambitious, but low-budget, operation.

In time, the Kemper Insurance Company gave the group an eight story building on Chicago's North side, and the program, operating under the name of the Ecumenical Institute became the ICA—complete with comprehensive training programs and the establishment of field operations with full time help in volunteers in 60 cities around the United States.

The ICA looks to its "Guardians" for program development and guidance, for expert services and support. More than 500 volunteers serve as Guardians in the U.S., coming together on weekends twice a year in the Chicago center, in what ICA calls a "Consult," to check progress on programs and develop new projects. Another 500 Guardians from many nations of the world meet in "Consults" in places like Singapore, London, Tokyo, and Lapu Lapu in the Philippines.

Field operations are organized into "Houses" where five to six people spend full time on ICA work. The "Houses" are supported by other ICA volunteers, some of whom live in, with outside jobs—contributing a major share of their personal income to the effort.

Full time ICA staff people are posted around the world as they are needed. Those with children may send them to school at the Chicago center, while serving in overseas posts.

No religious ideology is expressed in any way in the programs of the ICA. However, unlike most social development programs, the ICA people are enthusiastic and joyful. Singing is an integral part of the total process, and it is not unusual for a task group working away on a tough problem in a "Consult," to take out for a song—special words about the effort put to familiar tunes.

Today some 60 town meetings, developed by the ICA's Town Meeting '76 project, will occur in communities in various parts of the nation, including a major effort in Washington, D.C. as a part of a four day Results of the Town Meetings will be called in to Washington on the Horizons Day hotline along with the Future Assemblies and organizational meetings and will be included in reports to Congress. More than 500 Town meetings have been held, and the ICA plans to extend the program for a year or longer after the Bicentennial.

Town meetings have been sponsored in local communities by the Kiwanees, Jaycees and other civic groups, or by a coalition of civic clubs, and in some cases by the city government.

At the community town meetings, one day meetings involving up to 300 people, the participants write their own song and create their own logo as a part of the proceedings.

This growing activity is coordinated generally by Joe Shicker and a very small full time staff at the headquarters. Joseph Mathews has continued to move with his tremendous energy to bolster the program and to develop new work. He is usually en route to or from places around the world and often called to Washington for his advice to Congressional committees and government agencies.

The ICA carries a one line description on its letterhead—"concerned with the human element in world development."

That concern is evident where any contact is made with the ICA. Workers in the growing volunteer corps are rewarded in great personal gratification as well as personal growth.

One volunteer Guardian, Charles Bush, said this in his report to the Spring Consult: "More than once, as I have taken part in Town Meetings, I have caught a glimpse of Hope being born for the first time in people. People see that it is possible for them to pick up their lives and move out into a new kind of future. I think that I have seen Hope begin to stir around in communities where Town Meets have occurred. It is like a gentle little breeze that has not quite decided which way it is going.

Held on Saturdays, the one day process takes the participants through an establishment process leading to a consensus on goals and projects. Each participant is provided with an attractive workbook for use in the process, and at the end of the day, each participant receives a complete report of the meeting results.

In Canada, the program is called Community Forum. It uses the same organizational methods and procedures.

Town Meeting '76 has been one of the most successful Bicentennial projects in the area of citizen's participation.

For information on the Town Meeting program or any of the ICA activities, write: ICA 4750 North Sheridan Road Chicago, Illinois 60640 Or call 312-769-5635

The underlying theory of the enthusiastic ICA is that given a chance, people can decide for themselves what they want, and then with a full involvement process rally their own resources and with a modicum of help start building a better future.

Faith in this theory is so strong that ICA picks the most difficult spots on the globe for Social Demonstrations: ..Ombulgiuri, Australia; Kawangware, Kenya; Isle of Dogs, England; Majuro, Marshall Islands; Kwangjung Island, Jeydo, South Korea; Lapu Lapu, Philippines; and Maliwader, India.

In all cases, the ICA works out an agreement with the host country and seeks the full cooperation of the host government's in the project. Before any objectives are established, the ICA recruits local Guardians, holds planning meetings, and works with the target community using the ICA developed process. The result is a development program concurred by the people

affected. At the proper time, Joe Shicker and Mathews, or the volunteer project directors, get on the phone to the Guardians in the States of overseas and invite them to the planning "Consult."

All Guardians apply for a passport on joining the movement, and the phone calls to pick up and move rapidly to the task are compelling.

One Guardian describing his invitation to Ombulgiuri said he knew when he answered the phone that he was on tap. He said that when Joe Shicker began talking about "how his garden was doing," he interrupted with a response of "where to and when."

His description of the expedition was the story of an average middle aged, well meaning, but inexperienced American faced with the jungle challenges of a Stanley or Livingston.

Ombulgiuri is reachable only by special charter aircraft. In the rainy season, it is completely inaccessible. Projects are planned around the wet season and progress has been aludable.

A portion of the April report which carries 18 "actuating" projects stated: "...Along with a team of builders, the consultants held workshops with the entire community and with each family, detailing a comprehensive picture of housing needs, designing a flexible, common, beautiful and inexpensive house design, and planning out the procedures for the actual construction. The community has self-consciously named housing as the key symbol of the decision to build a permanent town at Ombulgiuri, and each family's decision about design and location became a radical vocational resolve. The new roads and streets have been marked and mowed, each family's location is marked by a painted rock, the town plan scale model has been cleared and rebuilt according to the new planning, and the new sports oval has been cleared, symbolized by a sign, a bench and a bough shelter. Bob Harvey returned on April 25 to assume full time work as a builder, and the construction crew's first miracle was the completion of a brand new drain for the kitchen, built entirely with on-site materials."

Concurrent programs included regular lawn mowing and rubbish collection, building and operating a water service... "the entire month has passed without an interruption in the water service"... building and operating a community power plant, preparing a total health audit, and a host of training and education programs, with high priority on developing basic skills to meet basic needs.

ICA people know they have selected the most difficult areas in the world for their work. They point out the simple reason—"if it can be demonstrated successfully in those areas, it can be done anywhere."

You won't get an answer to that question from the ICA. Their achievement to date gives them a glimpse of what can be done, as Charles Bush said, "it is like a gentle little breeze that has not quite decided which way it is going."

To a first-time observer, it is more like a strong wind—a new wind that is sweeping the land creating a new and determined future.

WORKERS INTO OWNERS

It's called ESOP (Employee stock

Ownership Plan), or ESOT (Trust);

discussed as the Two Factor Economic

Theory.

It's looked upon with suspicion by

some labor unions, with disdain and

befuddlement by some prominent econ-

omists and embraced by politicians of all

political leanings. But it is also a concept

for increasing employee ownership of

corporations that has expanded from less

than a 100 applications in 1974 to more

than 1000 today.

It's a new breed of investment tools

originally designed by San Francisco

lawyer Louis Kelso to develop affluence

for more than "the tiny minority which

controls most American corporations."

Kelso's view is that wealth is produc-

ed by two factors: human and non-

human—labor and capital. Current

systems presume that machines serve to

raise the productivity of labor. Actually,

it is the productivity of the capital-labor

combination which rises, and the portion

ascribable to labor alone remains rela-

tively constant. Ever since the Industrial

Revolution, it has been capital, in the

form of structures and machines, and not

labor, which has produced a larger

portion of our wealth.

THE GOAL

The good society, in Kelso's view,

embodies freedom and affluence. In

purely functional terms, freedom can be

maintained only if a society's economic

power is widely diffused, its control

resting in the hands of the individual.

Regardless of the political principles of a

society, the concentration of economic

power in the hands of a few, necessarily

restricts the ability of each individual to

choose how to live.

Affluence entails leisure—the release

from unnecessary toil in order to subsist.

And leisure is a goal toward which all

humans strive. Not just "leisure to loaf",

but leisure to enjoy those activities which

embody the greatest sense of what it

means to be a human being.

Kelso's analysis is simple: affluence,

these days, is chiefly the product of

capital. It is just as moral, he points out,

for a person to produce wealth and earn

income from owning capital as it is from

owning his own labor. Yet only 12% of

American households derive half their

income from the ownership of capital.

The rest of us are trying to play catch-up

ball, with no chance of winning.

Two streams lead inevitably to a

third.

*Production, and thus the ownership

of production, is the sole source of life

and the chief bulwark of liberty.

*Affluence is the product of capital.

New capital is the only way to increase

production—the only way to increase the

standard of living.

Make every person a capitalist. And

THE SECOND INCOME PLAN

borrow the initial capital!

Kelso advocates the creation of

two new financial mechanisms. One is

for corporate employees and one is for

those outside the corporate structure, for

the dual purpose of providing the new

capital necessary for increased produc-

tion and diffusing capital ownership

throughout the society.

THE EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION

PLAN:

Employees connected with each Ameri-

can corporation could establish an

independent trust similar in structure to,

but differing radically in principle from,

current stock option and deferred comp-

ensation plans.

Using money borrowed from a credit

source, the ESOP Trust would purchase

stock, newly issued by the corporation, at

current fair market value. This loan

would be secured by the stock, and by a

pledge from the corporation to make

periodic contributions to the Trust. The

corporation would thus receive a large

amount of new capital.

New capital investment typically pays

for itself within five years, says Kelso,

and this one should be no different. All

income would be used to repay the

initial loan. Thereafter, members of the

Trust (the corporation's employees)

would be able to receive their second

income from the stock dividends. The

Trust could also, at that point, be able to

diversify its portfolio, and by virtue of its

tax-exempt status, would not be liable

for any capital gains taxes.

Employees thus gain by acquiring

partial ownership to this corporation and

eventually many others.

The corporation gains by 1) receiving

new capital; 2) its effective liability

through its guaranty of the Trust's debt

service, which would be less than if it had

borrowed 1/2 directly, because payment

of the principal and interest would be tax

deductible expenses.

The Individual Plan: Individuals not

connected with any corporation could

acquire stock through similar means.

Using a commercial bank loan, guaran-

teed by a federal insurance program

similar to current housing insurance, the

individual could buy stock, which has

been newly issued by corporations. The

stock would be held in escrow by the

bank until the stock dividends repaid the

amount of the original loan. Through an

incentive or contract arrangement, the

corporations would have to put a high

percentage of its earnings as dividends.

Kelso estimates the loan could be

completely repaid within 5 to 7 years.

The ESOPs are growing in applica-

tion due to the passage of the Employee

Retirement Income Act of 1974, known

by the acronym ERISA.

Under the special provisions of

ERISA, the ESOP works as follows:

. . . A corporation established a

qualified stock bonus plan design-

ed to invest in employer securities.

. . . A tax-exempt trust, which

holds the assets of the plan,

borrow cash from an outside

lender; the corporation guarantees

the loan.

. . . New stock is issued by the

Corporation and sold to the trust

using the borrowed funds.

. . . Over the following years, the

corporation contributes cash to the

trust sufficient to meet the loan

principal and interest. These cash

payments are deductible up to 15%

of the covered salary of the

employees who participate in the

stock bonus plan.

Emerson correct.

lawyer, Louis Kelso, will help prove

be rich. Perhaps the theories of the

Emerson said that man was born to

technology and labor.

depend greatly on the proper mix of

lacking, and economic development will

nations where structured systems are

the plan is exportable to those developing

Advocates of the two-factor idea say

tax-deductible, tax-deferred basis.

ers to invest in common stocks on a

permits lower and middle income taxpay-

Broadened Stock Ownership Plan. This

the Kelsonian innovation called BSOP—

is the President's tax bill, which includes

Now under consideration by Congress

installed.

credit against taxes, if an ESOP is

ESOP application. The Tax Reduction

ing, is providing new opportunities for

Other legislation, passed and pend-

A native of Colorado, Kelso has practiced law in San Francisco for many years. Since the early 1950's, he has badgered the decision-makers in Government and Business with his basic ideas. A widely respected thinker, his ideas are the basis of three books: *The Capitalist Manifesto* and *The New Capitalist* — co-authored with Mortimer Adler, and *Two Factor Theory* — co-authored with colleague Patricia Hetter. A small foundation, The Institute for the Study of Economic Systems, 111 Pine St., San Francisco, 94111, propagates and elaborates his work. One of the many corporations which have adopted an ESOP plan, is E-Systems, Inc. One day, John Dixon, E-Systems President, said, "I want to come up with something that will link the objectives of the company with the objectives of the employees." Harry Thurmon mentioned Kelso, and a custom-made ESOP plan was formulated. "We wanted to put the people who care the most (the stockholders) together with the people who hold the future of the company in their hands (employees)," Thurman said. Unlike many ESOPs, E-Systems' is not based on company profit, since the shares have already been bought at \$13. per share. An employee is awarded stock, whether or not the company makes money, and the trust doesn't have to pay current price for the stock.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Where Are You?

"There must be some way to get people together that are going the same way." Betty O'Brien Encinitas, California

In the mind of a commuting suburbanite, stuck in the midst of mufflers and horns, public transportation is more attractive than having his own steering wheel to guide. As the watch on his arm reminds him that he has two and a half minutes to get through ten city blocks of traffic to work, he snarls, "Isn't there an easier way?"



Tube trains, unlike traditional trains, need no tracks. A tube will do, either above or underground. They use air pressure to force the train from one destination to another.

The TACV and LIM draw air in through the top of the vehicle and blast it out the bottom, which enables the trains to "float" above the ground, abolishing the slow drag of friction.

The air-cushion concept is also being used for traveling the seas. The Surface Effect Ship (SES) rides atop the waves on an air bubble.

While on the subject of air, what about flying through it? Getting right up there is what the vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) aircraft does. Just like a helicopter, VTOLs can have airports on top of buildings and in your neighbor's backyard. Runways are superfluous—since VTOLs fly directly up. Short take-off and landing (STOL) aircrafts need some room to roll before they fly, yet not near as much as conventional jets.

The super-sonic transport (SST) has recently been flown commercially in the U. S. It travels at twice the speed of sound (Mach II) or approximately 1500 miles per hour.

Although the sound barrier has been broken, obstacles still await to be overcome for travelling extreme distances. Rockets have been used for the relatively "short" three-day trip to the moon. How long would it take and what kind of power could we use to travel to other galaxies? People probably couldn't live long enough to return to earth. Biological breakthroughs in the aging process to sustain youth are necessary before intergalactic travel becomes feasible.

This connection between medicine and transportation shows only one relationship which needs to be linked. Multidisciplinary programs must be organized, so that all aspects of the community benefit each other. Paolo Soleri incorporates this idea into his arcology (see article on Soleri). Transportation should be constructed with social needs as well as urban needs in mind. Possibly the "wired city" can substitute transportation completely, by communicating, not commuting.

As LeRoy J. Louchart of Fair Oaks, California says,

"There are no shortages of ideas on public transit. But there is an enormous dearth of leadership to bring the ideas to test and implementation."

CLOSING THE GAP

"Who wants to fly that fast?" asked Tom Snyder, debonair host of NBC-TV's Tomorrow Show.

"I do," answered Arthur C. Clarke. The subject, of course was the coming of the SST, the most discussed English-French intrusion into the New World since 1775-76.

The Concorde, a screaming mass of exotic curves and lines, has begun passenger service between Europe and Dulles Airport near Washington D.C. on a sixteen month trial basis.

Service will be extended from Europe to Australia beginning in early 1977 cutting the time enroute from 26 to 14 hours. The Europe/Dulles flight takes 3½ hours—just enough time to finish the elegant Continental meal service.

As Horizons Day Extra goes to press, the SST American service is still being threatened by environmental activities. Development of an American SST was stopped earlier this decade by environmentalist opposition, leaving the new technology development in the hands of the Russians, French and English.

These first tests of the service are designed to fully measure the effect of operations on the environment, from the American view point, and the economic feasibility on the part of the operators, may well indicate the new patterns of global transportation and commerce.

Nearly every major transportation advance in history has been hailed as possible catastrophe or a great breakthrough. The SST issue has been under great scrutiny because of environmental awareness, the energy crunch, and perhaps a growing emotional fatigue from a quarter century of when the jet transport entered the scene in 1957, an era of global change began that was hardly noticed. While prop planes were flying the airways of the world regularly, their impact on world travel and trade were minimal. With the jet the U.S. became a territory for a single salesman; nations of Europe and North America were closer for business purposes than Chicago and Los Angeles had been just a few months before.

In the United States home became a place just a few hours away and airports became what the bus and train stations had been for years to the peripatetic society. Now the travel time has been cut in half. The SST service currently is limited to trans-continental routes. But what will the total effect be if the SST service becomes commonplace?

Perhaps the greatest beneficiary of this smaller world will be the developing world—those countries in the Southern hemisphere which can now be placed on the "main line."

The two day trip now possible between the U.S. and Europe can now be extended to those ports at great distance from the developed world. If economic history is consistent these new transportation/communication possibilities could lead to new trade opportunities—new patterns of development.

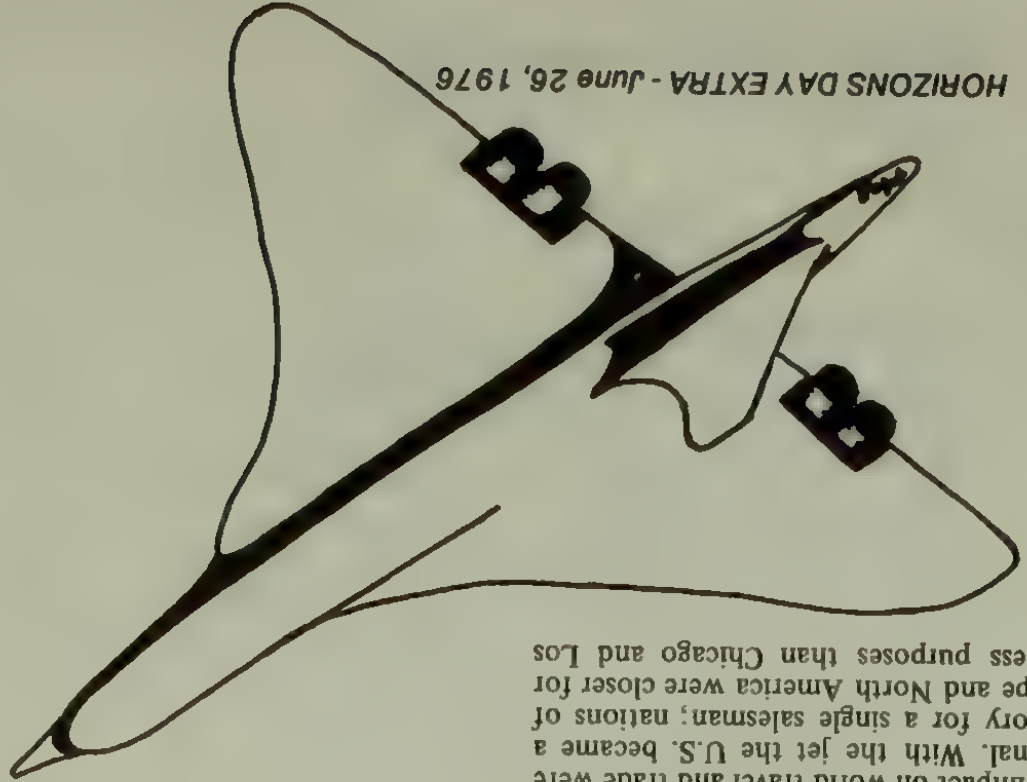
Under the watchful eye of authorities mandated by a concerned citizenry to heed the environmental impact of new technologies, the new service is under test. If it passes its environmental and technical tests, the market place will determine its usefulness and advantages to society.

America's SST technology resides in the military establishment where a host of new (and now old) aircraft are capable of supersonic speeds. Like most technological development in the U.S. aviation progress has been a direct project of military need.

Should the SST turn out to be an economic success, the U.S. for the first time in many years will be dependent on a foreign technological development.

But whatever the outcome, as long as the SST is flying and Arthur Clarke has to go someplace, he will be on it.

How many others? Time will tell.





NEW LIFE FOR THE ALLEYS

As each unplanned day rushes by, the land and water which covers our little globe gets blasted, mutilated, abraded, and devoured. Human history has not yet seen an ecologically-based, long-term sea or land use plan. New ideas and technologies are constantly being advanced and improved, yet most lie on the blueprint table, awaiting the day of constructive construction, when resources are utilized efficiently and conservatively. Obviously, the future holds unforeseen changes, yet remarkable alternatives are upon us now. Cities can be at peace with nature, instead of fighting it for survival. Architecture can fit into natural geological formations, instead of destroying them.

Paolo Soleri is designing such communities, where architecture is the 'materialization of the human environment' and ecology is the 'physical, biological, and psychological balance of conditions.' He blends the two together and calls this arcology. As Soleri says, "A passenger liner is the closest ancestor of arcology. The common characteristics are compactness and definite boundaries; the functional fullness of an organism designed for the care of many, if not most, of man's needs; a definite and unmistakable three-dimensionality."

This three-dimensionality is the basic, underlying concept of arcology, to utilize space carefully and compactly. Presently, cities and suburbs are built on top of the land and they either spread outward or upward. Why has the underground been left untouched?

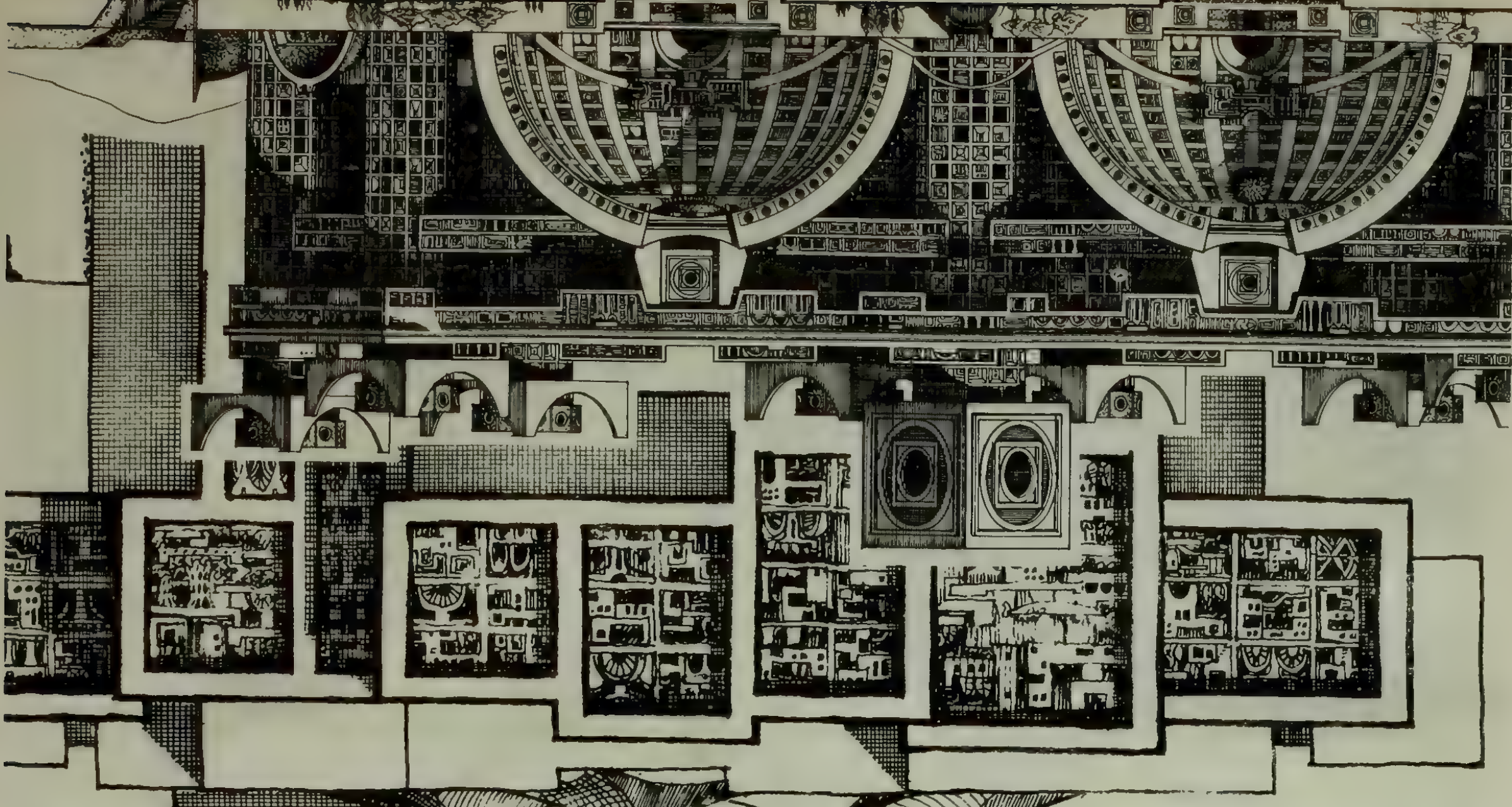
Excavation technology has evolved from primitive caves to modern geostuctures. Aside from escaping the sight of lifeless roofs and asphalt, these terratectures have numerous advantages. Moving underground saves a considerable amount of energy, since the temperature remains constant. Furthermore, when an air conditioner or heater breaks down, the geostucture will hold a steady temperature long enough, until what-

ever went wrong gets fixed. No insulation or protection from sun, rain, or cold is needed, therefore construction costs are less. Since the foundation is naturally strong, no elaborate support is necessary for monstrous instruments. This stability also provides freedom from vibrations, which results in a lower noise level. Paolo Soleri incorporates terratectures and skyscrapers, agriculture and industries, and oceans and deserts into the passenger-liner concept of arcology. Although he sees the dehumanization in present metropolitan areas, he doesn't turn his back on them, for he also sees the potential advantages of urban life. He doesn't believe we need to sac-

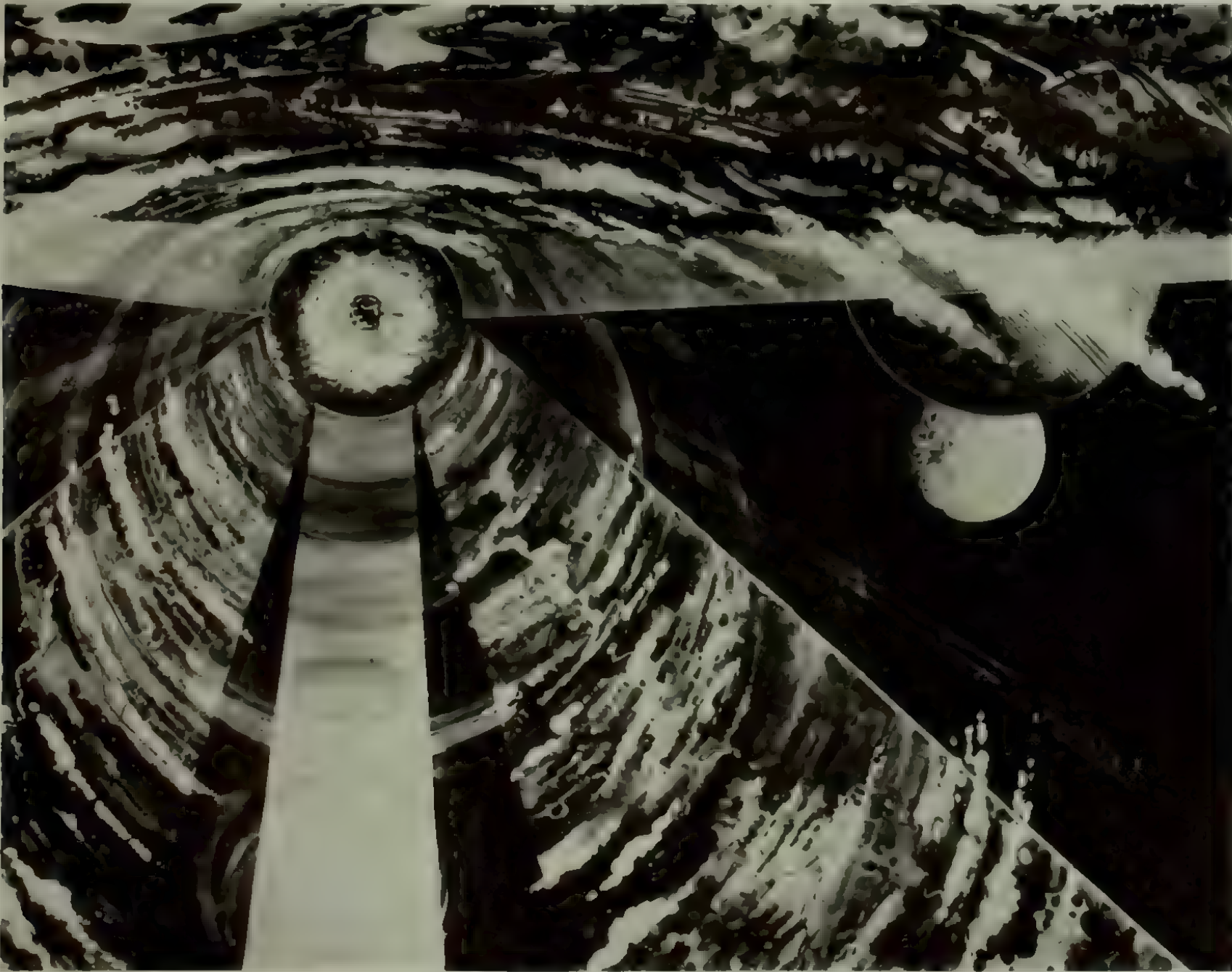
rifice our relation to nature for the sake of urban values. Arcosanti, near Scottsdale, Arizona, is one of Soleri's cities now under construction. It is a "city in the image of man," a complex, three-dimensional creation, which hopes to reunite man with nature. Arcosanti will dislocate families and reintegrate age groups, since suburbs will be non-existent. Motor transportation will be unnecessary, since no high-ways are needed to connect neighborhood. Instead, elevators, escalators, bike trails, and foot paths will do. The excess heat from underground factories will provide energy for the homes above. Furthermore, nature will be preserved.

since arcological cities are built around and into nature's wonders. Arcosanti is being built on a mesa in Arizona, but some of Soleri's other cities are designed for more complex topography. For example, Novanosh I is a city on the sea, where shipping, oceanic research, and recreation are concentrated on. Stone-bow, a bridge city, would be located above a canyon or ravine. Other arcologies have been designed for dam sites, farmlands, stone quarries, open mining pits, and cold regions, and completely off the ground, in space. Applying arcology to today, Paolo summarizes, "As for the cities we have, we will live with them. We cannot live for them. Thus, while effort will go into improving what we have, great and persistent effort must go into the development, parallel to the condemned patterns, of new systems coherent with man's needs. Arcology is, in short, an efficient plumbing system for contemporary society." Improvements which have already been made in the area of architecture are currently being applied. An apartment house in Tokyo, Japan features a clip-on, plug-in home. Individual modules can be bought at a department store with installation costs included. Conceivably, if more of these buildings were constructed, one could move from town to town, taking his home wherever he goes. Container structures, such as the Astro-dome in Houston, Texas, are valuable since their interior can be habitable in any climate. Buckminster Fuller has suggested constructing his geodesic dome in the Arctic, so as to inhabit the uninhabitable. With all this new technology which can serve the needs of urban life, why isn't it used more extensively? Not only would we be more at peace with nature, but we would be more at peace with ourselves. No longer would we need to curse at uncourteous cars or inhale exhausts and wastes. We have the ability to produce a pleasant and productive life. Let's do it.

FORM, FUNCTION, FREEDOM



THE FRONTIER



(Editor's Note: The subject of people living and working in space has been in the exclusive domain of the science fiction writers. With the environmental pressures and with the growing earth population demand for energy resources some experts speculated that space could be useful, in some ways, to lessen the pressures. In 1974 a professor from Princeton, Dr. Gerard O'Neill, working with students presented a concept of space colonization. O'Neill's concept presents a convincing argument to begin the effort to move to the High Frontier now. The following article was extracted and edited from an L-5 Society copyrighted article written by Jack D. Salmon for Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The total article was presented, as a paper, to the 17th annual convention of the International Studies Association last February.)

Within the last decade a synergistic relationship between new knowledge and some relatively new technology has produced an idea which may have a profound effect on the future of the human race.

(1) As a result of the Apollo lunar exploration program and other space exploration projects, we know something about the composition of other astronomical bodies such as the moon and the asteroids.

(2) As a result of the search for energy from which are both environmentally acceptable, very large in quantity and very long-lasting—ideally, infinite—there have been developed several designs for capturing solar energy in space and delivering it to Earth as electricity.

(3) As a distant result of a project intended to keep students interested in a college physics class, there has been developed a very sophisticated design, both technological and biological, for construction in space of very large-scale human settlements not dependent on Earth resources.

The combination of these three developments produces an idea which seems to be gaining acceptance and which those of us interested in the future should consider.

Briefly, it has been proposed that there be constructed at appropriate locations in space a series of, at first, small, and then, large—up to perhaps twenty million people—space colonies, which would serve as the homes and manufacturing facilities for a space industrial society.

This society would use raw materials mined from the Moon and the asteroids, and be powered by the enormous and virtually infinite solar power resources which space-based collectors can tap. The output of this society could be quite various, but would initially concentrate on two things: the production of very large orbital solar power stations to provide electricity to the Earth, and the production of more of the space colonies themselves.

The satellite solar power stations (SSPSs) would be constructed in space from materials mined on the Moon, turn sunlight into electricity in orbit, and transmit it to receiving antennas on Earth in the form of microwaves. On Earth we would convert the microwaves directly into electricity for use in our usual manner—except that we could plan on virtually infinite quantities, delivered when and where needed on the planet, at low environmental cost.

There is now a rapidly growing body of technical and economic literature, comprising technical studies, congressional hearings before several committees and sub-committees, conference proceedings, and a number of popularizations in media, ranging from the *New York Times*, *Harpers*, and *Saturday Review* to *Popular Mechanics*.

The technology of the system has been under rather intensive investigation, but has so far survived assault without serious injury.

The originator of the space colony concept, Gerard K. O'Neill, is an internationally-known physicist at Princeton who assigned the topic to his introductory physics class as a problem to provide a challenge and to keep them busy. He specified 1970 technology as the limiting factor for economic studies and basic techniques.

If we may assume that further study will produce improved and cheaper techniques, the technology required for the technology problems are largely those that this will happen—it is probable that the engineering development rather than of the "breakthroughs required" variety. There is, of course, still need for considerable research and development, but no disabling flaws in the concept have yet been found.

The SSPS concept is even further developed and almost certainly possible in a technological sense. The satellites could be built today with largely off-the-shelf components or minor modifications. Under the design concept, a satellite in geosynchronous orbit would be built in order to collect power from a practically inexhaustible source, an SSPS be placed in orbit to collect power from a system seems to at least approximate a perfect and final solution to energy shortage, much more so than even fusion power.

However, we haven't yet built any SSPSs. The problem has been that in order to build them, one must construct all that age, much more so than even fusion power.

Obtaining electricity from solar satellites is a very attractive idea. With the collector area in space exposed to virtually constant sunlight, there is no need to deal with problems of energy storage during night or bad weather, and no need to dedicate very large surface areas on the planet to solar collector arrays. The planet-based receiving antenna would need only comparatively small areas, perhaps 5-10 miles square for very large power flows. Further, the problem of thermal pollution which is so significant in nuclear or fossil fuel plants would be minimized, and many other environmental problems associated with conventional or nuclear power sources—such as waste disposal, cooling water, atmospheric pollution—would essentially not exist with the SSPS. Since each plant could be placed in orbit to collect power from a practically inexhaustible source, an SSPS system seems to at least approximate a perfect and final solution to energy shortage, much more so than even fusion power.

material and then lift it from the Earth's surface to orbit. Overcoming Earth gravity is a very constraining and expensive proposition for even small payloads; for an object of SSPS mass it has been prohibitive.

But the combination of space colonies, lunar exploration and rising energy prices changes this picture. O'Neill's space colonies represent a major conceptual breakthrough because they are designed to be built in space, with materials we know can be mined from the Moon and asteroids, thus reducing the up-from-Earth mass and cost to a far smaller figure. Once the first colony is constructed, it can serve as a basic manufacturing installation to produce more colonies and SSPSs; each colony, in a geometric progression, can do the same.

By the eleventh year of the program, O'Neill calculates that the Earth would be receiving from SSPSs electrical energy equal to at least the Alaska pipeline's peak capacity; in the thirteenth year, SSPSs could meet the annual need for new generating capacity in the U.S.; by the seventeenth year, the satellites should have produced more power than the Alaskan North Slope.

Although this is clearly a lot of money, it is only a small fraction of costs estimated for overall conventional energy development during the next decade, and is less than the U.S. import bill for petroleum alone projected over the next decade.

The critical differences are in environmental impact (which has dollar costs attached), in the expectation that the

cost.

ed on the planet, at low environmental cost.

ed on the planet, at low environmental cost.

problems, is the question of national vs. international development and operation. Nations must decide which they will do: go it alone, or cooperate. There are few nations to whom such a massive undertaking would now be a live option: perhaps only the U.S., U.S.S.R., Japan, and Western Europe. For them it would be quite expensive, and troublesome on other grounds as well. But there are strong attractions in a "project independence," and much reluctance to tie one's nation irrevocably to a group of nations, as the whole story of supra-national integration shows.

At a rather early point in implementation of the colony-SSPS system a choice will have to be made. The political struggle will undoubtedly offer political scientists a field day for research, I hope.

Getting there

"Why on Earth should we want to go into space?" should provide rich material for policy studies, interest group analysts, students of administration, of elites, societal patterns, and others in our varied professions.

The 1967 Outer Space Treaty's provisions were written at a time when use of the Moon on the scale now suggested by O'Neill was simply not considered: it is likely that there will be further development of the legal status of Moon activities similar to what is now happening in sea law over seabed rights.

In addition to legal reasons, there are some eminently practical reasons why a colony-SSPS program will probably be international rather than national. One is the sheer scale, cost, and complexity of the program, which is sufficient that several nations may find it advantageous to pool resources. A second reason is political, in that a broadly-based international project would probably be less subject to challenge, harassment, interference even by non-members. A third is somewhat more grim: SSPS in deep-space orbit, providing major segments of a single nation's power supply, would make very attractive military targets and would probably be very difficult to defend. Direct, sabotage, or "accidental" attacks could knock out vital power supplies and seriously impede defense or economic survival for the operating nation. However, an international organization built to supply the bulk of the world's energy could very well provide the nucleus and financial base for the development of a genuine world order.

Even if the organization is to be international, there are many possible patterns. The most immediately applicable pattern is undoubtedly that of Intelsat, the international satellite communications agency. In a recent article in the *New York Times*, Prof. O'Neill seems to assume Intelsat as the basic model of an "Energy Satellite Corporation" which would operate and control the colonies and SSPSs in all respects, and Glaser has spoken of a SUNSAT with similar powers.

But Intelsat may be "successful" and useful while still being only distantly relevant to SSPSs and space colonies. Intelsat deals in one variety of international communication: A SUNSAT would deal with an (eventually) dominant form of energy supply. With all appropriate deference to the importance of communications, a political society will be far more cautious about becoming dependent on an international body for its basic economic survival.

Further, Intelsat deals primarily with hardware; a SUNSAT must deal with the potentially quite large human populations of the space colonies. Lastly, Intelsat is

people recently: how can the entire human race be raised to a decent living standard when a fraction of the race living at high consumption levels is already badly straining world resources?

Bringing the entire human race to some-thing approximating a North American living standard would enormously increase the current and projected strain on energy and raw materials. Must the undeveloped societies forever remain so, or must the rich give to the poor so that all may be more equal—with the rich poorer? Clearly, neither the rich nor the poor nations are happy with either solution, and the crisis approaches: it took only the comparative flea bite of the OPEC oil embargo to set some Americans to serious discussion of invading Arab oil fields. But if the colony-SSPS idea can be made to work, it opens the possibility of vastly increased—and cheaper—energy supplies for the world, any need to squabble over smaller bites of a shrinking pie.

There are, however, some problems. Environmentally, the only major problem seems to be the microwave link from the SSPS to the receiving antenna on Earth. Exposure to microwave radiation is a known health hazard, one that society already deals with in such mundane areas as setting exposure standards for microwave ovens. However, this factor has been carefully considered in the design, and Dr. Glaser believes that the problem can be dealt with satisfactorily. By making the receiving antenna site larger, the average beam density at the edge can be reduced to the lowest international standards for human exposure, while still transmitting very large quantities of power.

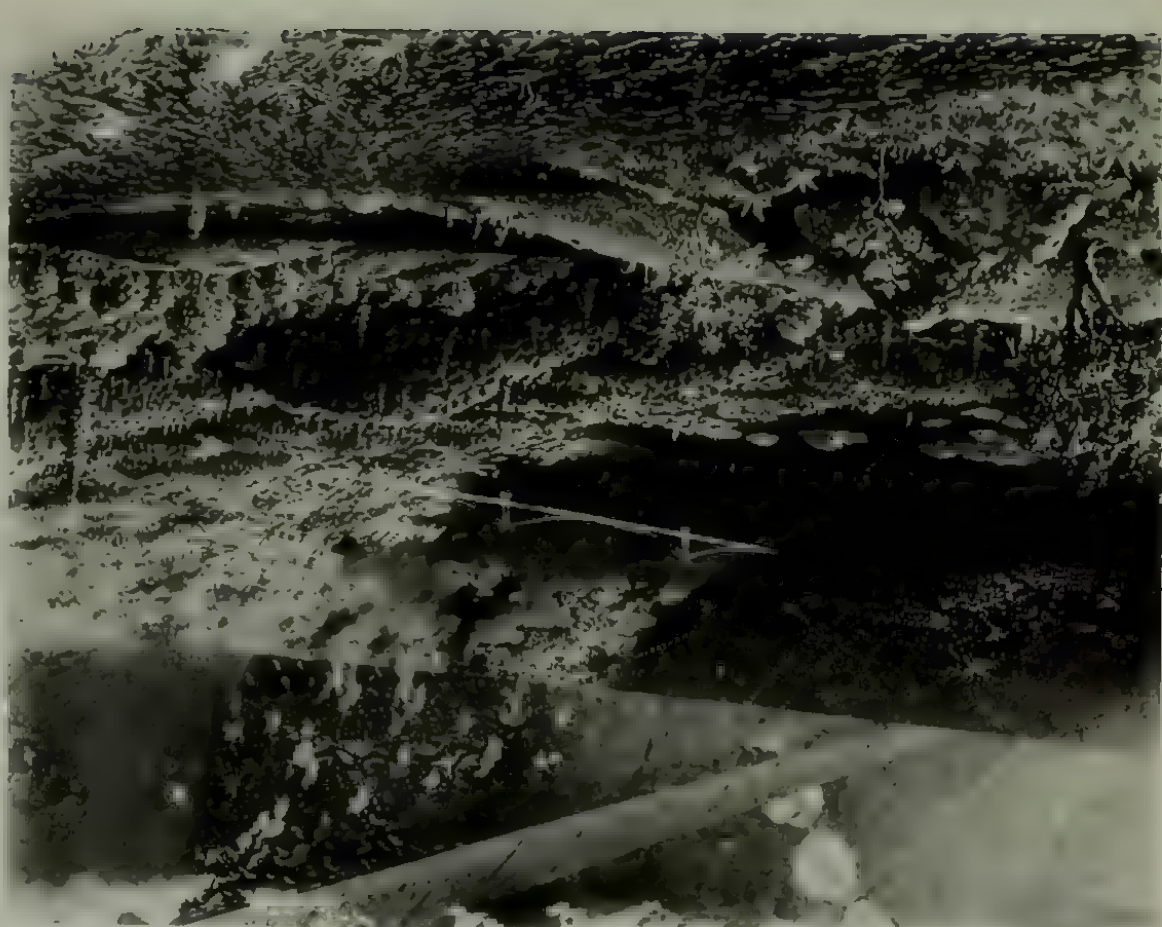
Politically, there are many problems. Rivalry between bureaucracies, such as NASA and ERDA for project control, or the bureaucratic vested interests, such as ERDA's strong commitment to a "nuclear solution," will complicate the approval process. One matter which democratic governments must take seriously is sheer scale, both physical and temporal, which will require that massive efforts be planned and directed over time periods of at least 25 years. Can democratic societies do this effectively?

In order to accomplish the project, it may be necessary to insulate its managers from "normal politics" in the areas of personnel and funding, to obtain continuity and coherence. There are known methods of doing so: the U.S. government, the Canadian provinces, the United Kingdom, and other democratic societies maintain agencies charged with construction and operation of large power projects (TVA, BC Hydro, the Electricity Council and Boards). However, the SSPS makes the most sense when combined with space colonies; space colonies can be economically justified in large part because of the SSPS.

Yet colonies are quite different from power stations, presenting very real political questions involving control over people, lives and property. I will return to this point below.

The immediate question is whether a model derived from relatively limited technology applications (such as TVA) is directly transferable to a project which is longer in time span to fruition, and (3) involves potentially massive numbers of people and the virtual totality of their lives.

Lastly, in the inventory of immediate



initial investment will be much more than "repaid," and in the promise of a long-term "solution" to energy problems for the entire world.

By this time the cost of power should be lower than today and still dropping, and by about the 25th to 35th year, a period comparable to amortization schedules for fossil fuel power plants now in use, the total cost of the project should have been regained through power sales. Estimates before dozens of audiences ranging from professional groups and university audiences to Congressional committees and television talk shows, both in the U.S. and in other countries. The concept has been publicized, usually favorably, in both popular and professional journals.

It can readily be argued that this is one of those rare proposals from which every-one gains. Environmentally, there is probably no other major energy system with less net adverse impact. Because the major construction (particularly after the initial colony is complete) will be based on solar energy and lunar materials, there is minimal direct consumption of Earth resources. Because the SSPS uses the "infinite" energy of the Sun and performs much of the energy conversion process in space, thermal pollution on the planet would be minimized and there would be almost zero particulate pollution in the atmosphere. Because the energy supply is enormous and self-renewing, earthbound materials recycling and energy-intensive environmental protection methods would become feasible, thus clearing up some of our mess and relieving some resource short-ages.

Even the problems of living space and raw materials exhaustion may be soluble. O'Neill has calculated that the asteroids and moons of the outer planets could supply sufficient raw material to build space colonies with living space equal to the surface area of several thousand Earths, and that getting people from Earth to a colony would consume less material and energy than if each person were to spend an average life on Earth.

Perhaps the population problem can be at least temporized by moving much, even the bulk, of the human race to space colonies.

The accuracy of these latter speculations is still open to question, but there is at least a decent chance that they can be realized. If so, there may be an answer to the problem which has so much disturbed Iron, Rockwell International); a number of Little, Boeing, Grumman, Raytheon, Tex-

Some immediate problems and prospects

No technological innovation leaves the social matrix totally unchanged; an innovation on this scale must affect virtually every element of society, both national and international. The effects are frequently redistributive: segments of a society in favored positions may find themselves relatively disadvantaged, and other segments may come up in the world. It is these still little-understood facts which have spawned the fields of technology assessment and social impact assessment within the past decade.

If not all technological innovation is "good," we need both criteria by which to decide between goodness and badness and methods by which to apply the criteria. The space-colony-SSPS system would be, by far, the biggest and probably the most important single project yet to be subjected to assessment.

By law, in the United States, such assessments must be done, by common sense, for projects in any country or in space, they should certainly be done.

Although details are not established, it is clear that the colony-SSPS system would involve reallocation of social resources toward aerospace and electrical engineering fields; these would have to come from some other areas. Public support will be needed. A project of this scope will require managerial and planning skills on a scale to dwarf the previous U.S. space program, and will necessitate both national and international cooperation, between governments and between governments and private businesses.

Such developments are already beginning. In the U.S., there are already a number of private businesses active in R&D for the colonies or the SSPS (e.g., Arthur D. Little, Boeing, Grumman, Raytheon, Tex-

an organization dominated by the U.S. and a few other wealthy nations. Judging by recent developments of "third world" activism in economic areas, such a model will not be acceptable. There is already much difficulty over the international ocean regime; space may be next on that list.

That the issue may be joined soon seems more likely than we may have believed. Austria's Ambassador to the U.N., P. Jankowitsch, who serves as chairman of the U.N. Outer Space Committee, has addressed both that Committee and the U.N. Political Committee on the need to consider space colonization as a real possibility and to proceed toward development of an international approach to the project.

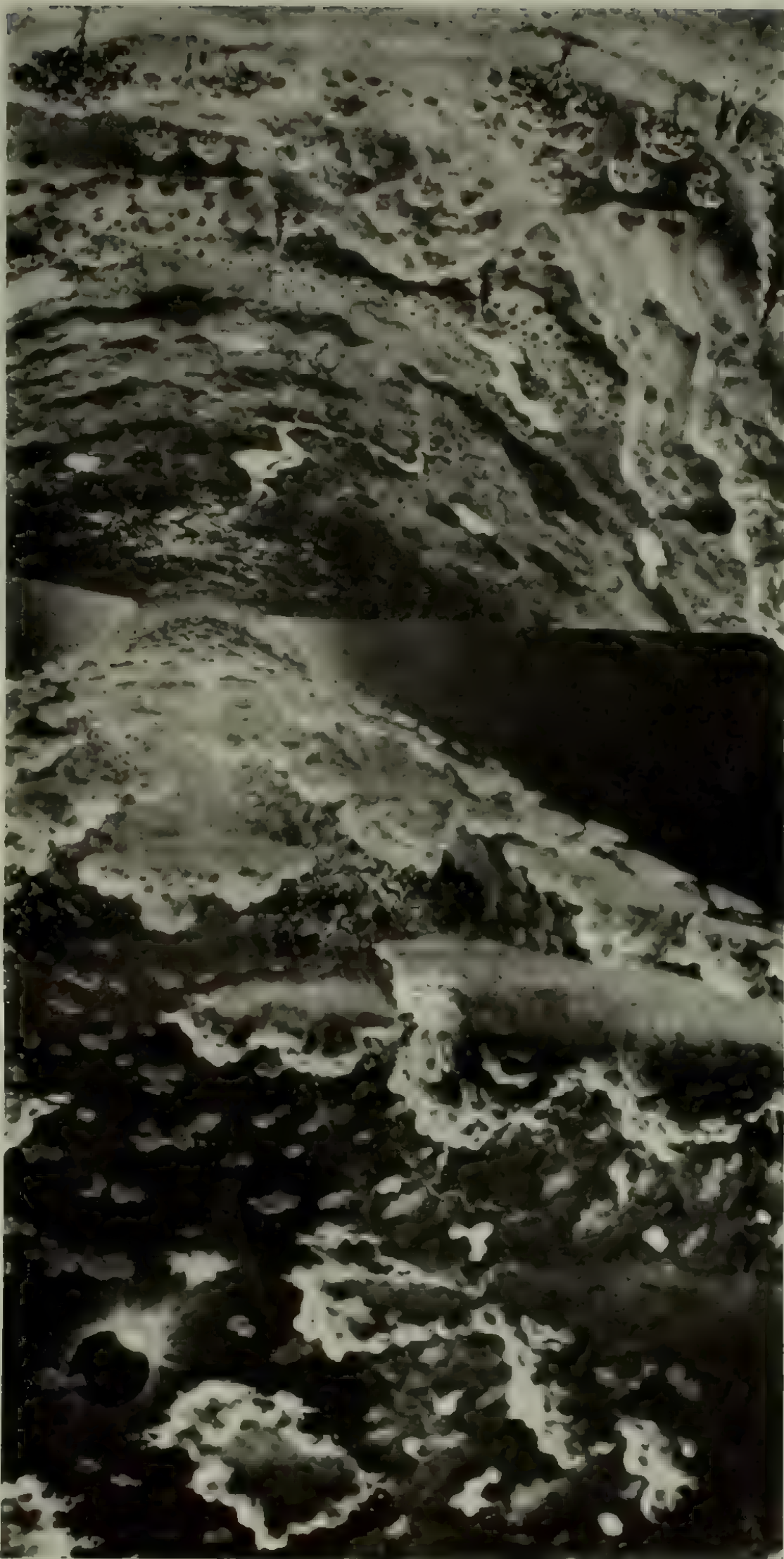
There is already in existence an International Energy Agency, formed by the major developed nations of the non-Communist world after the recent oil embargo. This agency is charged with exploring potential new sources of energy, and could be a vehicle for a colony-SSPS program. It is, however, something of a consuming, rich man's club, pitting consumers vs. suppliers of oil (OPEC), and may not be the best base for an international program appealing to the developing nations as well. We might even speculate on the possibility of a twist on this topic: that OPEC nations may divert some of their oil income to development of the SSPS alternative, thus assuring their continued favorable position even after the close of the petroleum age.

After Getting There

Perhaps the most fascinating of all social and political aspects of the colony idea is the question of local government in the colonies. Although we may assume that work-team organization rather than a community requiring a government, this may not be true of later colonies.

Certainly the larger colonies, O'Neill's Model 3 and Model 4 (populations of 200,000 or more), will be governmental rather than managerial entities. If expansion proceeds as expected, there may be hundreds or thousands of colonies, within a century, with a space population exceeding that of all but a very few nations on Earth.

In a large-scale colonization program, there will exist the kind of opportunity which has rarely occurred in modern times: the opportunity—indeed, the necessity—to *design* and develop human communities. Consider the circumstances: there would be tens or hundreds of communities of varying sizes, sufficiently isolated from each other that records of all but electronic contacts could easily be maintained. Each colony will require *de novo* political, social, and economic organization, with very few pre-existing norms to which the new group must conform—except, of course, for the attitudes which the colony designers may provide, or which the colonists bring with them. Consider, for example, the question of socio-political styles. It would seem possible to provide virtually every colony with a different life style. Colonies might be technocratic, vegetarian, anarchist, Buddhist, syndicalist, communist, Jeffersonian, syndicalist, and on and on. We are often told that the only real reason why Christianity, or free enterprise, or socialism, or whatever, hasn't worked is that it has never really been tried. In space colonies that trial may be possible, with very eventual repercussions in planetary politics. Because of the requirement that virtually everything needed by a colony be produced in space, it is essential that the



What of the spread of ideas, fads, information, etc.? What will be the effect back on Earth of political and social learning and inventions in the colonies? Colony interiors are as Earth-like as possible, with standard Earth gravity in living areas, trees, parks, lakes for sailing and water-skiing, and perhaps even mountains to climb—at least in the larger models. Weather and clouds will exist, and diurnal cycles can be provided, but what are the "best" environments, when we can create almost anything desired? What

amount of crowding can people stand—or, conversely, how much human contact do people require? Are "pure" cultures desirable, and, if not, what mixture? What kinds of people will be poor risks for adjustment to space conditions? What age and sex mixture is optimal? Minimal? Must Earth leave be planned, and if so, what time period is reasonable, both in space and for an Earth furlough? What sort of education, training, psychological preparation should be provided for those who will be colonists? What kinds of people are most likely to want to emigrate to colonies? What kinds are most likely to stay when they get there? What will be the effect on Earth if sizeable numbers of people in a certain range of types and

abilities are no longer found in the population? Political questions abound. In addition to designing governments for the colonies themselves, what of the government of the organization or organizations operating the program on Earth? International organizations must face such problems as personnel quotas by nation, dividing the burdens and the benefits among the member nations, and getting the job done. Because of SSPS-colony program would help them develop more rapidly? Can an international organization of this type act across ideological frontiers, or may we see one program for the Communist world, and another for the non-Communist? For emigration to the colonies, what sort of quota system will be used to allocate space among nations, ethnic groups, religious-ideological-occupational groups? Or is it best to have "open" emigration? How are the capital costs to be shared? In space, will there be some organization between the colonies other than that provided by the Earth-based intermediaries? Quite aside from perhaps "solving" the problem of population growth, and accepting population figures of only a few million, still this raises a political question somewhat akin to that faced by European nations in the period since 1776: what is the continuing relationship between the mother country and the colony? It is probable that more advanced colonies will be capable of self-population and dispersed more widely over the Solar System. Even well beyond the orbit of the Earth, there is plenty of solar power available to support a colony, and the volume of space and materials available would allow colonies to lead very isolated existences if they choose.

O'Neill has calculated that the asteroids alone could supply the raw materials needed for five hundred years of population growth at the present Earth rate, and the Sun can certainly supply the power. Assuming some re-education in population growth and a modicum of good will, there would seem no need for any kind of territorial or resource friction between colonies for several hundred years at least. On Earth, perhaps reduced competition can help us avoid wars—or, as my pessimist friends observe, even if we kill off our race on its home planet, humanity may survive in space.

Conclusion

We still do not know that causes wars, or how to prevent them, but we have some good beginnings, on both problems. In the past, one definite constraint in attempts to design conditions under which war would not occur has been the explicit or implicit boundaries of the planet and its resources. It is possible that with the list of variables implied above (practically infinite energy, materials, space; choice of "social distance" between cultures; possibilities of "pure" or "ideal mixture" societies which needn't deal with destabilizing internal or external forces; etc.) humanity can construct a warless society in space. An earth no longer compelled to solve its problems within planetary parameters may find it has less over which to dispute. Perhaps, as someone once said, the only real freedom is the freedom to move away from people you don't like. If so, in space that freedom would be made real for everyone.

Technology

- # Government
- Involve more people in decision making
 - Explain the advantages of bigness along
 - Involve the People in the planning

- automation and cybernation can reduce need for local commuting to work
- Enclosed or covered walk ways and

- Efficient recycling of solid and other waste for reclamation and disposal
- Involve the public in the technological assessment process for private sector

- The development of nearly self-sufficient communities within the total interdependent system. Sky scraper type habitats, efficient land use, aesthetically designed and flexible for

- # Social Needs

- Widely publicize models of projects that work . . . like the Minneapolis program of caring for the Aged, the College of Human Resources in New York, The Parent Training

- Increase the number of women diplomatic service and overseas work
- Establish computer conferencing "hottines" into as many nations as possible using and providing access to NGOs for cultural, professional

- Expanded use of satellite systems and improved television techniques to improve quality of education
- Invigorate volunteer work through national recognition in mass media

- # Production

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- Establish same high standards for nursing homes that exist in hospitals
- Provide government projects in the type program tailored to specific needs in developing world

- Expansion of international projects like Disney's EPCOT
- Every American student becomes fluent in at least one foreign language
- Buildup of food reserves by U.S. and other food-producing nations for famine and war relief

- HORIZONS DAY EXTRA - June 26, 1976

Government

- Involve more people in decision making, process—not through ritualistic hearings, but interactive process
 - Let competent knowledge operate—on critical issues make process public in full view of all
 - Put most competent people in public information positions
 - Allow public servants to become involved in social/political process as individuals rather than “government representatives.”
 - Move half the bureaucracy out of Washington
 - At local levels remove basic services, schools, protection, common facilities
 - “political” realm to avoid favoritism, graft and abuses.
 - Establish tenure terms for congressional staff people to eliminate the “old boy” club and “perpetuation through favors given.”
 - Develop perpetual master planning at local and regional levels with full citizens involvement
 - Provide “expert” help regionally to assist states and local communities in solving problems in all areas
 - Televise proceedings in House and Senate. Video tape all hearings and make tapes available to the public on request
 - Make public buildings and property available for community activity
 - Schedule operating departments of government at all levels for briefings to the public over public television and radio
 - Broaden foreign policy debates to include the citizen
 - Don’t wait for Equal Rights Amendment to press ahead for equal rights in all matters
 - Invent—if capital punishment is not correct what are alternatives? The vote, the jury, the election system—the rule by majority were inventions—what’s needed now? Explore, experiment, develop, copy models of things which work for the greatest good
- Explain the advantages of business along with the beauty of smallness
 - Publicize information available through government technical information centers in all areas
 - Through foundations provide low interest, long term financing to high risk projects to meet critical needs
 - Invent structures that can gracefully amortize investments in obsolescent technologies and systems—model of Comsat which offered piece of new action to heavily indebted communications carriers
 - Give farm producers chance to amortize large investments in land and equipment
 - Opportunity to move to new methods for greater productivity
 - Adapt methods of education, training and retaining like those in military to provide job security in industry
 - Protect consumers with vigorous effort
 - ELIMINATE SMALL PRINT FROM ALL CONTRACTS—reduce the burden of legal eagle pestilence in all causes and purposes
 - Think hard on differences between need and want
 - Empty bottoms, empty rail cars, and empty space on aircraft are losers—promote movement and goods with incentives of reduced rates at off peak periods...improve and guarantee delivery
 - Stop cheating—everywhere costs
 - Develop pricing system based on energy
 - Toughen requirements for license in service areas—auto and appliance repair, etc.
 - Add criterion in all design of new products of recycling
 - Provide tax relief and assistance to companies shut down for environmental purposes to situate people displaced
- Establish a permanent Hoover Commission with rotating membership including lay citizens to examine the functions of government on a continuous basis
 - Break the two and four year cycles in the Federal Government by changing term of president to six years and congressional terms to four years
 - Establish National Referendum on critical issues
 - Standardize, codify state and local criminal and civil laws
 - Provide “at large” positions in legislative bodies for citizens; rotated and selected at random similar to jury duty
 - Eliminate “ritualistic” hearings from legislative and decision processes
 - Experiment with electronic voting devices
 - Develop consensual processes for decisions rather than adversary yes/no procedure
 - Don’t, if you don’t have to let the private sector do the job to provide services where ever possible

The medical trend for the future seems to be preventive medicine. Health care courses have been abundantly added to public schools and college's curriculum. Free blood tests and blood pressure units have sprung up in shopping malls. People are more concerned with eating better. Natural foods and health stores have boosted their businesses. Television shows on health care are being more broadly broadcast. Recently, Dick Cavett hosted a program called "Feeling Good" about adult health. Furthermore, pressure is being laid on the Food and Drug Administration to check up on the foods on the market.

Recent interest in alternative treatments and Wholistic Medicine has prompted a new surge in scientific inquiry. In laboratories, such as those of the Association for Bio-cosmological Research in Washington, D.C. test cases are performed, evaluated, and documented. New information in these fields is already being exchanged by different nations, some of which have widespread usage of these techniques.

Some recent developments in the field of medicine include:

Mobile health screening units—These can reach more people in harder-to-get-to areas. They are fully equipped with check-up facilities, allowing for the early detection of health problems.

Fetoscope—Corrects enzyme, nutritional, and thyroid deficiencies in the early life of a fetus.

Computerized record-keeping systems—Gives doctors and patients immediate access to necessary information. Computers may also be connected to telephone systems allowing doctors throughout the world to exchange medical information.

Medical Monitors, Inc., of Los Angeles has developed an automatic electronic sphygmomanometer, a machine available for home use to monitor the user's blood pressure. The spread of similar devices will allow people to monitor heart rate, oxygen consumption and brain wave patterns as well.

Ultrasonnd machines—Produce accurate images of internal body structures via sound waves.

Computerized axial tomography—Takes thousands of ray readings and produces a series of cross-sectional images of various parts of the body. This harmless x-ray system has been most helpful in detecting tumors, brain disfunctions, vascular disease, trauma, and dementia.

Electrotherapy—Registers nerve impulses. It is presently being used to help epilepsy and cerebral palsy patients control their seizures, and soon might be used to treat neurological problems.

Laser surgery—Performed with fine rays of light and delicate instruments for more precision in surgery. It allows surgeons to perform operations in locations which can not be reached by human hands, without damaging the patient.

Homeopathy—A simple and effective system of medicine that treats the whole organism of man. It was most recently advanced by Samuel Hahemann, a German physician. He discovered that medicine cures a disease only if it produces the disease symptoms in a healthy organism. What he realized was that it was not the material medicines that is administered, but rather the cure derived from the dynamic force released from the combined compounds. This lead him to discover that illness was the manifestation of a de-arrangement in the dynamic life force in man.

Raw organic foods—The elimination of artificial substances from the body. Raw organic foods possess chlorophyll, which has the same molecular structure as hemoglobin, except rather than the blood's iron, organic foods have magnesium.

Herbal medicine—Uses herbs of all kinds to cure diseases from warts to cancer.

Acupuncture—Applying pressure with needles to key energy points along the meridians in the body. Acupuncture balances the system by directing the energy flow along these meridians.

Bio-energetics—A method of psychotherapy, which releases energy blocks, thereby the energy flows smoothly through the pathways in the body.

Etheric therapy—Works on the premise that aside from the physical body, there is an etheric body or aura, where energy flows are free. In the same way as a sick person can transfer germs to a healthy person, a healer with a healthy body can transfer his good health to a sick body.

Music—Now being used in hospitals to ease the aged's fear of death. Music is still being experimented on greatly.

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The U.S. National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland is now in the process of researching Xylitol (pronounced Zy-lit-tall) a natural sugar found in plums, raspberries and strawberries, which when taken by humans, not only prevents new cavities, but also has a remineralizing or curative effect on existing cavities.

Extensive studies have already been completed on Xylitol at the Institute of Dentistry, University of Turke, Finland. It was discovered that the molecular structure of xylitol provided a poor nutrient base for the bacteria normally invading teeth. The study found that for those people on xylitol diet there was a reduced caries formation by approximately 90 percent.

The U.S. National Institute of Health will begin a three year clinical trial to discover the cavity-preventing efficiency of xylitol involving several hundred school children late in 1976. It is hoped that these clinical trials will soon rid us all of dental decay.

THAT'S WHAT I'M HERE FOR PAL...

Reprinted From J-M Future, 1974

Barbers are being trained to help customers cope with difficulties ranging from VD and alcoholism to marital discord. Like the barkeepers, the barbers are taught to listen and to suggest counseling alternatives.

Says one of the Racine bartenders, "First and foremost we're businessmen, and we aren't going to jeopardize our businesses by interfering in our customers' lives. But we can direct our customers to the help they need."

Reprinted without permission from New Times

Your friendly local merchant as social worker? It's not as fanciful as it sounds. Out in Racine, Wisconsin, the local mental health association is training tavernkeepers to spot and assist emotionally disturbed patrons.

Primarily, the bartenders are trained to be good listeners and to pick up disguised cries for help. They are taught to advise people about where to turn for low-cost professional counseling.

Meanwhile, the University of Rochester Medical School has undertaken a



MEDI

ELECTRIC GRIN

Having cavities filled by a dentist may be a painless experience in the future, according to Soviet scientists who have developed a technique to deaden nerves with electricity.

Powered by a 22-volt battery, the instrument's positive lead is connected to a dentist's drill. The negative lead is attached to the patient's ear. When the drill touches a tooth, the electrical circuit is completed. The result is to neutralize the nerves which feed pain impulses to the brain. If the drill should slip accidentally, the place it touches is immediately anesthetized by the current. When drilling is over, normal sensation returns almost immediately.

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NEW WORLDS NETWORK



Eleanor Crow

John J. Whiteside, Executive Director of the Committee for the Future interviews Sen. Humphrey in the "Options Room"

these SYNCOS were broadcast live allowing the viewing audience to call in questions and comments.

GETTING TO THE GOVERNMENT

Because The Committee and the Network has no vested interests, effective connections exist with the government.

As part of the Horizons Day project, The Committee is developing, with the help of interested congressional staff people, a systematic method for channeling information to the appropriate Congressional or Senate Committee, or the appropriate government agency. Information coming into the Network will be synthesized, re-worded if necessary, and placed in the proper information "package" for delivery to the right place. (An accompanying story gives an example of this process.)

Information packages will be developed as well for delivery to the appropriate institution in the private sector. The Committee is currently delivering ideas and suggestions to the advertising community through Interpublic, (a large consortium of advertising agencies) for consideration in developing a wider dialogue among the agencies' clients.

Conversely, the activities of the government in dealing with issues critical to the present and future will be monitored for feedback to the citizens' groups and the public.

All vested interest groups will find the Network a neutral, non-threatening ground for the exchange of information and "for coming together to explore common areas of interest to develop a better future."

THE SHERATON PARK COMMUNITY

The Sheraton Park is a convention hotel—one of Washington's oldest and largest.

Each year nearly a quarter of a million people meet in "ad hoc" communities for conferences and conventions. These groups cover the full spectrum of American and Global interests—from the Boy Scouts to the National Association of Broadcasting—from the NAACP to the World Monetary Fund.

This ever changing constituency will become the Network's Community. Daily TV broadcasts will be fed from the Network to the Hotel's Channel 6, closed circuit, carrying the news of the communities' activity of the day as well as news of the nation and world from sources developed by the Network.

Visitors to the Sheraton and to Washington are invited to visit the center for discussion of what's happening in the movement, and to present their ideas, opinions and experiences. The Network will maintain an "Options Board" where written suggestions and ideas can be posted, correlated and made a part of the computerized data bank.

SPECIAL SYMPOSIA

The New Worlds Network will be a meeting place for continuous discussion and synthesis of ideas.

Horizons Day marks the beginning of operations of the Committee for the Future's NEW WORLDS NETWORK.

The facility, located in a wing of Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel, will be equipped with full time WATS telephone service, computer terminals and complete television and radio production facilities.

The primary purpose of the Network is to link together the activities in citizen participation and national organization programs with each other, Congress and other government agencies, industry, academia and other institutions both in the United States and overseas.

"Listening Posts" are being established in communities and organizations around the nation to provide inputs into the Network and to disseminate information in the local and regional areas.

Listening Posts are being established in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Committee, consistent in its purpose, will continue to seek out options for the future for discussion and introduction into the public arena.

An immediate product of the Network is a thirty minute radio program called "Message to Washington." The Committee piloted a program last summer to test its acceptability for both the broadcaster and the public.

The program will feature the best of the "actualities" and interviews with people who are doing constructive work, and include updates on program progress and government or appropriate institutional response.

"Message to Washington" will be aired in Washington and made available to organizations and local communities at cost.

In 1977 the Network will produce a weekly half-hour television program following the same format. The program will feature the "constructive news" of the

week—what's breaking through rather than what's breaking down.

NETWORK LINKAGES

One of the prime activities of the network will be "matching needs and resources" between individuals, groups, and organizations.

An example of this linkage occurred recently in support of the General Federation of Women's Clubs crime reduction program, "Hands Up." The GFWC, through The Committee for the Future, was introduced to the Air Force Sergeants Association, a 57,000 member organization interested in community development.

The Sergeants immediately took the GFWC program to the United States Air Force which produced a pledge for support of the entire national program every where possible in the areas where the Air Force bases.

The linkage, in effect, matched the high energies and capabilities of the 11 million women of the GFWC with the high competence of the Air Force Sergeants and the great resources of the Air Force.

Another example of linkages and help is in the area of Community or Regional Goal setting. The Network will be in the position to make available planning information from one group to the other. Resource people, or experts, in the various areas of activity will be "tracked" by the Network, for both information inputs, and for assistance to local activities where possible.

Special small meetings will be called by

BULLETIN SERVICE

Each day the Network will be in telephone touch with the Listening Posts and cooperating members.

Items of high priority will be packaged and released in bulletin form to the appropriate place—and to the news media, either nationally in Washington or locally.

EXPERIMENT WITH NEW MEDIA

The New Worlds Network has been in development stage for the past three years. The Committee for the Future developed an interactive process called SYNCOS which employed television as an integral function.

More than 25 SYNCOS have been produced by The Committee in widely different places—Harvard, the Nation of Jamaica, the Inner city of Los Angeles. Several of

the Committee.

Since 1973, the Committee, operating at its New Worlds Center in Rock Creek Park section of Washington, has conducted its activities using a group of "residents" who have developed the skills needed to open the network.

The "residents, in the mid-twenties, are competent in television and radio production, conference design and execution and communications skills.

Overall direction of the Network will come from Barbara Hubbard and John J. Whiteside, co-founders of the Committee, with day-to-day operations overseen by Dr. Andrew Oerke, Project Manager of Horizons Day.

For expert services, The Committee will call on the services of its Active Colleagues, experienced leaders in all functional areas.

RESOURCES

The Committee has developed its program since 1970 through gifts and grants, and through its own earning power from conference design and television production.

Major funding for the new level of operations will be sought from foundations, and industry with a view toward becoming completely self-supporting.

Individuals may contribute to this ongoing effort by joining the Community for the Future, described elsewhere in this Extra.

THE PEOPLE

At the core of the Network operation will be the staff and full time volunteers of

A computer terminal with both printout and video outlets will be placed in the information collection room, (news room) where a battery of phones, including the incoming and outgoing wats lines will be used by competent information specialists to gather and feed back the news.

Through an exclusive contract with Stackpole Books of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania the Network will publish books, (One book, *The Hunger for Eve*, by Barbara Marx Hubbard has been completed for release in September and a second book *Toward a Choiceful Future* will be published next spring), occasional papers, and a regular publication, *The Futures Almanac*, beginning in 1977.

Leading to a fully equipped television studio which will be used for SYNCOS, meeting and TV production, are four rooms for public access. These include the news gathering operation, the Options Board, and two conference rooms for smaller meetings.

Wall space will be used for visual displays of current activities and research results. A current "Activities Chart" will cover one wall of the studio and be displayed via video in the hotel lobby—the mainstreet of the Sheraton Community.

THE FACILITIES

The Network occupies approximately 80,000 square feet of the Sheraton in a wing which has housed a theater, film theater, and television studios. Wide-Wide World was produced from the studio in the '50s and the space was occupied early on by WRC-TV the NBC outlet in Washington and later by Channel 50, a UHF TV station now off the air.

For the past eight years the space was used by the hotel for storage.

Though a generous arrangement by the Sheraton, The Committee has leased the space, completely renovated it, and will open it for the First International SYNCOS and Horizons Day.

The Committee owns its own video and audio production units including a mobile van, and complete audio production systems.

She also points out that the efforts of the sector.

discussed among the tremendous volunteer subject to be the most agreed upon of any Committee work said she has found this Hubbard, who travels extensively in her nationally.

They were great! But never one mention "This year there were over 9000 entries! Roebuck Company.

of Women's Clubs, sponsored by Sears and ment Program of the General Federation

hensive 20-year-old Community Improve-

She cites the example of the comprehensive 20-year-old Community Improve-

good as well as the bad."

The public is denied the right to know the "Nowhere do you see the constructive, curing.

breakdowns are—where the violence is occurring.

find out what's going wrong—where the mass media as if it didn't exist."

"Every night," Hubbard added, "you can tune in to Walter and the others and

which is so widespread is treated by the The Committee, "the constructive work Barbara Marx Hubbard, the co-founder of

But more importantly, according to Network experiment.

This concept will be the subject of the PROPER TIME TO THE PROPER USER.

THE PROPER AMOUNT. AT THE LICENCE IN THE PROPER FORM, IN the new media—DELIVERING INTEL-

The Committee developed the concept of get little attention—research results pointing to real breakthroughs, models of programs that work like Audrey Cohen's College of Human resources and the outstanding program of the ICA described elsewhere in this issue.

"The new media, and the New Worlds Network will attempt to bring some reality into the information systems," adds John Whiteside co-founder of the Committee for the Future, "it's an attempt to bring the nervous system inside the body."

Horizons Day Training Session Preliminary Results:

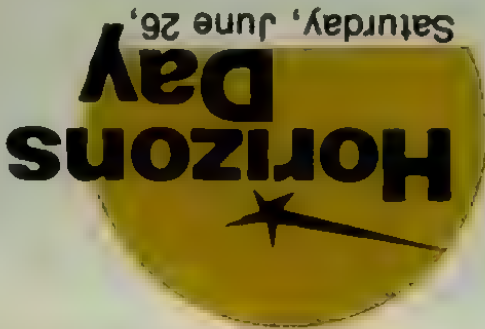
The Future Assembly Training Session results are a preview of what might be expected on HORIZONS DAY, June 26th, 1976. One-hundred sixty-five citizens were trained as Future Assembly Leaders. Part of their training included learning the Shared Participation consensus process by going through it themselves. The following recommendations are some of the results from the mock Future Assemblies. Most training sessions were concerned with energy, the environment, education, health, basic survival needs, meaningful work, equitable distribution of resources, equal access to information, and expanding the decision-making process. There was also an emphasis on values, particularly those necessary for a cooperative, interdependent world.

The concept of the interdependent world varied with each Future Assembly. In Chicago, participants focused on international research, education and services to help solve future needs. San Francisco leaders said cooperation could be fostered if the planning and governing functions at all levels—local to global—were shared with each individual. Grass-roots participatory democracy was recommended in Washington, D.C. along with the need to make the educational process "global, experiential, dynamic, future-oriented, holistic, and interdisciplinary."

Dallas recommended education be restructured to better meet immediate and future needs. Specifically, education should help the individual develop emotional as well as intellectual maturity; teach about the real world; include international educational exchange programs; and prepare citizens to deal with rapid change. Washington participants suggested the use of media, increased public interaction, the use of diverse group processes, and skills sharing as educational initiatives.

The Minneapolis assembly made recommendations representative of those of several other training sessions concerning the development of viable technological approaches to solving housing and urban sprawl, and transportation overloads, pollution, and

YOUR NEW WORLDS HOTLINE
NUMBER-800-424-2488
In Washington 966-0109.



"social innovations to promote social alternatives." Such innovations included: sharing day-to-day living and tasks with people of all ages; establishing paid intervals (sabbaticals) for personal growth; and creating opportunities to exchange roles.

Atlanta expanded the "right to work" concept to the right to work in a job that suits one's talents, ability, and capability. The Atlanta training assembly suggested an evaluation and restructuring of corporate and union responsibility so that each member of the potential labor force, who is willing and able, will have that right. Participants urged: Im-

DAY. Future Assembly results on HORIZONS



Horizons Day and the Tricentennial

The Tricentennial, a program of by June 1 indicate the greatest concern the Atlantic Richfield Company, is evoking more than 500 responses a day from Americans asked for their best ideas and suggestions for the future. Results of this program will be compiled and published by the Company as a contribution to the Nation's birthday celebration.

The newspaper and magazine ads for the project ask the question: "If you had your way, what would you want our country to be like by the time of the Tricentennial?"

To make the response easy, the ads provide space for the answers.

Officials at Atlantic Richfield said that more than 8000 responses received

On June 2, the ads carried a questionnaire listing 29 questions about the basic current and future issues. The results will be computerized and fed into the Horizons Day program as a part of the nationwide look at the future.

The Tricentennial questionnaire is published in this Extra. Fill it out—check your attitudes about the future against those of your fellow citizens.

Serving Human Services

A critical social need is now being taught in a revolutionary way. And the College for Human Services is the place to learn it. In New York City, Audrey Cohen has organized this college to teach the profession of Human Services to low income adults.

Cohen, the President, believes the educational system is not teaching people HOW to deliver their services. Those who teach practitioners are rarely practitioners themselves. They are scholars and researchers; the theory with no experience.

Cohen's idea is for poor people to help others, instead of others only helping them. She wants to offer them the educational, cultural, and business opportunities of which our society deprives them.

Applicants must fall under Federal criteria for poverty, since the school is primarily funded by the Department of Labor, although no high school diploma is necessary.

These experts say a high percentage of young people—20% among white and as high as 40% among blacks would be unable to find jobs that promised any future.

"These young people wander the streets and become drifters—they lack a basic sense of direction or roots, as Rep. Andrew Young, (D-Ga.) recently told writer Neal R. Pierce in a copyrighted N.Y. Times story. He added that the dearth of youth-oriented programs leads directly to "crime and all kinds of social disorders we're now throwing money at—with few tangible results.

Young and others recommend "throwing a little love" instead through programs to serve their communities and gain their first work experience.

National surveys show that abundant

A New Kind of GI Bill

Horoscope cont. from pg. 7

In summary, what can we say of America's next hundred years? The potential is there for rebirth, for an entry into new realms of consciousness and awareness, and for the establishment of a different from that of our forefathers, who required courage and fortitude to remodel society, giving new birth to dying ideals. Christ himself said that when two or more are gathered in His name, He will be there.

opportunity for service type jobs exist. Service jobs in schools, hospitals, in community programs to care of the aged in conservation programs and in developing parks go begging.

Several model programs have been suggested. All envision a program open to all applicants with varying suggestions on pay and training.

Some advocates propose compulsory service for all—others a volunteer effort. Expansion of the idea into the private sector where tax incentives would allow employers to give young people work experience.

A three year experimental program in the State of Washington called "Program for Local Service," funded jointly by the federal and state governments has been successful. Some 40% of the volunteers work.

Many of today's leaders in America were beneficiaries of a program called the "GI Bill of Rights."

That program enacted by a grateful nation at the end of World War II opened up educational opportunities for millions of veterans and helped develop the most educated society in history.

An idea circulating in decision making areas is that of a Universal Youth Service—providing opportunities for useful work, and education, for youth between the ages of 16 and 25.

Advocates point out the beneficial effects of the GI Bill along with the program of the 1930s called the Civilian Conservation Corps and the anti-poverty and youth programs of the 60s—ACTION, the Peace Corps and Vista.

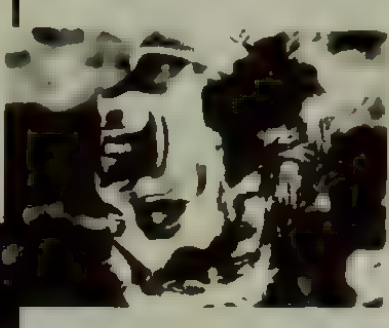
Even in a full employment society,

ing in the program were hired permanently by the agencies after one year. High marks were given to the volunteers' motivation, responsibility and skills.

Support for the idea of an expanded youth program is widespread, but the "how" to carry it out is subject to widely diverse views.

While no precise formula has emerged, advocates say a program that would cost five to six billion a year would be needed, and that the program should be administered at the grass roots level to avoid red tape and encourage local communities to initiate the creative services opportunities. Nearly all futurists agree that America is moving into a service economy. The wide range of skills needed to support society might be developed through a new kind of GI bill.

BARBARA MARK HUBBARD'S
FIRST BOOK



BARBARA MARK HUBBARD
THE HUNGER OF EVE

A Woman's Odyssey Toward the Future

When young Barbara Mark first read Genesis, she was on Eve's side. As the daughter of America's "Toy King," she lived in an Eden of luxury. And like Eve, Barbara Mark felt an urgent longing to know more. "What is the purpose of life when you have enough things?" she wrote in her diary. She had touched the apple too, and the hunger of Eve had awakened in her.

The gnawing, persistent hunger often confused and frightened her. "For many years I did not know what the hunger was. It had no name. I just felt pain." She became "sick to death of floundering about." "I have a desperate need to create. All my life I have abhorred, never once given."

Still, social conventions prevailed — for a time at least. Marriage was "the end of an unignoring romance," and Barbara Mark Hubbard often felt trapped. Sexual fulfillment did not overcome the hunger, whereas birth, for a moment, did. "Each child came along and accentuated the need for purpose. Even though I was not a good mother in purpose."

Her search for meaning went on. Finally, after years of struggling, a significant purpose dawned and Barbara Mark Hubbard was reborn to a new destiny — one that changed her life and the lives of countless others, completely. Her story — the inner struggles, the pain of decision, the vision of a positive future — is important and contemporary.

There was a second tree in the Garden of Eden that Eve was curious about — the Tree of Life, where our future blossoms. Barbara Mark Hubbard is still reaching for it.

PUBLISHED BY STACKPOLE BOOKS

BOOK AVAILABLE ON OR ABOUT JULY 15, 1976

TO: The Committee for the Future, Inc., 2325 Porter Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Please send me _____ copies of Barbara Hubbard's THE HUNGER OF EVE @ \$8.95. My check in the amount of \$ _____ is enclosed as payment in full. I understand the book will be mailed on or about July 15, 1976.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Signature _____

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How to get into the future contacts

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Center
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Pasadena, California 91104

World Federalists
2029 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

World Future Society
(Ed Cornish)
4916 St. Elmo (Bethesda)
Washington, D.C. 20014

World Goodwill
U.S. Headquarters
866 United Nations Plaza
Suite 566-7
New York, New York 10017

World Institute
(Julius Stümann)
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

World Without War Council
(Robert Pickus, President)
1730 Grove Street
Berkeley, California 94709

Youth for Federal Union
1736 Colorado Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Association
57 East 72nd Street
New York, New York 10021

Center for Interdisciplinary
Creativity
(Jere W. Clark, Ph.D., Director)
Southern Connecticut State
College
501 Crescent Street
New Haven, Conn. 06515

College of Human Services
(Audrey Cohen, President)
201 Varick Street
New York, New York 10014

Earth Metabolic Design
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Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Earthrise
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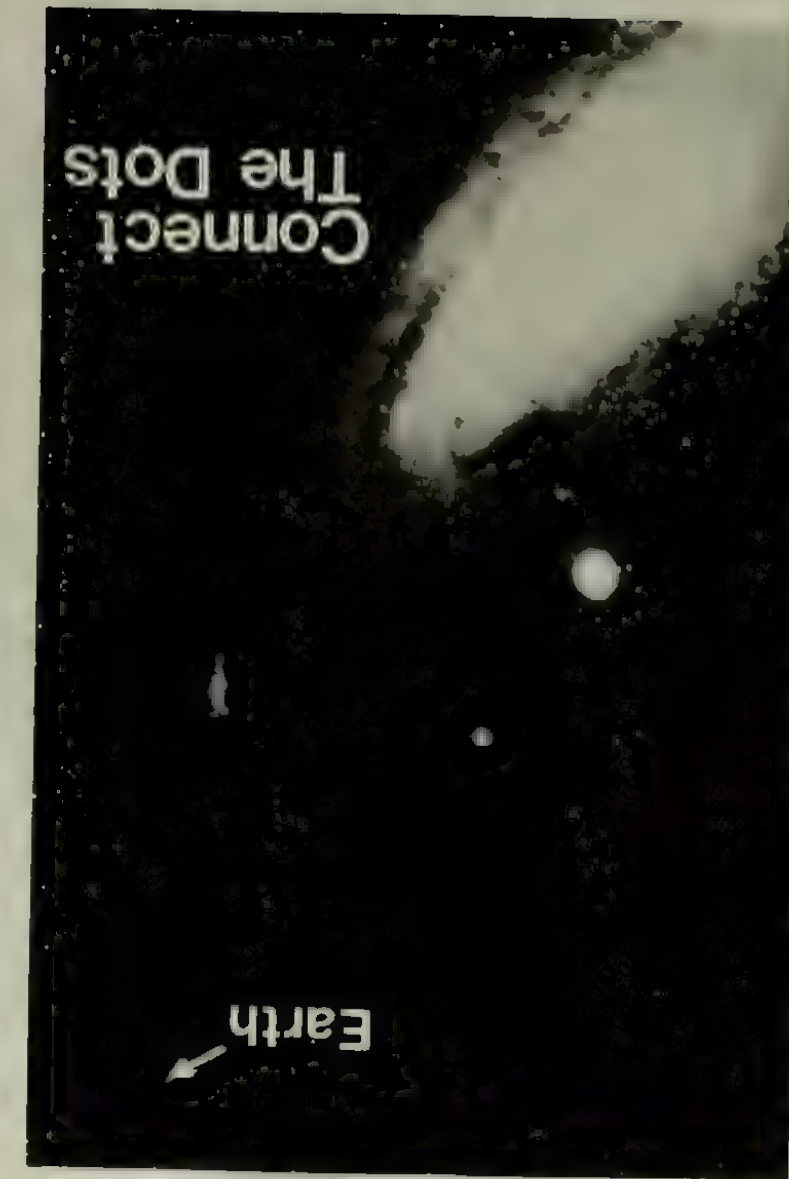
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you!

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best offer.
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er than you think). Will take
or sale: One zenith color
will show you the discovery
of the wheel and Atlantis.
We'll take you to 1492, 1776,
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1979, when HORIZONS DAY
becomes an International Holi-
day.

O'NEIL'S AMUSEMENT
PARK! Ride the tails of me-
teorites, supersonic roller
coasters, and tree-fall merry-go-
rounds.

FREE!FREE!FREE! Several
thousand dust bunnies need
good home. Only sincere need
to apply.



Suggested Readings

VIDEO DIVORCES—You need not step in the same court room as your ex-loved one. Why not get a divorce using only your TV set?

HURRY!!! This is your last chance to buy tickets for the Andromeda expedition. Only 11,047 left, so hurry and reserve a space to meet your favorite aliens and visit the most famous stars.

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Diagram illustrating the four steps of the repainting process for the Concorde:

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold along dotted lines.
3. Glue everything but wings.
4. Fold nose down.

Labels on the diagram include: AIR FRANCE, Concorde, and a list of steps: 1. Cut along solid lines, 2. Fold along dotted lines, 3. Glue everything but wings, 4. Fold nose down.

Horizons Day

June 26, 1976

Building America's
Third Century
TOLL FREE 800-424-2488

America: Our next 100 years.

If you had it your way, what would our country be like by the time of the Tricentennial?
Please tell us by completing this questionnaire.
It's not difficult; you can complete it in only a few minutes. But because it touches on so many aspects of our life, it can also take many days. And be prepared: some of the questions go to the very heart of the way we live and could possibly make you angry. That's not our purpose. We want your opinions.

Please note that all ideas submitted shall become public property without compensation and free of any restriction on use and disclosure.

The Tricentennial

MAIL TO:
AtlanticRichfieldCompany
Dept. B
P.O. Box 2076
Los Angeles, California 90053

1. In the future, I would like people to be able to retire at an early age.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

2. I would like to work till the day I die.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

3. I hope future Americans live in a communal setting, rather than in the traditional family unit.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

4. I believe education in the future should be career oriented.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

5. I want education to be concerned with liberal arts.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

6. I want stronger Federal government.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

7. I would like stronger local governments.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

8. I hope that all legal disputes, except for criminal cases, will be settled by computer.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

9. I hope the government provides more aid to amateur athletics.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

10. The government should give more support to entertainment and the arts.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

11. I hope there is a resurgence of faith and a reaffirmation of the meaning of religion.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

12. We should replace individual autos with Public Transportation.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

13. I believe energy problems will continue at least until the year 2000.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

14. I would like communications to be so rapid and thorough that people can vote directly on all major government decisions.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

15. I would like Americans in the future to be less concerned about the rest of the world and more standard of living.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

16. I feel the nation will be better when there is no racial, sexual or religious discrimination and all groups have equal power.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

17. I believe universal health care should become a right that is guaranteed by the government.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

18. I would like to keep the nation's population down through the use of mandatory birth control.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

19. Government regulations should limit the structure, size, and profits of all major corporations.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

20. I think big government is more desirable than big business.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

21. I want labor unions to be more strictly controlled.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

22. I believe there must be greater individual sacrifice to protect the environment.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

23. Life in general will be better for the next generation of Americans.
AGREE ☐ DISAGREE ☐ NO OPINION ☐

Please feel free to comment on these questions or any topic you wish on a separate sheet of paper.
(The following information is optional.)
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Name: _____
Address: _____

Celebrate America's Tricentennial 100 years early.
AtlanticRichfieldCompany
ARCO

The Community For The Future and You

As the work of the Committee for the Future (TCFF) has grown, individuals have wanted to contribute, to become involved and informed of Committee activities. The Community for the Future was created in May 1973 to meet that desire.
Those individuals who are interested in, and wish to support, the activities of TCFF may become Community for the Future members at \$10.00 per year. Contributions are tax-deductible within the legal limits for income tax purposes.

Community For The Future Registration Form

I wish to become a Founding Member of the Community for the Future... \$1,000
I wish to become a Participatory Member of the Community for the Future with special invitations to SYNCOS, and special events... \$100
I wish to become a Regular Member of the Community for the Future and to be kept informed of on-going activities of the Community... \$10

I would like to apply for membership as a New Worlds Resident.
I would like to receive information on how I, or my organization, may be involved in the New Worlds Network.

For further specific information call the New Worlds Network Hotline... (800) 424-2488
Please make checks payable to the Committee for the Future, Inc., and mail to 2325 Porter Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Name: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____
Telephone (include area code): _____
Amount Enclosed: _____

(Please Print)

Name: _____ Congressional district: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

As America's Third Century progresses, citizens input in shaping the initiatives and goals of the Nation should be a major element in the local, state and national decision making process. My citizen's input:
(place check(s) where appropriate)
() I support projects such as FUTURE ASSEMBLIES to aid in government decision making.
() I am in support of the initiatives my FUTURE ASSEMBLY arrived at.
() I am willing to support an on-going citizens effort to apply these initiatives in my district.
() I am in favor of establishing HORIZONS DAY as a continuous activity in the Bicentennial Era.

Signature: _____

The following form is for your use as a FUTURE ASSEMBLY participant. It should be completed by June 28th and mailed to your Congressman in Washington, D.C.

Continued from previous page

gradual stages by an expansion of awareness from the nuclear family to society around us. He finds a boundary to that process at national frontiers and here is where his analysis begins to reach the limit of its value, revealing his unawareness of the emerging spiritual community, with its planetary consciousness.

The fundamental blindness in Professor Heilbroner's estimate of hope for the future is his perception of our consumption-oriented society's inability to identify with the future. As a possible remedy to that malaise he hypothesizes the re-awakening of some Darwinian instinct for survival. It seems the author has not fully understood the roots of Darwinism in the industrialist ethic which he justly castigates throughout this book. Our capacity to identify with future generations is not based on any hypothetical instinct for survival of the human species but on the endless spiritual tradition of ego-transcendence.

This exercise in thinking "beyond doomsday" ends with an assessment of the probabilities for a change in the human heart rapid enough to head off disaster "without parallel in history." From Professor Heilbroner's standpoint, the chances for that are slim. He has apparently failed to observe

God or Beast

--Sherman Goldman

God or Beast: Evolution and Human Nature by Robert Claiborne (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1974), 260 pages, \$7.95.

"The theory that man is fundamentally a son of a bitch is not just nonsense, it is dangerous nonsense... Over the past 10 or 15 years, the American and European reading public has been regaled with a whole series of works which have said in essence that the long course of human evolution has made modern man into a first-class son of a bitch... I think these writers have indeed been conning us--albeit at high times unconsciously--and I think it is saying so, and saying why."

And so he does. From beginning to end, Robert Claiborne plows across the fields of anthropology, primitology, sociology, economics and history from B.P. (before present) 95,000 to A.D. 1974, seeding new ideas on human nature and evolution. Claiborne has a very strong purpose which he argues and documents well without sounding especially dogmatic or ignoring the weak points of his own arguments and data.

The drama of Narcissus is what obsesses all men.

BUBBA FREE JOHN (Franklin Jones)



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About Behaviorism B.F. SKINNER

--David Stamps

As with love and violence: with the creative impulse, people may build their world with a higher consciousness or distorted hates. It is our choice.

On creativity: "Creation is man's most distinctively human activity and experience and therefore, if you will, the moment at which he feels himself most like a god--most powerful, most knowledgeable--and least like a beast. One can, at least in theory, abolish the dominant feature of world culture, the product of antihuman laws and inhuman governments and institutions growing out of culturally or socially "tense" situations when those involved become totally alienated and frustrated in their mental and physical environments.

His basic premise is that violence and altruism are both aspects of instinctive human nature, shared by virtually all human beings in varying degrees. Exactly how violent or altruistic a society, sub-group or individual becomes is determined not by heredity, but by cultural and environmental factors. "Man is neither god nor beast; he is both, and neither," declares Claiborne. The complex of impulses bequeathed him by evolution, plus the traditions and myths he has evolved out of his own fancy, can combine to make him more destructive than any beast that ever walked the earth--or more benevolent than most gods who ever reigned in heaven..."

beyond the schoolhouse door."

About Behaviorism by B. F. Skinner (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974), \$6.95

B. F. Skinner is one of the leading influences in psychology today. He is also the epitome of what spiritually and humanistically inclined thinkers most oppose in Western thought. His new book, *About Behaviorism*, is a general discussion of the whole body of his thought as it now stands, thus providing the reader with an overview in one book of B. F. Skinner's reasoning in its pure form.

which our present society's way of life Heilbroner's view, upon the child's is based: namely the belief in growth, progress, and social engineering to cover up "the inability of a civilization directed to material improvement...to satisfy the spirit."

In Chapter Two, the outlook for peace, demographic control, and ecological recovery is fully summarized, and Professor Heilbroner pierces through to the root of all these apparently insoluble problems by revealing their common origin in technological science.

A political analysis in the third chapter shows that, whether we chose capitalism or socialism, both systems depend for their success on the industrialism created by modern science with its need to "tame" the environment through applying mechanical rhythms completely unrelated to natural life.

The author's original contribution to these questions appears in the next to the last chapter as a psychological analysis of the factors which create political and economic stability within the correct system of nationalism. Public obedience to and identification with leaders is based, in Professor

Continued on overleaf



CHINESE VEGETARIAN COOKING

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Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings:
the Ice Age by Charles Hapgood
(Chilton Books, 1966), \$14.50.

Professor Hapgood of the New Hampshire State University at Keene has assembled a fascinating collection of maps from the Middle Ages which indicate that medieval man knew world geography more accurately than we ourselves did until about 25 years ago. Since all the documents were claimed by their makers to be copied from ancient sources, the inference is that a high civilization once existed on a world-wide scale.

Seers like Rudolf Steiner and Edgar Cayce have often made similar claims, but here at last is hard evidence available to anyone who wishes to read this copiously illustrated book, complete with tables of latitude and longitude taken from ancient maps. The author points out that the finding of longitude was not developed by modern civilization until the late eighteenth century, yet the ancient maps are incredibly accurate. The most amazing piece of evidence for Hapgood's theory is the Piri Reis map, outlining the coast of Antarctica buried under miles of ice for tens of thousands of years. Only in 1949 was modern science able to map this invisible coastline by seismic exploration, yet the Piri Reis map was discovered in 1929 when it was duly deposited in the Library of Congress.

An inquiry into the Human Prospect
by Robert L. Heilbroner (Norton & Co., 1974), \$5.95.

Professor Heilbroner of the New School for Social Research opens his most recent book since *The Future as History* with the question, "Is there hope for man?" With inescapable force and clarity he marshals the evidence for "An impending catastrophe of fearful dimensions."

His first chapter reminds us of what we all know but might like to forget, the breakdown of all the values on

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California Institute of Asian Studies is a graduate school which awards M.A. and Ph.D. degrees for original research in East-West Comparative Studies in philosophy, religion, art, psychology, etc. Recently introduced are two new degree programs in *Integral Counseling Psychology* and *International Relations for World Peace*. Its courses are fully approved by the California Education Dept. for such diploma courses as *Teacher of Asian Culture, Director of Religious Education, Teacher of Yoga Disciplines*, and the like. Regularly taught are most Asian languages such as Sanskrit, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Hebrew and others. The time schedule of the Institute includes Winter quarter beginning first week of January, Spring quarter beginning April, Summer session beginning first week of July, and Fall quarter beginning third week of September.

Leprosy patients stand trial for trying to keep island facility

New York Times

HONOLULU — Bernard Punikaia, 53, and Clarence Naia, 55, are leprosy patients who fought for five years to stay at the antiquated treatment facility known as Hale Mohalu, about 10 miles from downtown Honolulu.

Now, they and 14 supporters are scheduled to go on trial in January because of their efforts to prevent the state from tearing down the facility — efforts that, in the end, failed.

Hale Mohalu, on more than an acre of coconut tree-studded land overlooking Pearl Harbor, was a Navy barracks acquired by the state in 1955 exclusively for use as a treatment facility for 10 to 15 patients with arrested cases of leprosy.

The state Health Department closed the compound five years ago and moved most of the patients to Leahi Hospital, a modern facility in Honolulu.

But some of the patients refused relocation, saying the center, infested with termites but in an idyllic setting, had become their home. Before Hale Mohalu opened, home had been the isolated Kalaupapa leprosy settlement on the island of Molokai.

When the Health Department cut off water, gas and electricity, the holdouts carried in their own water and used portable stoves and lights or candles.

Punikaia and his supporters fought the closing

all the way to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco. Early in September, the appeals court upheld the Health Department's right to close the camp.

On Sept. 14, the state sent eviction notices to the patients. On Sept. 21, when the state sent in sheriff's deputies and bulldozers to level the old buildings and clear the property, Punikaia and Naia, along with their supporters, a group of local activists, barricaded themselves inside.

Punikaia read a statement that said, in part: "All we asked was to remain on our land at Hale Mohalu where so many of our brothers and sisters lived and died in isolation, for the safety of the general public."

The protesters were arrested and the bulldozers cleared the property.

After arraignments were set, Charles Marsland, the city prosecutor, refused to bring charges against the protesters.

Marsland, who frequently challenges the Democratic administration's running of the judicial system here, is a Republican. He sent a letter to the state Attorney General, Tany Hong, that said in part:

"The form of peaceful demonstration indulged in at Hale Mohalu was at worst a minor inconvenience. From my view, it would be an overreaction to now impose criminal sanctions on these people in addition to what they have already lost."

Pastoral letter criticized

TIMOTHY LEARY'S DEAD?...

...He's alive and well, and he's the "Cheerleader For Change" in the Eighties.

A little passerby at the Duke Ellington Ballroom last Tuesday night have been curious about the capacity crowd that was gathering there. It could have been just another Nili crowd anticipating a lecture, but there was something different. For one thing, it was a somewhat older crowd than usual. The real clue to the identity of the speaker, though, could be found in the background music being played while people were looking for seats: "Purple Haze" by the Jimi Hendrix Experience. "Take it as it Comes" by the Doors and a song by the Moody Blues reporting the "death" of Dr. Timothy Leary.

As Nili students discovered, Timothy Leary is actually alive and (?) well. Still a figure of controversy long after the passing of the decade that made him famous, Leary tried to present a broader image in Tuesday's lecture than just the High Priest of LSD. The Messiah of Mesalline or the Pied Piper of Psychocybin.

Leary's presentation, sponsored by the Holmes Center Board, the Forum Committee and the Student Association Committee was titled "The Evolution of Intelligence in Species and Individuals." Calling himself a "cheerleader for change," the 63-year-old psychologist explained his responsibility as doing "everything I can to gently sever the chords that tie us to the past...and to do everything I can to encourage disrespect for authority."

This second statement was met with rowdy approval from the largely appreciative audience, which periodically interrupted Leary's speech with lusty and articulate comments of its own.

Leary spoke enthusiastically and with a sense of optimism, in addressing the audience he spoke in the second person putting the current generation of college students, the last of the "baby-boom" population, into the role of future decision makers. "We are in a golden age of American civilization today," he told the crowd. "There are many reasonably enlightened people out there...when you get ready to move we'll go platinum."

Dressed in early '70s California leisurewear — white pants and shoes and a brown leather paratrooper jacket — the silver-haired Leary paced across the stage in the manner of a laid-back evangelist. He could even have passed for a Harvard psychologist on his way to a golf outing, but his breathy George Carlin delivery betrayed his better-known ties to the "psychedelic generation."

Leary jumped easily from topic to topic, not always providing a logical segue for his various theories. Among these was his new theory of evolution: the evolution of intelligence.

"Individuals can evolve, not just species," Leary said. "Proposing the concept of neotony — that such evolution only occurs in pre-adults — Leary advised that the way to avoid 'terminal adulthood' was to follow the maxim: "You're only as old as the last time you changed your mind." Putting the statement into computerese, Leary added, "(You must) put in a new one."

Leary made several references to computers, and expressed enthusiasm over the so-called dawning of the computer age: "You are the first of the electronic brain society," Leary told the audience. "If you know how to work computers you will know how to work the brain."

No discussion by Timothy Leary on the human brain would be complete without reference to his infamous drug experimentation. Leary reserved his comments regarding this subject to the lively question-and-answer period that followed his 45-minute speech.

Encouraging the "intelligent use of drugs," Leary told the crowd they should pick out their drug dealer with the same care they would select a dentist or pediatrician.

In response to a statement by Leary that "stupid people use (drugs) stupidly and smart people use them smartly," one member of the audience etc-people who screwed up with drugs would have screwed up anyway," chimed the late comedian John Belushi as an example.

Leary sometimes did not answer a question directly, and occasionally referred the audience to his current book, *Flashbacks* for answers to their questions.

Referring to the nation's capital as "Washington B.C.," Leary commented on the number of "dinosaurs" residing there, including his own arch-rival Ronald Reagan (who nearly became an opponent of Leary's when he made an unsuccessful bid for governor of California 15 years ago).

Leary also had opinions of other national figures, including former Secretary of the Interior James Watt ("he was a good stand-up comedian") and G. Gordon Liddy. Liddy, he reports, mistook a bowl of pea moss in Leary's home for "high-grade marijuana." (He burst into my bedroom with 24 state troopers, looking like Inspector Clouseau. We were prepared, though — another bungled raid.)

After several questions regarding his past, Leary, now a little impatient and anxious to wind things up, brought the evening's entertainment to an end. Leary's lecture? There is little doubt that Timothy Leary is a successful entertainer, after all. He provoked laughter as well as anger in Tuesday's speech, and his proposals for improving the lifestyle of the present generation have a nice ring to them.

Whether there is anything substantial behind such nice-sounding expressions as "space migration" and "evolution of intelligence" (euphemisms for drug use, it would seem) is a rather open-ended question. Certainly, Leary is not offering any concrete advice or solutions to world problems.

As in the turbulent '60s, Leary is once again hoping to act as a catalyst for a new movement. In this sense, his description of himself as a "cheerleader for change" is an appropriate one. It is apparently up to the present generation of Americans to decide what moves to make, if they plan to play the game at all.

— Lawson Hill



Photos by Melanie Lenart



Albums courtesy of Record Revolution.

BENATAR

The final two cuts, done in the studio, are a sug-

But as far as live albums go, *Benatar* is a merited

— Ben Gordon

VINYL

It isn't surprising then that when Genesis fails to work as a unit, the music fails apart. "Second Home By The Sea" is a lengthy instrumental that, more often than not, finds the trio playing in three separate directions. Whereas the instrumental portion of *Abazab's* title track was spirited and catchy, "Second Home By The Sea" is aimless and boring. Following the tradition of the band's past records,

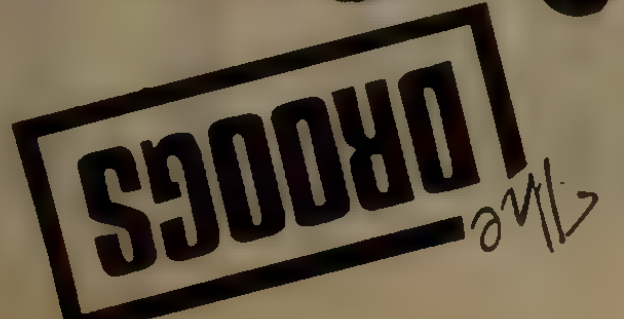
ed Spanish accent of ("It's no fun being an") "illegal Alien" to the stirring vocals on "It's Gonna Get Bet-

Sea" with his unique, wavering screams. It's im-

—Thor Christensen

.....

of all people, such as the



It's not self-indulgent or

crowds and want to get good seats. The movie

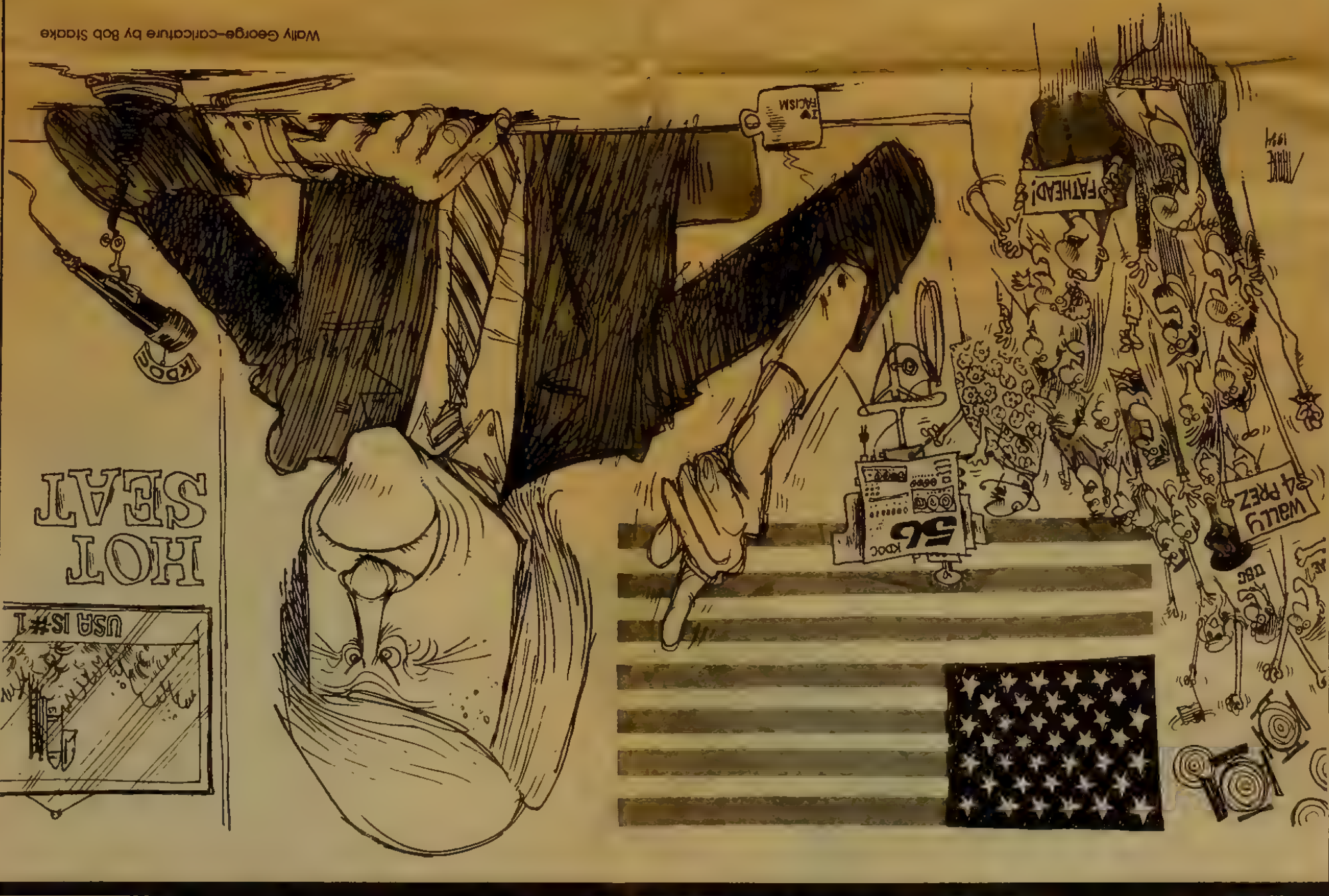
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Wally George-caricature by Bob Stooke

Buckle Up—It's Time For HOT SEAT!

After years of serving as Sam Yorty's Ed McMahon, Wally George is finally in the driver's seat. Now the evangelistic conservative is the talk of the town—and tomorrow, the country. HOT SEAT will soon be syndicated to more than 30 stations nationally.

by Bob Stooke

"Go to your windows and scream, I'm mad as Hell, and I'm not going to take it anymore!"
—Peter Finch as newscaster Howard Beal in Network

Wally George beams like a child when he says, "You know, I get letters from kids saying that they used to watch Saturday Night Live, but now they watch me!"

What the gang is tuning into is *Hot Seat* (Saturday night at 11 on KDOC, Channel 56 and rerun at 6:30 p.m. on Sundays). It's an hour-long "debate" show that pits the ultra-conservative Wally George against his liberal menaces. He belches for a return to horse and buggy days while calling his guests "perverts, morons, sickos, degenerates, slime, creeps, weirdos, and fathheads." For discerning fans of humor, *Hot Seat* indeed makes *Saturday Night Live* look like a romp through a funeral procession. Wally ascends his soapbox and roars that Dan Rather is "full of BULL-oney," that the best contraceptive in the world is for the girl to say

"NO WAY, CHARLIE," that porno film makers are "scum," their wives, "scumettes." The show's appeal is, of course, the jingoistic Wally. Forty-eight years old, tall and gaunt, he looks more like a funeral director in semi-retirement than a paranoid red-baiter. Crow's-foot flare out and hairline wrinkles surrounding his mouth yearn to crack through a layer of pancake, dried up by the hot klieg lights. A force-field of Aqua Net covers his silver pate. The native Angelino and son of Republican parents has always been an ultra-conservative. His only venture into godless decadence was at the age of 14 when he hosted a rock 'n' roll radio show for Glendale's KIEV. He graduated from half-days at Hollywood Professional School with the likes of Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney and Natalie Wood. College did not follow. Now divorced, Wally has a son, 18, and a daughter, 21. Friends like to tease him about his daughter, actress Rebecca DeMornay, who played the hooker in the sleeper hit, *Risky Business*. Wally is no stranger to Southern California TV audiences. For three years

Cont'd on page 13

Wally

Could from page 1

he played second-banana and resident cheese log to ex-Mayor Sam Yorty on *The Sam Yorty Show*. The show was different from *Hot Seat* in that conservatives were invited to sit in with "Mayor Sam" and foam at the mouth about the infiltration of communist subversives into every faction of American life. No conflict, no flaring nostrils—just the conservative party line.

Wally was always relegated to the sidelines. His chief duty was to greet the studio audience as they waited outside, and warm them up once inside KHJ's stages.

Metromedia television can smell a solid buck. Confidence is so high at KDOC that a rapid success in independent will mix *Brady Bunch* reruns in lieu of a weekly hour of weirdness with Wally.

Wally begins by screaming that he is the only talk show host with enough guts to say what he believes in, so stay tuned for guaranteed fireworks. He then goes into his opening commentary. "He says paraguay is the final answer to marijuana smoking."

"The liberals want to smoke their joints without fear of becoming ill or getting lung damage," I say spray, and spray and spray again!

Next, Wally takes a few questions from his studio audience and then as his first guest is introduced, he begins to salivate in anticipation. "Bring on these sicko, pinko communist sympathizers!" His bright blue eyes dilate while his data center organizes some rather feeble line of questioning.

Stand back, here it comes: the infamous *Wally Babbie*. He has no need for rational debating tactics, knows not the meaning of the word "class," sees no reason for subtle-

ty. One guest insinuates that a statement of Wally's smacks of racism. "Listen here," scolds Wally. "I am not a bigot, and you are a fathead."

An opponent of Reagan's Central American policy makes a lucid point and the audience reacts with approval. "You know," whines Wally, "you anti-nuker

punks just make me sick!"

Host and producer David Kennedy, a former high school social studies teacher and president of Ace Drill Bushing Company, sees Wally as brainiac. "Here's a man, who can talk with great intelligence on almost any subject. He really does a lot of research."

Kennedy is referring to a man who thinks that Richard Nixon is the greatest American to ever live, bar none. Indeed, Wally goes on to say that Watergate was "nothing more than a pimple that the left-wing, liberal news media turned into a festering cancer!" He's on a roll. "Watergate was nothing compared to the shenanigans that the liberals pulled while in office. Look at the scandals in John Kennedy's administration. I mean, he was carrying on sex parties in The White House!

I think most feminists don't know how to be men, and women already have it better than us men!"

Most members in *Hot Seat's* studio audience are college-age males. A spattering of suburban-robot housewives, sheet metal workers and Orange County new wavers and punks form the fringe groups.

Many take no chances of being neglected by a panning cameraman. The most popular play is to wave an American flag in one hand and flash a "V for victory" with the other. Others have come on the show wearing T-shirts sporting such slogans as "America: Thank You for Liberating Gren-

ada," or "America: Love It, or Leave It."

More recently, holding up a "Wally for President" placard guarantees a studio member's cathode ray portrait.

A solid number come on the show to put one over on Wally. They are the originators of the "Wally Chant," a blatant mockery of him and his obnoxious political philosophy. When the gang screams "Wah-lee! Wah-lee! Wah-lee!" the host's face lights up like the Coca-Cola sign in Times Square. To Wally, the chant is proof his work is respected.

"Sure," says Kennedy, "a lot of the kids come to the show to make fun of Wally. But that's fine. I mean, a lot of what we do on *Hot Seat* is show business anyway."

Given that, is Wally a dangerous demagogue or a self-styled freak who can be dismissed as a loud, made-for-TV

movie? He calls himself America's only con-

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on, said drug guru Dr. Timothy Leary. "I really didn't know what I was getting myself into. I soon found out Wally was two people: In real life he's a nice guy, on camera he's a low-level-screaming-fascist-monstrously. It was like being interviewed by Cal Worthington."

People tune into *Hot Seat* to see a good, old-fashioned barnyard brawl. If he didn't fly off the handle, if he didn't lose his buffoon of himself, there would be no show.

"The show is really bizarre," says Arnie Evans, Wally's executive producer. "It's like the score at the Colosseum: Lions, 6; Christians, 0." But David Kennedy has a different opinion of the show's appeal. "Wally says what a lot of people would like to say but are afraid to say."

An example of Wally's emphasis and vigor: (To Dr. Timothy Leary) "Are you going to sit there and laugh like a damn imbecile or are you going to conduct a mature interview?"

On Wally, the slightest pause and his guests fall victim to insults. Recently, a liberal was barely able to form a five word sentence in as many minutes. He finally protested, "Mr. George," he said "my wife and I drove down to Orange County to be on your show. When we have guests in our house, we treat them with dignity and respect."

Wally lashed back, "If you deserve dignity you'll get it! But you have to earn it. I'll tell you friend, I've read your biography and I can tell you that you do not deserve any dignity on this or any other show!"

Sometimes, though very occasionally, a guest will stand up and refuse to take Wally's barrage. Blase Bonpane, Director of the Office of the Americas, came on the show to publicly oppose Reagan's policies in Grenada and Central America. Bonpane contended that Wally would not engage in a discussion of the issue. The former Catholic priest turned his back to the host and directed his comments to the studio audience.

"This is my show," Wally screamed "and you talk to me!" Bonpane still ignored him. Then Wally clenched the back of his burly neck. With that, Bonpane rose to his feet and tipped over Wally's desk before exiting the stage.

Cont'd on page 16

servative voice, but *National Review* and *U.S. News and World Report* never seek him out to rebut the liberals.

Can anybody take Wally seriously when he screeches for increased military aid to Salvador and a minute later is standing in the showroom of Beaver Brothers furniture introducing his hand-puppet "Bucky Beaver," then telling his viewers about the He enjoys repeating the words of advice from his friend, mentor and idol, TV's original conservative maniac, Tom Dugan: "You know, Wally, half the people love you, half the people hate you, but they all watch you. The people who love you cheer you on, the people who hate you curse you. But they're all gonna watch you."

Many people do indeed hate Wally. Every week he receives a hefty bag of hate mail and boasts of six death threats.

As a public figure, he says in a worldly tone, "falling victim to violence is my chance you have to take. I mean, look at what happened to John Lennon, George Wallace and Ronald Reagan. Even to Larry Flynt."

When he took on Stan Witke, president of the American Nazi party, Witke insisted on stationing one of his brown shirts next to him during the interview. Wally, not to be outdone, introduced his own protection, a security guard from Bond International. One but two guards have been Wally's constant companions on the set ever since.

Of camera, Wally can be civilized, even downright nice. "This cannot be, you think, the same fascist you love to hate on Saturday nights. No way. It seems as if you're engaged in a conversation with Dr. Jekyll and once the klieg lights flare up, Mr. Hyde takes over. Is it an act?"

In personal conversations, I don't become enraged," says Wally. But with the people I have on the show, their beliefs are what anger me. I often times even forget that I'm broadcasting. Once I get on the air and begin talking about things that do anger me, my real feelings come out. I'm a very emotional and demonstrative person. What you see on TV is nothing phony—that's really me.

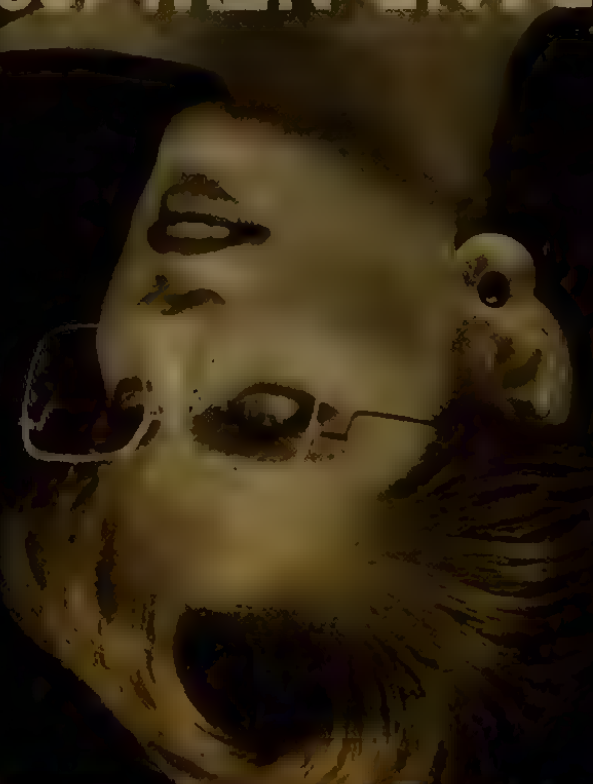
The entire staff, Wally included, strongly suggest it pays to view a few episodes before appearing on the air. "I had never seen the show before agreeing to come

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OPTICAL OUTLOOK

Wally

Cont'd from page 13

Wally converted the incident into a few million dollars worth of free publicity. He held a press conference at the L.A. Press Club accusing peace-niks (like Bonpane) of hypocrisy by speaking for pacifism then resorting to violence.

Hypocrisy is Wally's buddy. When Reagan arranged for two South Korean children to undergo heart operations in the U.S., some members of the press, he contends, saw the move as another Reagan PR stunt. "Didn't anyone think," asks Wally "that the President was just trying to be a nice guy?" But when Jesse Jackson went to Syria to negotiate the release of a Navy captive airman, Wally said "Sure we're glad that the soldier was finally released, but Jackson did it for one reason and one reason only—for free publicity!"

If he continually contradicts himself, he

tumbles just as often when it comes to his "research." Wally once told his viewers that "punk bands like *The Wasps* work their crowds into a frenzy by spitting and tossing raw meat into the crowd." "They're Heavy Metal!", yelled some audience members. "It doesn't matter," says Wally. "Punk, Heavy Metal, they're all the same." He even talks of a three-time murderer who was "recently sent to the gas chamber in the Midwest" much to the dismay and "whining of the liberals." Wally's compass must be slightly off-kilter—no one has been executed in the Midwest recently. Jack Kinbrough, political editor of the *LA Star*, came on *Hot Seat* to talk political assassination theories. While on the subject of Robert F. Kennedy, Wally said that he himself was one of the "forty million Americans who saw Sirhan Sirhan pull the trigger (killing Kennedy) on TV!" Kinbrough: "No you did not see that. It was never on television."

Wally: "Yes it was! I saw Kennedy fall to the floor before my very eyes."

Kinbrough: "No, Wally, you did not." But Wally is not the least bit concerned over accusations that he forsakes his

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"homework," that he's simply hype, or that his interviewing style is outrageous. "My show," he says, "is establishing a whole new format for TV talk shows.

"Prior to *Hot Seat*, talk shows were dying. Shows like Mike Douglas, John Davidson, Dinah, even Cavett on PBS. The Carson show has shown signs of weakening, and Merv has fallen on hard times. I can be the savior of the talk shows."

And Heeeeeeeeeeeer's Wally. On show days, he leaves the safety of his fenced in, security guard equipped Sherman Oaks home to go toward Disneyland. As his Ford glides down the Santa Ana Freeway he turns on Michael Jackson on the radio. (No, he is not listening to 'Beat It.' He is tuned to the other guy—the "commie subversive" who hosts a show on KABC Talkradio.) The Matterhorn marks his exit.

The huge letters KDOC appear emblazoned on the side of a long, single story building. The station's large, drab lobby contains a TV that runs constantly with KDOC's fare. Presently, Ernest Borgnine is slapping around Tim Conway on *MacHale's Navy*. The receptionist tells him Phil Donahue called; so has *Eye on LA*; and a

person with *Thicke Of The Night* can't wait to book Wally. They all want a little piece of KDOC's freak.

Outside potential audience members are chanting "Wah-lee! Wah-lee! Wah-lee!" They can see him pacing about.

His frown turns into a broad, toothy smile as he is escorted outside into the frenzied mob by a Bond International Security guard. He is greeted with tremendous yells and applause and encourages more by shaking his arms above his head, screaming "Alright! You guys sound great!" The screams subside as Wally asks if anyone wants to be on television.

Wally is looking for appropriate topics. "How about Ginny Foat?!" screams a pimply faced kid. "No," says Wally. "I don't want to talk about her. Anyone else?"

"Yeah," someone pipes in. "How 'bout us bombing the Syrian troops?" "That's a good one," says Wally. "You're on!"

The set consists of two walls painted in gray, the desk is made of blonde-oak, the chairs sport brown naugahyde cushions. Behind Wally's seat is an American flag and a framed print of a Space Shuttle launch stating "USA is Number One!". Behind the guest's seat is a poorly painted poster of John Wayne.

Two Bond Security guards open the door to let the audience in. "Okay," says one "everyone in single-file. Ladies, have

"*Hot Seat* will go on for ten years easy," says Wally George. Photo by Paulette Fehlig



your purses open." A quick look into their handbags, a very, very swift torso check

Cont'd on page 18

BUDDY
MARTIN



Just Plain Bill

Hides No More

AST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — There was a time when Just Plain Bill Parcells may have gone back to his Upper Saddle River, N.J., home to huddle after losing to the lowly Los Angeles Rams in his debut as an NFL coach.

"I used to think everybody was watching," said the new coach of the New York Giants. "When we lost, I would want to go into my kitchen and hide." Instead, he simply got wrapped up in watching films this week and stood up the press.

The kicker on the headline in the Newark Star-Ledger noted: "Parcells Refuses to Talk to Press." Tuesday is an off-day for the players and when Ray Perkins was coach, you seldom found him at Giants Stadium. Parcells was there Tuesday, watching the video version of last Sunday's Giants debacle, the 16-6 whacking by the underdog Rams.

Just Plain Bill said he would really prefer to do his film review instead of talking to a half dozen reporters who had arrived on the players' off-day. Thus, the flap.

So the head coaching career of Just Plain Bill did not exactly explode off the launch pad. That doesn't bother the former Air Force head coach. He has learned to put it all in perspective. I wouldn't call his philosophy laid back, but compared to his former boss, Rigid Ray Perkins, he is Timothy Leary.

Part of the reason for his attitude is the eight months he took off from coaching in 1978. He spent them in Colorado Springs, working in marketing for the Gates Land Co. and broad-casting high school football games with Jeff Thomas of Channel 7, then of Colorado Springs.

Didn't want to leave

Parcells' sabbatical came when he had accepted Perkins' offer to become the Giants' defensive coordinator, then resigned after two weeks because his family didn't want to leave Colorado.

Parcells now says the time off "was a great benefit for me because it put the game in perspective. It's like a cheese danish. A guy's having a cup of coffee and he says, 'did the Giants win?'"

"Yah."

"Who'd they play?"

"I dunno. How about another cup of coffee?"

That's the common working man's approach, one that Just Plain Bill Parcells understands. One reason is because he hangs around diners. Every morning before work, Parcells goes to the Meadowlands Diner for breakfast and a taste of the real world.

"I'm just Bill there, like every other guy," said the 42-year-old native of nearby Englewood. "I'm there with all the construction workers and the priests and the bookies..."

When Just Plain Bill became the 12th head coach of Wellington and Tim Mara's Giants, he gave up a certain amount of anonymity. And that privacy is somewhat precious to Parcells. When he signed his contract, Parcells asked Giants' general manager George Young, "Now there's not anything in here that says I have to play golf and stuff or appear at certain public places, is there?" There wasn't, of course.

Parcells, I found, can be most engaging. He breaks down the technical mumbo jumbo into plain talk. He doesn't claim to be a genius, but underneath that Just Plain Bill exterior is a keen, innovative football mind. He and Atlanta coach Dan Henning, whom he will oppose Sunday, are closest of friends and they love swapping strategies. Henning was one of the offensive brains behind the Redskins' Super Bowl championship.

Parcells delights in Henning's friendship. "I just love being around the guy," Parcells said of Henning. "We both grew up in the New York area. Our fathers were both Irish. We were assistant coaches together at Florida State. He's my friend. And it's like the saying goes, 'a true friend is someone who knows all about you and is still your friend.'"

Not anti-social

As for the public appearances, "I don't think I'm anti-social. But something has to remain sacred." His friendship with Henning remains sacred, but he's going to have to beat up on his friend this weekend if the Giants are going to avoid a disastrous 0-2 start. He thinks he sees a way to start winning.

"There's a way we can win, but it's not the way everybody thinks," he said confidently. Like he had swallowed a canary — or perhaps a Falcon. What he said later indicated that the Giants would likely be going back to a more conservative, run-oriented offense and try to control the game with a strong defense.

That's a tendency of football coaches, to go back to basics when they get beat unexpectedly. Especially the "Type A" personalities, the hard-driving, fanatical, dedicated coach who puts winning almost ahead of breathing.

Parcells admits to being a "Type A who's trying to become a Type B" ever since he heard John Madden's speech entitled, "The Type A's Have Got To Go." Madden being a Type A who went.

(One gains a certain measure of respect for Parcells in his quest for reality and you'd like to see him prove you don't have to be obsessed to be a successful NFL football coach.

I'm afraid, though, that if the Giants don't start winning, Just Plain Bill might not be frequenting the Meadowlands Diner so often and will have to start drinking coffee at home. What the heck, though, it's progress when the guy

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SEP 8 1983

BURRELL'S



BUDDY
 MARTIN

Just Plain Bill Hides No More

AST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — There was a time when Just Plain Bill Parcells may have gone back to his Upper Saddle River, N.J., home to hide after losing to the lowly Los Angeles Rams in his debut as an NFL coach.

"I used to think everybody was watching," said the new coach of the New York Giants. "When we lost, I would want to go into my kitchen and hide." Instead, he simply got wrapped up in watching films this week and stood up the press.

The kicker on the headline in the Newark Star-Ledger noted: "Parcells Refuses to Talk to Press." Tuesday is an off-day for the players and when Ray Perkins was coach, you seldom found him at Giants Stadium. Parcells was there Tuesday, watching the video version of last Sunday's Giants debacle, the 16-6 whacking by the underdog Rams.

Just Plain Bill said he would really prefer to do his film review instead of talking to a half dozen reporters who had arrived on the players' off-day. Thus, the nap.

So the head coaching career of Just Plain Bill did not exactly explode off the launch pad. That doesn't bother the former Air Force head coach. He has learned to put it all in perspective. I wouldn't call his philosophy laid back, but compared to his former boss, Rigid Ray Perkins, he is Timothy Leary.

Part of the reason for his attitude is the eight months he took off from coaching in 1978. He spent them in Colorado Springs, working in marketing for the Gates Land Co. and broad-casting high school football games with Jeff Thomas of Channel 7, then of Colorado Springs.

Didn't want to leave

Parcells' sabbatical came when he had accepted Perkins' offer to become the Giants' defensive coordinator, then resigned after two weeks because his family didn't want to leave Colorado.

Parcells now says the time off "was a great benefit for me because it put the game in perspective."

"It's like a cheese danish. A guy's having a cup of coffee and he says, 'did the Giants win?'"

"Yah."

"Who'd they play?"

"I dunno. How about another cup of coffee?"

That's the common working man's approach, one that just Plain Bill Parcells understands. One reason is because he hangs around diners. Every morning before work, Parcells goes to the Meadowlands Diner for breakfast and a taste of the real world.

"I'm just Bill there, like every other guy," said the 42-year-old native of nearby Englewood. "I'm there with all the construction workers and the priests and the bookies. . . ."

When just Plain Bill became the 12th head coach of Wellington and Tim Mara's Giants, he gave up a certain amount of anonymity. And that privacy is somewhat precious to Parcells. When he signed his contract, Parcells asked Giants' general manager George Young, "Now there's not anything in here that says I have to play golf and stuff or appear at certain public places, is there?" There wasn't, of course.

Parcells, I found, can be most engaging. He breaks down the technical mumbo jumbo into plain talk. He doesn't claim to be a genius, but underneath that just Plain Bill exterior is a keen, innovative football mind. He and Atlanta coach Dan Henning, whom he will oppose Sunday, are closest of friends and they love swapping strategies. Henning was one of the offensive brains behind the Redskins' Super Bowl championship.

Parcells delights in Henning's friendship. "I just love being around the guy," Parcells said of Henning. "We both grew up in the New York area. Our fathers were both Irish. We were assistant coaches together at Florida State. He's my friend. And it's like the saying goes, 'a true friend is someone who knows all about you and is still your friend.'"

Not anti-social

As for the public appearances, "I don't think I'm anti-social. But something has to remain sacred." His friendship with Henning remains sacred, but he's going to have to beat up on his friend this weekend if the Giants are going to avoid a disastrous 0-2 start. He thinks he sees a way to start winning.

"There's a way we can win, but it's not the way everybody thinks," he said confidently, like he had swallowed a canary — or perhaps a Falcon. What he said later indicated that the Giants would likely be going back to a more conservative, run-oriented offense and try to control the game with a strong defense.

That's a tendency of football coaches, to go back to basics when they get beat unexpectedly. Especially the "Type A" personalities, the hard-driving, fanatical, dedicated coach who puts winning almost ahead of breathing.

Parcells admits to being a "Type A who's trying to become a Type B" ever since he heard John Madden's speech entitled, "The Type A's Have Got To Go." Madden being a Type A who went.

One gains a certain measure of respect for Parcells in his quest for reality and you'd like to see him prove you don't have to be obsessed to be a successful NFL football coach.

I'm afraid, though, that if the Giants don't start winning, just Plain Bill might not be frequenting the Meadowlands Diner so often and will have to start drinking coffee at home. What the heck, though, it's progress when the guy doesn't try to hide under the kitchen table any-

OCT 2 1983

BURRELL'S

Toronto festival

a big hit

TORONTO — An international film festival is a launching pad, where films and careers take off. It's also a crash pad, where projects fall flat, sending disgruntled creators back to the drawing board.

Consider Toronto's eighth annual 10-day Festival of Festivals, which recently ended:

■ For film producers and directors, it's a chance to strut their stuff before knowledgeable viewers, influential media and would-be distributors. A foreign film or low-budget independent production has little opportunity to get off the ground, commercially. Film festivals are among those rare opportunities to generate good reviews and all-important word-of-mouth.

Recent hit films as diverse as "Diva" and "Chariots of Fire" got their start on the festival circuit. This year the hopefuls include the Spanish film "Car-men," the U.S. offerings "The Big Chill" and "Heart Like a Wheel," Canada's "Tin Flute," and the French thriller "La Balance."

■ For stars and would-be stars, it's a chance to bask in the spotlight, to get press coverage, to further a career, to get that life-giving exposure.

This year, stars included Kevin Kline, Glenn Close, Karen Black, Beau Bridges.

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would-be stars, it's a chance to bask in the spotlight, to get press coverage, to further a career, to get that life-giving exposure.

This year, stars included Kevin Kline, Glenn Close, Karen Black, Beau Bridges, Michael Caine, Robert Duvall, William Hurt, Pia Zadora and Julie Walters.

■ For a city like Toronto, it's a chance for international prestige, and an opportunity to welcome an affluent, international crowd. In its eight years, the Toronto Festival of Festivals has grown to a stature that puts it in the company of the major annual affairs in Cannes, Venice, Berlin, Los Angeles, Telluride, Colo., Montreal and New York.

This year's activities included eight major programs: ■ Gala evenings of spotlighted films — "The Big Chill," "Car-men," "Vertigo," "Entre Nous," "Educating Rita," Robert Altman's "Streamers," "Merry Christ-mas, Mr. Lawrence," "The Moon in the Gut-ter" and others. ■ Contemporary World Cinema, screenings of 44 mostly new films. They ranged from Duvall's "Angelo, My Love," to Wim Wenders' "The State of Things." ■ Stranger Than

Fiction, a collection of unusual documentaries, typified by "Return Engage-ment," a debate between LSD high priest Timothy Leary and Watergate operative Gordon Liddy. The subject? American values. ■ The Documentary Context, a retrospective of mostly Canadian documentaries that are exemplary as means of expression and political tools.

c Buried Treasures, selected by Rex Reed, including "The Member of the Wedding," "All the Way Home," "The Goddess" and "Summer Holiday."

A court imposed rules governing Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin have Kirshnas soliciting at Los Angeles International Airport. (Part 1, Page 3.)

Gov. Brown averted another over-ride by agreeing to reimburse funds for a board regulating engineers. (Part 1, Page 3.)

Ken Maddy was named to the No. 2 spot by GOP floor leader William Campbell. (Part 1, Page 3.)

Iranian government forces were reported to be within 5 miles of the Kurdish rebel capital of Mahabad. (Part 1, Page 8.)

State Atty. Gen. George Deukmejian announced formation of a special unit to investigate and prosecute major crime figures. (Part 2, Page 1.)

Colleges reap their own crop of mystery—federal regulation. (Part 2, Editorial Section.)

Uganda loses and turns with a new (Part 3, Page 18.)

The nation's money supply fell sharply in the past week amid indications that the recession is spreading. (Part 3, Page 18.)

The United Auto Workers union picked General Motors Corp. as its strike target if current contract talks break down. (Part 3, Page 18.)

Marie Ancelet, champion of the world of auto racing in 1978, is yes-today's hero this year. still seeking a 1979 victory. (Part 3, Page 1.)

The Chicago Cubs used Larry Bu-droggers. (Part 3, Page 1.)

Monie Ancelet, champion of the world of auto racing in 1978, is yes-today's hero this year. still seeking a 1979 victory. (Part 3, Page 1.)

Jimmy Carter's encounter with the rabbit transit system is called bunny-farm by a number of L.A. experts. (Part 4, Page 1.)

Jewish and Catholic clergyman have joined in a protest against Monty Python's "Life of Brian," a satire on the life of Christ. (Part 4, Page 1.)

News in Brief

Compiled from the Los Angeles Times the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service and major wire and supplementary news agencies.

THE WORLD

More U.S. Tuna Boats Seized

Canadian authorities announced the seizure of four more U.S. tuna boats, bringing to 12 the number of American vessels seized off the coast of British Columbia this week in a dispute over fishing rights. Last Sunday, Canadian patrol boats rounded up eight tuna boats and their skippers were charged with fishing illegally in Canadian waters and ordered to post \$5,000 bonds.

The evidence in Cuba of a brigade of Soviet ground troops has been confirmed by U.S. intelligence units, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said. The senator said there were now 2,300 to 3,000 Soviet troops on the island and called on President Carter to insist on their "immediate withdrawal."

State Cyrus R. Vance had informed him the Soviet Embassy had been asked for an explanation but that, so far, there had been no reply.

The Soviet Union, which earlier in the week was reported to have revoked a visa for U.S. publisher Robert L. Bernstein, has apparently granted the visa—only to revoke it once more. Bernstein, chairman of Random House and a human rights activist, had planned to attend next week's International Book Fair in Moscow. His visa was most recently retroceded when he questioned the condition that he "not abuse Soviet hospitality" while at the fair. Random House, as of now, intends to have an exhibit there.

Valentina Chinese, one of the three surviving captives born in Nanking, China, reported the survivor testified that the foreigners were released by soldiers of the Pol Pot regime, later ousted by a Vietnamese-led invasion. Prison records gave the name of one American as James Williams Clark, whose purported deposition identified him as an American spy captured on April 21, 1978.

A group of Chinese ended a two-day sit-in before government offices in Beijing over what they charged was unjust treatment by local officials of several years earlier. Officials declined to say whether police broke up the sit-in by about 300 persons from waiting agency, concluded that the situation posed "one least risk to national emergency or war. In a report prepared for Rep. G. V. Montgomery (D-Miss.), the agency said it has "serious reservations" about the Selective Service System's plan for drafting reservists in wartime. The plan would use up to 8 million men and women 10 days after a mobilization order from the President. Although the Administration has argued that registration is unnecessary, Montgomery predicted that President Carter would not stand in the way of a bill now in Congress to reinstitute registration in 1981.

Forty-four foreigners were de-tailed in a Phnom Penh prison as late as last November, according to a surviving Cambodian prisoner. Agencies in Phnom Penh prison as late as last November, according to a surviving Cambodian prisoner. Agencies in Phnom Penh prison as late as last November, according to a surviving Cambodian prisoner.

Unmasked, Lone Ranger Will Ride Again

--- Newsmakers ---

Who was that masked man who strode heroically out of the Los Angeles County Courthouse? It was Clayton (Kemo Sabe) Moore, and he refused to bare his face although Superior Court Judge Vernon G. Foster as his fans applauded. "I have been a smiling 65-year-old Moore declared that I will not let my public down," he said the masked man would continue to wear some kind of mask, although it cannot look like the one worn by the mysterious character who used to appear at a "nostalgia fair" in New York. At the outset of the court session, the actor once known as the "King of B movies" walked out rather than doff his good-guy hat, as the judge had requested. Moore spent most of the day in the hallway signing autographs. Lone Ranger Television, who won the order unmasking Moore, who portrayed the Lone Ranger in 195 television episodes.

—Bella Abzug, who was fired last January as co-chairman of the President's National Advisory Committee on Women, is still giving her former boss a run for the money. She and other women are still giving her former boss a run for the money. She and other women are still giving her former boss a run for the money.

—Former New York Mayor John Lindsay underwent surgery to remove an intestinal obstruction, but was in "excellent condition" at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. He is expected to remain hospitalized for another week.

—Art Carney, meanwhile, was hospitalized for another week. Times photo by Fitzgerald Whitman.

The long arm of the law has done what scores of outlaws could not. Attorney points to mask Clayton Moore will be forced to doff.



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THE NATION

GAO Backs Peacetime Draft Registration

Federal employees will be given a 7% pay raise in October, rather than the 5.5% that had been planned, Administration sources said. The new plan is expected to be announced today at a White House briefing. Kennedy, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, said he was "very pleased" that federal workers would have wage increases comparable with guidelines that are in place for the private sector. Private industry is asked to adhere to a 7% voluntary wage increase limit.

Str workers at the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear power complex suffered the exposure while repairing a leaking valve in a building between the Unit 1 and Unit 2 reactor containment buildings. But spokesman Sandy Polon said, "The overexposures were in a low range where 'We do not expect any immediate symptoms of illness,' Earl Abraham of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission said.

A 15-year-old girl kidnapped from a labor camp at Barlham in the San Joaquin Valley escaped a few hours later and Tulare County sheriff deputies arrested Virginia Torres, 30, of Woodville as a suspect. Deputies said an estimated \$50,000 in damages, was caused by the fire, which did not spread to the home in the 1800 block of S. Bronson Ave. and jumping to the ground. Cause of the fire, which did not spread to the home in the 1800 block of S. Bronson Ave. and jumping to the ground.

A reputed Mexican Mafia hit man was sentenced to four years in prison for the shooting death of a 17-year-old Visalia youth that occurred while the suspect was free on bail and awaiting trial for two other homicides. Tulare County Superior Court Judge Kenneth Conn imposed the sentence on Daniel (Choco) Montelano, 31, and made it concurrent with a 25-year federal sentence Montelano no was given for a Southern California bank robbery. Montelano had pleaded no contest to voluntary manslaughter in the fatal shooting of Jerry Granillo during a party in Visalia. He had posted bail totaling \$250,000 to gain release while awaiting trial on the other murder charges in Los Angeles and Fresno. Fresno police said they believe Montelano has been an executioner for the Mexican Mafia, a prison-spawned gang.

A campaign to cut the amount of lead in canned foods by half was announced by the Food and Drug Administration. The objective is to lower lead intake from cans by 50% in five years. Products such as evaporated milk, canned infant formulas, fruit and vegetable juices and glass-packed infant foods are the drive's probable first targets. Lead poisoning can cause kidney and brain damage, anemia, mental retardation, seizures and death. Some tests have shown links between lead and cancer in laboratory animals.

The Eli Lilly Co. was asked by the government to withdraw an antibiotic used by millions of persons who take it as a safe alternative to penicillin. The Food and Drug Administration said it had determined that cloxacillin, known generically as erythromycin estolate, is no more effective than aspirin and can have dangerous side effects on the liver.

Particles of radioactive cobalt 60 were found just outside a small, government-operated nuclear reactor at Gallatinburg, Md. by a Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspection. The reactor is a small, government-operated nuclear reactor at Gallatinburg, Md. by a Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspection.



THE STATE

San Quentin guards wounded three men with gunfire when fighting in over their heads, a warden's office spokesman said. The spokesman said the three were in a riotous condition at the prison hospital.

Kern County Juvenile Court Judge Martin Freeman has found a 15-year-old Riverside girl guilty of second-degree murder in the bludgeoning death of a man she said had tried to rape her. Beverly Marata was convicted of killing Benjamin James Martinez, 67, at the Richbar camp-18 while her husband was away from ground on the Kern River last June.

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A 32-year-old Los Angeles woman will spend three days a week in jail for 10 consecutive weeks for her part in a \$1.1 million scheme through which an estimated 77,000 Social Security cards were supplied to illegal aliens. U.S. Dist. Court Judge Irving Hill also placed Gwendolyn Gray on three years' probation. She is a former Social Security Administration employee.

Cobalt Particles Found Near Reactor

Particles of radioactive cobalt 60 were found just outside a small, government-operated nuclear reactor at Gallatinburg, Md. by a Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspection. The reactor is a small, government-operated nuclear reactor at Gallatinburg, Md. by a Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspection.

Spokesmen for an environmental companies in May, 1981.

THE SOUTHLAND

A Portland man accused of hijack-ing a Los Angeles-bound jetliner Aug. 22 told a federal magistrate in Portland he wanted to be sent to federal prison rather than be returned to an Oregon state mental hospital. James Allbee, a 26-year-old former member of United Activities plane with 120 passengers aboard and ordering it released to Portland, threatening to explode a bomb. No bomb was found and no one was injured. At the time of the hijacking, Allbee was wanted on charges of stealing money last June from the gas station where he worked. Allbee told a Portland police officer that he had decided to "go federal" in order to be sent to federal prison rather than returned to the state hospital. Arrangement proceeded. Allbee were set for Sept. 20.

A 19-year-old Simi Valley man was sentenced by Ventura County Superior Court Judge Marvin Lewis to the maximum penalty—16 years to life in state prison—for the Feb. 25 murder of Steven Zimmerman, also 19. Zimmerman, of Simi Valley, was beaten and stabbed to death during a street fight, and Arnold Garbay was convicted of second-degree murder in the case. Another suspect, Daniel Valdez, 21, of Simi Valley, also was sentenced Sept. 5.

Ventura County Public Defender Richard Brown lost his bid in Ventura Superior Court to stop the practice of shackling prisoners with leg irons in Municipal Court. Brown charged that misdeemeanors during pretrial proceedings was unnecessary unless it could be shown they were dangerous. He also said the fact that prisoners must kneel before marshals to have their shackles placed on them or removed, "degraded and makes them look guilty," Judge Robert Shaw ruled he had no authority to prohibit all the county's municipal judges. Shacking began in April after a prisoner, still at large, escaped by running from the court building while in the custody of county marshals.

Trapped in his upstairs bedroom, a 12-year-old Los Angeles boy was overcome by smoke and died when an early morning fire swept through his family's two-story home, fire officials said. Michael Daniels was dead when firemen reached him, but his mother, sister, sister-in-law and her baby escaped the flames by climbing through a window onto the front porch roof of the home in the 1800 block of S. Bronson Ave. and jumping to the ground. Cause of the fire, which did not spread to the home in the 1800 block of S. Bronson Ave. and jumping to the ground.

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A LOS ANGELES TIMES SPECIAL

YEAR OF THE DODGERS



Steve Garvey shortened his stance while celebrating with Bob Welch after NL Championship Series-clinching win in Montreal. The Dodgers later brought the Yankees to their knees in World Series. JOE KENNEDY / Los Angeles Times

How the West and All the Rest Was Won

THE SEASON IN REVIEW

By DAN HAFNER, Times Staff Writer

Perhaps, it was fitting that in major league baseball's most turbulent season—one in which it threatened to destroy itself—the Dodgers, a team that has known trouble and turmoil, should emerge as champion.

The just-concluded 1981 season will long be remembered for the two-months player strike that possibly could have wrecked the sport. It will also be remembered as the year Fernando finished first swept Los Angeles, then the baseball world, as the first major-league split season; as the year Tommy Lasorda proved himself an outstanding manager, and, by Dodger fans, as the year the Dodgers threw off the loser label.

Dating back to the days in Brooklyn, the Dodgers have been better known for the times they didn't win than the times they did. They are known for 1951 when they blew a 1½-game lead in August and lost on Bob- team. Lasorda called them his comeback kids. Indeed, they spoiled Houston a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five first-round series, then swept three at home. Next, they trailed Montreal, 2-1, in the best-of-five championship

won eight National League pennants and four World Series. It may be true that most of those other teams had more talent, but it is not true that any Dodger team had more heart or guts than this one.

George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees, the people of New York for the embarrassing performance of the Yankees, who were blown out in four games after winning the first two by a team that hit only .204 in its playoff games against National League pitching.

Seldom has a team shown the heart of this Dodger team. Lasorda called them his comeback kids. Indeed, they spoiled Houston a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five first-round series, then swept three at home. Next, they trailed Montreal, 2-1, in the best-of-five championship

series and won the last two games at Montreal. It figured they would come charging back after trailing in the World Series and they did. In the last four games they emerged from a lengthy batting slump to score 24 runs on 42 hits.

They did this against a team that most scouting reports indicated was superior at every position except first base. One of the major mistakes was that the Yankee starting staff was superior to the Dodgers'. Postseason play proved that the Dodgers' three-man starting staff of Fernando Valenzuela, Burt Hooton and Jerry Reuss was the best in baseball.

The Dodgers, because of the strike and resultant three rounds of playoffs, had to win more games than any previous team (10) to go all the way to the championship.

It was a fairly-tale season for Valenzuela, the slightly overweight 20-year-old left-hander who caught the

Please see DODGERS, Page 17

The Fernando Facts:
A Statistical Review

See Page 22





STATISTICS

World Series Composite Box

BATTING SUMMARY									
Player	AB	R	H	RBI	BB	SO	ERA	WHIP	AVG
Runnels	18	7	4	7	1	1	2.76	1.00	.276
Stewart	22	1	1	0	0	0	4.38	1.00	.045
Winters	16	1	1	0	0	0	3.18	1.00	.063
Wilson	22	1	1	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	.045
Monte	10	1	1	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	.100
Guerra	20	1	1	0	0	0	3.78	1.00	.050
Cudde	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Davis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Guerra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
John	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Murphy	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Rodriguez	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Jackson	12	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	1.00	.000
Freder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Runnels	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Totals	193	22	48	8	1	0	2.38	1.00	.238

PITCHING SUMMARY									
Player	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA	WHIP	AVG
Runnels	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.500
Stewart	2.0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.333
Winters	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.500
Wilson	2.0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.333
Monte	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.500
Guerra	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.500
Cudde	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Davis	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Guerra	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
John	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Murphy	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Brown	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Rodriguez	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Jackson	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Runnels	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Totals	10.0	10	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.250

PLAYOFF SERIES AVERAGES									
Player	AB	R	H	RBI	BB	SO	ERA	WHIP	AVG
Runnels	37	9	5	0	0	0	2.45	1.00	.135
Stewart	40	1	1	0	0	0	3.75	1.00	.025
Winters	35	1	1	0	0	0	2.57	1.00	.029
Wilson	40	1	1	0	0	0	2.25	1.00	.025
Monte	35	1	1	0	0	0	2.57	1.00	.029
Guerra	35	1	1	0	0	0	2.57	1.00	.029
Cudde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Davis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Guerra	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
John	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Murphy	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Brown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Rodriguez	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Jackson	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Runnels	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Totals	228	20	20	0	0	0	2.32	1.00	.088

REGULAR SEASON AVERAGES									
Player	AB	R	H	RBI	BB	SO	ERA	WHIP	AVG
Runnels	400	48	128	9	48	108	2.45	1.00	.245
Stewart	400	18	58	18	48	108	3.75	1.00	.145
Winters	400	18	58	18	48	108	2.57	1.00	.145
Wilson	400	18	58	18	48	108	2.25	1.00	.145
Monte	400	18	58	18	48	108	2.57	1.00	.145
Guerra	400	18	58	18	48	108	2.57	1.00	.145
Cudde	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Davis	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Guerra	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
John	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Murphy	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Brown	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Freder	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Rodriguez	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Jackson	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Freder	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Runnels	400	18	58	18	48	108	0.00	1.00	.145
Totals	4000	480	1280	90	480	1080	2.32	1.00	.145

TEAM TOTALS									
Player	AB	R	H	RBI	BB	SO	ERA	WHIP	AVG
Runnels	37	9	5	0	0	0	2.45	1.00	.135
Stewart	40	1	1	0	0	0	3.75	1.00	.025
Winters	35	1	1	0	0	0	2.57	1.00	.029
Wilson	40	1	1	0	0	0	2.25	1.00	.025
Monte	35	1	1	0	0	0	2.57	1.00	.029
Guerra	35	1	1	0	0	0	2.57	1.00	.029
Cudde	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Davis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Guerra	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
John	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Murphy	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Brown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Rodriguez	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Jackson	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Freder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Runnels	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	.000
Totals	228	20	20	0	0	0	2.32	1.00	.088

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DODGERS: a Season in Review

Continued From Page 18

ported he could be beaten if the hitters stayed patient and made him throw the screwball for strikes. Another hot pitcher was Hooton. He was 7-0 on May 26 for his best start and the Dodgers, 17-2, on the road, were leading the West by 6½ games. Fernando was having his ups and downs and the Dodgers started to skid, losing eight of 13 games before the strike to lead by only half game when the players went out on June 11. The strike hurt the Dodgers more financially than any other team. They were averaging better than 42,000 per game, losing eight of 13 games before the strike to lead by only half game when the players went out on June 11. Missing 26 home games probably cost them at least \$5 million in revenue.

The Second Season

All was not quiet with the Dodgers, especially Lopes, during the strike. The second baseman lashed out at Gary for accepting his paycheck while others were forfeiting theirs by striking, and at player-representatives. The Dodgers learned that Valenzuela, in violation of his contract, pitched in exhibitions in Mexico. Not surprisingly, they didn't pursue it, merely telling him to stop. Valenzuela pitched a scoreless inning in the All-Star game which reopened the season on Aug. 8. The Dodgers opened the second half the next day by beating Cincinnati, 4-0, with Reuss pitching six scoreless innings. Fernando had two rocky starts, but ended speculation he was a fluke by striking out 12 Cardinals and becoming the first 10-game winner on Aug. 22. On Aug. 28 the Dodgers led the West by a game, but then went into a batting slump that didn't end until the third game of the World Series. For the rest of the season the Dodgers batted .247. They were even worse in the playoffs.

Taking Light-Hearted Approach

The Dodgers, already assured of a playoff berth, didn't appear to be taking things too seriously. In one game, during the seventh-inning break, Jay Johnstone and Reuss downed groundkeeper uniforms and joined the crew. A couple of innings later Johnstone hit a pinch homer to help beat Phillies. On Sept. 6 Valenzuela shut out the Cardinals, 5-0, on four hits. At that point, he led the majors in victories (12), shutouts (7) and strikeouts (152). Three days later Ron Cey suffered a broken right forearm that kept him out until the second round of the playoffs.

The only way Valenzuela could win those days was by pitching a shutout. He did it on Sept. 17 for his eighth shutout, tying the record set by Ewell Russell in 1913. On Sept. 24, Reggie Smith climbed into the stands at Candlestick Park and punches another heckler. This time he drew a five-day suspension and a \$5,000 fine. On Sept. 26, Nolan Ryan used the light-bulb Dodger-catcher as the victims of his record-breaking fifth no-hitter. The next day Don Sutton helds the Dodgers to two hits. On Oct. 2 Reuss broke Sutton's kneecap with a pitch. The loss of Sutton may have been the biggest reason the Astros couldn't finish off the Dodgers when they had them, 2-0.

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8:00PM

HOLIDAY INN—TORRANCE
21333 Hawthorne Blvd.
1-405, Exit Hawthorne/Carson
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th
8:00PM

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30 Universal City Plaza
Hollywood Fwy at Lankershim Blvd
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd
8:00PM

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd
8:00PM

BUENA PARK HOTEL
7675 Crescent Avenue
Newport Fwy to I-91 West
Exit Beach Blvd Left
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd
8:00PM

OXNARD HILTON
600 Esplanada
Hwy 101, Exit Ventura
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd
8:00PM

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1855 So. Harbor Blvd.
Santa Ana Fwy, Cross Street Kalela St.
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NBC Sports
When Fernando Valenzuela looked to the heavens for help, he usually got it in a big 1981 season. In Game Four, Fernando was brilliant, winning, 2-1. Hooton pitched three-hit ball for seven innings. In a three-run first inning with a two-run homer and Gary with two out in the fifth, Russell singled home Rubie's perfect game and get the Dodgers on the score-board with two out in the fifth. Russell singled home beat Ryan. Ryan had the Dodgers shut out until the sixth when Baker walked, went to third on Garvey's single to right and broke the scoreless tie on Rick Monday's single to right. Scioscia drove in another run and the Dodgers went on to win, 4-0.

Championship Series

This started a little differently with the Dodgers, opening at home and giving Hooton enough runs for a 5-1 victory.

Ron Cey returned to action for the first time since breaking his arm and doubled home Garvey with the first Dodger run in the second inning and scored the second after a single by Scioscia and a squeeze bunt by Russell. In the seventh the Dodgers turned on the power, scoring three runs to win, 4-0.

On Sept. 24, Reggie Smith climbed into the stands at Candlestick Park and punches another heckler. This time he drew a five-day suspension and a \$5,000 fine. On Sept. 26, Nolan Ryan used the light-bulb Dodger-catcher as the victims of his record-breaking fifth no-hitter. The next day Don Sutton helds the Dodgers to two hits. On Oct. 2 Reuss broke Sutton's kneecap with a pitch. The loss of Sutton may have been the biggest reason the Astros couldn't finish off the Dodgers when they had them, 2-0.

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Fernando Valenzuela



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Pedro Guerrero



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Jay Johnstone



Bob Welch



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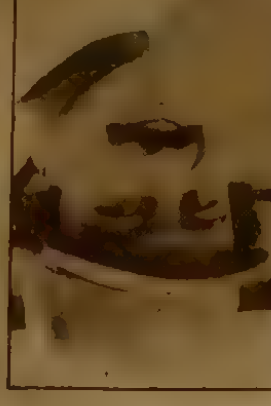
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Terry Forster



Dave Goltz



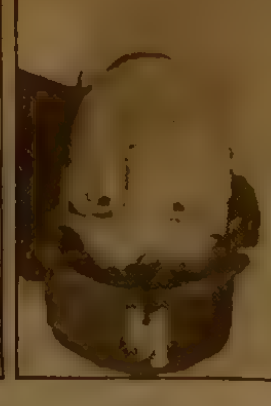
Babo Castillo



Reggie Smith



Tom Niedenhufer



Mike Scioscia



Steve Sax



Alejandro Pena



Dave Stewart



The heroic trio: World Series MVPs Pedro Guerrero, Steve Yeager, Ron Cey.

The Dodger strategy: Drive it at Nettles

NEW YORK — There were no clubhouse meetings before the game. Tom Lasorda did not read any inspirational verse from a Bible or harken his team with a creative outburst of his own. "There was just a feeling, something in the air, something in all of our senses that told us tonight is the night," Steve Garvey said.

Jay Johnstone was not quite as sure as Garvey. So in the dugout, as the Dodgers came to bat in the first, he told his teammates, "Let's drive the ball at Nettles. He's our jinx. If we can get to him it might take something away from their club."

Davey Lopes obligingly hit the ball to Craig Nettles at third to open the game and was promptly thrown out. "But," said Johnstone later, "about five guys did get balls past Nettles, or at least had him diving and wearing himself out."

Underneath his uniform jersey he wore a Brooklyn Dodger T-shirt that held its own special meaning. "Two years ago at Wrigley Field there was a birthday party for a friend of mine, a doctor, who had loved the Brooklyn Dodgers and who was now dying of cancer," Garvey said.

"The guests were given these T-shirts. Since then, he and I talked about his battles and mine. He died during the strike but I talked to him 24 hours earlier. He told me, 'Go back to work and keep fighting.' Sometimes when things were going bad for me, I would touch the shirt. I figured, he fought the

ultimate battle. I'll just have to try to fight mine, too. Each of the Dodgers in their own way then, were trying to motivate themselves to win the big one, to come back one more time, to show the New York Yankees to win the World Championship.

When it was over, when the Dodgers had humiliated the Yankees, after Pedro Guerrero had tripped and homered and singled to drive in five runs, after Ron Cey had shown he was not afraid and had hit Tommy John's first pitch, then later singled in a run, after Steve Yeager had continued his World Series heroics by driving in the team's first run, and after Burt Hooton and Steve Howe had combined on a two-run, seven-run performance to defuse the Yankee bombs, they stood around the clubhouse, champagne bottles in hand, not knowing quite how to behave after what they had all done.

So they lavished credit on each other

Dodgers 9, Yankees 2	
AB	R
Garvey	2
Yeager	1
Cey	1
Russell	1
Valenzuela	1
Guerrero	1
Lopes	1
Johnstone	1
Forster	1
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Nobody had a better post-season than the manager

ALLAN MALAMUD

e is an emotional man, but he never lost his cool in the month of October, not even when his blue bloods fell two games behind in each of the three post-season series. He

Yankee mistake on the bases
(Only George Steinbrenner could top George Steinbrenner. The bad taste award of 1981 goes to him for his letter of apology "to Yankee fans at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, a woman beneath an umbrella at 12th and Broadway in Los Angeles exclaimed, "Oh no, the World Series is going to be rained out again!"

If you still don't believe in the home field advantage, please be advised that 13 of the 14 National Football League home teams are favored this week. . .

When the rematch is staged Nov. 22, remember that Pat Haden threw for 310 yards the first time against San Francisco, the most passing yardage by a Ram quarterback since 1976.

Ohio State is in charge of its Rose Bowl fate, but the remaining schedule is not easy: At Purdue Saturday, then at Minnesota, home to nationally

For all the world, it sounded as if Howard Cosell was sad about the Yankee collapse. My, has TV's attitude toward profligate changed last night, ABC even gave us a re-play of Lou Piniella's not-too-hard-to-read lips following another

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and dark smudges or stains, particularly along the bottom edge and left side. The binding edge is visible on the left.

[illegible]


This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.



Blackjack Clinic is Free
Jerry L. Patterson, a recognized national leader on antisocial behavior in children, is the author of the book, *Blackjack: How to Stop Your Child from Becoming a Delinquent*. The book is available for free at www.blackjackclinic.com.

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A few years ago, the University of Hawaii looked to basketball for national recognition, but now football is the big item and the Rainbows are among the nation's unbeaten and united at 50.

Sure, New Orleans' George Rogers was the first pick in the draft, but a lot of scouts are amazed that he's second among all NFL rushers in his rookie year.

One San Francisco columnist already is predicting that the 6-foot-4, 230-pound sophomore will be a star. That's a great lineup Gerry Cooney is getting.

Pipino Cuevas-Rogers Stafford is also being offered at the Sports Arena, where a closed-circuit showing of can't stay away for long. He headlines the card Nov. 7.

Two-time world champion Bobby Chacon will Showboat Hotel in Las Vegas.

Westminster's Roberto Elizondo gets his shot at lightweight champion Alexis Arguello Nov. 21 at the ranked Northwestern (No. 1, Bottom Ten), and at Michigan.

in reply to those who say there aren't enough Dec. 10 in Vegas — **JOHN JOE BURNER**
coach next year
Of course, you might ask, who really does run it?
Raider? "I have no doubts that Al Davis coaches the competitive fights at the Olympic these days. Don't forget, he's the only one who's been there," says Rocky Garcia against second-ranked Ruben Castillo next Thursday, and young King Rhee will be coaching and demanding that the staff do things he is not saying he is the only coach, but he does a lot of it."

Thursday
former banlamweight champ Julian Solis next
coning man-to-be faces against
way.

Temperatures would have been in the 30s for
World Series games last weekend in Montreal if the
Expos had beaten the Dodgers.

It is hoped that those disappointing division and
league playoffs and World Series TV ratings will
convince the major leagues — and more importantly
the fans — that the game is still alive.

The 49ers didn't exactly have to give much of a
Marathon last Sunday
was, at 235 pounds and age 49, finishing the New York
ingemar Johnson's greatest sporting achievement
Forget about his knockout of Floyd Patterson —
Floyd Patterson —

franchise to land Fred Dean from the Chargers — a victory move to give away the number two draft choice in 1983, and a swap of first round picks the same year if San Francisco has the higher choice.

Opening night observations at the Los Alamitos fair meeting: Chris McCarron will be bel down on everything he rides, and Luis Ortega will get more than his share of longshot winners.

matched this for excitement.

even the seven-gamer over the Twins in '65 — over the White Sox, the '63 sweep of the Yankees, or Dodge world championships — the first one in '59.

One man's opinion: None of the other Los Angeles drop in Game 4.

Turning point of the Series — Reggie Jackson's tournament permanently.

the networks — not to expand the post-season.

John on the early hook: 'I couldn't believe it'

By Lyle Spencer
Herald Examiner staff writer

"I couldn't believe it," the former Dodger left-hander said. "I didn't know what was happening. I don't get angry. He [manager Bob Lemon] just said, 'I'm taking you out. We're gonna try to get some runs. It was out of my hands.'"

Was it also out of Bob Lemon's hands? Was his removal of his starting pitcher the result of a phone call from a higher place, perhaps?

Lemon was asked if John, who had given up a base hit and I didn't get it, so I wasn't very smart."

Murphy's best pitch-thrower (Murphy). I wanted his decision to pull John." "No, I didn't figure it was seventh inning," Lemon said when asked to explain.

I just wanted to go some runs and get to the Yankees out in Game 4 at Dodger Stadium Saturday came out of the bullpen in an attempt to help beat an intense competitor. John had won Game 2 and

"No, probably not," he replied. "The score wouldn't have been tied in that case. I've seen him better and I've seen him a lot worse. I just thought I could make a move and get a couple of this and go into the seventh ahead by a couple of runs."

"Surprised?" asked Bill Russell. "Yeah, I was surprised they took 'ol out so early. All of us were, I think. We were surprised and happy to see him go out, because we know how tough he is in big games. He won a lot of them for us."

When Murcer fled out to end the fourth, stranding two baserunners, George Frazier came out and Murcer fled out to end the fourth, and he barely got it through.

"There's nothing you can do, just reload and wait for next year."

"Russ, not this, are what matter," TJ said. "To hold a club like the Dodgers to one run... I thought they were pretty well. I jammed Yeager on his base hit."

"His performance, even in view of the six hits he surrendered."

This time, George keeps his cool

looked up and said, "Sorry, boss."
"Thanks for a good evening," Steinbrenner said.
"Come up to the office when you're through and we'll have a beer."

'I have nothing to say about what happened out there. They said it

all on the field. I don't intend to knock them while they're down. I think it would be a mistake to criticize anyone at this time. I am sure they feel a little down, but I don't

— George Steinbrenner

The first person he saw was pitcher Ron Davis, who was pounded in relief appearances both in Los Angeles and in the final game. He tapped Davis on the shoulder and said, "Tough."

occurred during the early part of this series.
"Hello boss," Reggie said.
"Don't worry, we'll get 'em next year," Steinhren-
ner said.

Steinhrenner made three rounds of the Yankee
clubhouse trying to talk to everyone, and then,
surrounded by security personnel, he went to the
Dodge clubhouse where he congratulated O'Malley
and Lasorda.

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"You did a marvelous job of younging — you deserve to win," Steinhilberner said. "You're a great team and if we had to lose it's an honor to lose to you. We are the second best team in baseball. Twenty-four other teams were watching. We can at least be proud of that."

KEROUAC FROM 1-C

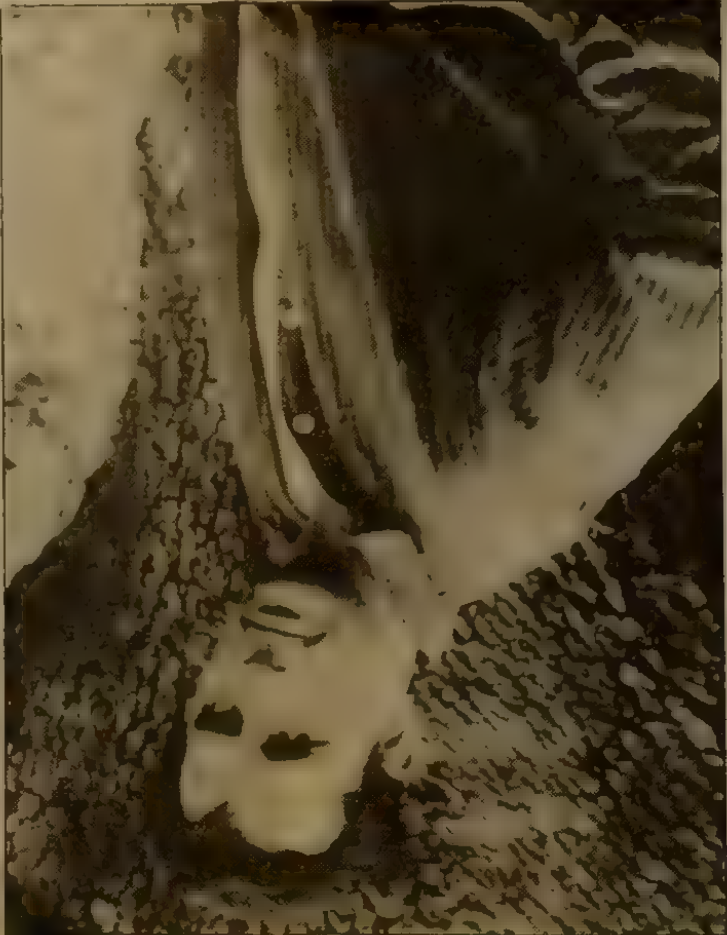
"Go," preceded "On the Road" by five years. In "Go," Holmes first named the "Beat Generation."

But it was Kerouac who became a celebrity and standard-bearer for the era with his non-stop prose that typically laid off cross-country car trips — usually with Denzette Neal Cassidy at the wheel. And of constant quests for experiential "kicks" — whether with jazz, drugs or women. The escapades of Kerouac and his friends, whom he called "pharmak punks" in one novel, began in favor in the '60s but never widely out of sync with the said Eisenhower 1950s. Not surprisingly, Kerouac's work got a consistently cool reception from the literary establishment.

Twenty-five years later, his literary output — 18 published novels and collections of poems — is being remembered, and its cultural effect on several generations is being examined.

Having already looked at the "literary fallout of the Beat Generation" and "Kerouac in Denver," this week hold seminars on the conference will today and later this week hold seminars on

Kerouac and jazz. Kerouac and living at the Colburn Hotel.



Jack Kerouac, whose novel "On the Road" was published 25 years ago, was published 25 years ago. Associated Press

Kerouac Strong in Athletics

Called "King of the Beasts" by exploiters and "the Great Renegade" by his friend Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac wrote 18 books and died in 1969 at age 47 — in real life bore little resemblance to the cult-caricature created by an often-hostile media. Born in 1922 to French-Canadian parents in Lowell, Mass., a work-class mill town outside Boston, Kerouac as a child had a lively imagination. He constructed baseball "leagues," complete with imaginary teams, players and individual batting averages with all "games" played with cards, an imaginary character inspired by the "The Shadow" radio show formed the basis of Kerouac's "Doctor Sax," about boyhood in Lowell.

Despite happy early years, Kerouac was scarred by death — beginning with that of his brother, Gerald, at age 9 when Sebastian Sarnoff, died on an Arizona beach head in 1944. His father died two years later, from cancer. In "Vladimir" Kerouac — who also mourned his cat, Tyke, saw Girard as a kind-to-animals mystic saint. Only his mother, Gabrielle ("Memere,") to whom he was devoted and cared for in her old age, remained a constant force in his life notwithstanding the fact that she'd refuse Ginsberg entry to her house because he wasn't a Catholic.

A multi-faceted athlete, Kerouac started in football at Lowell High and gained a football scholarship to Columbia University, while influenced by Celine, Rimbaud and Thomas Wolfe. A broken leg curtailed his football career and he joined the Merchant Marine in 1942, never gaining a degree. At Columbia, he met Ginsberg who would be the crucial link with Kerouac's later coterie of friends in Denver and San Francisco — including a Denver friend of Ginsberg named Neal Cassidy.

With Cassidy at the wheel, Kerouac had numerous cross-country adventures in the late '40s, which form the basis for "On the Road," in which Cassidy is called "Dean Moriarty." Though Kerouac wrote seven novels between 1948 and 1957, only one — "The Town and the City" was published (in 1950) to draw a critical response that called him "a cut-rate Thomas Wolfe." While that first novel took three years, he then — according to a brief auto-biography at the beginning of "Lonesome Traveler," — "...discovered spontaneous prose and wrote, 'The Subterraneans' in 3 nights." The latter, for which he's best remembered, was written on a continuous roll of teletype paper. It brought Kerouac immediate fame and his "knap sack full" of previously-written novels were published thereafter.

Fame removed him from the odd jobs — a Forest Service fire lookout on a Pacific Northwest mountain-top, brakeman on the Southern Pacific railroad, scullion on merchant ship — he's played previously, but he kept producing until the early '60s while maintaining friendships with Ginsberg, Cassidy and his San Francisco/New York buddies. Married three times, Kerouac in later life gravitated to a blend of Catholicism and Buddhism while heaving more to Eastern-mystic notions that life is simply suffering and but a dream from which we'll wake at death.

Never comfortable with success, Kerouac drank heavily in his last years — which led to his death.

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Offbeat Radio Hit By French Officials

PARIS — A bevy of official radio stations, whose programming included such oddities as the live sounds of strangers making love, are being pushed off the French airwaves by more stiff education-al, religious and news stations. As part of its great plan to liberate the broadcasting industry from government control, the year-old Socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand opened up the most individualistic period in French radio. That era, however, is drawing to a close.

A government commission has just published a tentative list of 17 privately run Paris stations that will receive operative licenses allowing them to compete within the state's broadcasting monopoly. The coveted licenses had been sought by more than 150 stations that have sprung up in sparsely furnished studios across the city in the last year. They were permitted to broadcast in a limited capacity while the commission was deciding which private channels to legalize. The Hollande Commission, named after its president, Andre

Holleeaux, was scheduled to make a final decision Wednesday. But few, if any, deviations were expected from the tentative list.

The tentative list included radio stations with Christian and Jewish religious programming, classical music and educational, cultural and news shows.

Missing from the list were such stations as Frequency Gay, which is aimed at a homosexual audience, Radio KLUD, an English-Fran-
cise rock station, and Carbondance, a station that won widespread publicity with a provocative show called "Love at First Sight," a program which brought together two strangers who agreed to make love on a mattress placed on the floor of the station's studio. A live microphone was placed by the couple nearby to give a graphic, running description of their progress.

More cultural, political and documentary programs and fewer university programs and fewer imitations of American popular music and westerns, surfaced on television after Mitterrand's election. The result was front-page headlines in French newspapers earlier this year screaming about how bad television had become.

Steinem praises Mondale's

stand on women's issues

Stienstra said the Democrats were not only highly qualified, but also had the political experience necessary to lead the caucus. "I would want to see the caucus chair, probably with a strong Republican bent, have a strong background in the caucus process," Stienstra said. "I would want to see the caucus chair have a strong background in the caucus process, and I would want to see the caucus chair have a strong background in the caucus process."

said, "When asked by a panel of women that included experienced politicians like former Rep. Bella Abzug what his Cabinet might look like, Mondale told the panelists they would all qualify."

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Cabinet might look
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Words worth

Timothy Leary's Windownpane on America: an interview with the good-natured 'neuroscientist' by Steve Hellerstedt

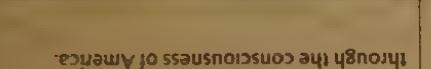

"My main message these days is to encourage, activate, and stimulate the postwar generation. Everything in the media and the capitalist system is geared to make you feel helpless, ill-equipped in a world that doesn't want you because there are too many of you. The economic pressure is so great because there are 40 million more of you than had been expected. And nobody gives a damn. That's why you have Ph.D.s making sandals."

Timothy Leary

...recent scientific book, and I said the last thing about LSD. Nobody cares about it—controlling because those who want it can get it. The world we want is to have licensing thing quixotically said about the whole thing. Most of those who were identified as opposing, at least questioning, the established order in the 60s were taken back into its fold in the 70s. Dylan turned to Jesus, and a hard-core supporter of Ronald Reagan, Jerry Rubin came out there on the fringe—or, to use Leary's term, the frontier.

He didn't blow it—and until Leary makes a public statement of contrition (forgive me Father for I blew it) his re-entry into the mainstream is improbable.

So be it. Leary is perfectly content to remain a truckster, romping like a mad deprechaun through the consciousness of America.



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...don't really care who wins. Anything that's established interest I'm interested in. Anything that encourages me to go to someone like Tom Scham and Tom Landry, who looks like the pope.

...next time you see him, think of it: put a picture on the pope and it's Landry on the side—

...he with his computer.

...early excused himself and boarded his flight to New York for another encounter with the media—a national exposure this time

Feminist Fairy Tales: it's not the same old story

But what does Helen represent that is so worth imagination, both their dead culture and a living child's? To make political prisoners of the Homeric gods and heroes is a violation of the standards. But this revisionist assumes a civilis' idea of ancient myth in the oral tradition will be no older or wiser than a Bugs Bunny return.

protections in the spirit of all true myth, her complex role defies rational explanation. She is at once a passive beauty and the cause of monumental actions, a shaper of history and its victim. Helen becomes the rationale for a great war and the center of a greater poem that returns it. In Homer's human endeavor, we see all the paradoxes in a single embodiment. But in the story itself we witness the ultimate contradiction. What makes Helen a queen and within her own species, a goddess as helpless when confronted with its animal majesty? Nothing, nothing but the idea that Helen as a symbol is part of an attempt to recognize the impeded nature of our being, a being whose contradictions, at least, are more perfectly portrayed in art and myth.

To others who attended and enjoyed this session, my reservations will seem overblown. The stories were, after all, meant to be good. For me, the potential in such a program failed to be realized by Hindle and Grady. Whether others were entertained or not. But at least that provides one person interested in a world story with the incentive to try again next week.

supported by Greek myth and Homer's 5-c-

and I, remembering how as a boy I was

is, and in the figure of this child I see

wisdom and truth to be found in the org-

and intentions could provide for a child of

unfamiliar. I feel these women with their

is an even deeper source of my own 5-c-

identified with 5-c- to these relationships. I recog-

away from myth with, and my concern for the

begethers and even with this metaphor

all the more apparent to those who would

chief of reason, my own Achilles here must

much for "visceral" impressions. Without

before them learned to record them.

and thus together we are dominating dreams

legacy of Lulliths and 5-c's, of female con-

is said to misperceive it - as a male con-

ideology to destroying the past, at least as

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They are more like those than

they succeed in displaying an intertext of

people feel losses better than others. Those

and thus we would see that some

and a harder work of the tales as trans

A black and white woodcut-style illustration. The central focus is a large, distorted face with a wide, open mouth showing teeth, and large, dark, staring eyes. The face is surrounded by concentric, wavy lines that create a sense of depth or a vortex. This central face is framed by a border of repeating, smaller, distorted faces, each also surrounded by wavy lines. The overall effect is one of intense psychological distortion or a collective mental state.

[illegible][illegible]

Fairy Tales: it's not the same

Feminist

On Oct. 13, 1964, "The brother-in-law, Dean Phillips, after redistribution to Gen. Bradley, then Newswatch, Washington bureau chief, identified the body. Her husband was Cord Meyer, a government official.

"My head was spinning with ominous thoughts." A close friend of the Kennedy family had been murdered in broad daylight with no apparent motive. And there had been so little publicity. No outcry. No call for further investigation. I felt that same vague fear that came when we heard about JFK's assassination.

I asked Leary about Mary Meyer's "horrible rest."

"I have enough troubles—don't stir up that hornet's nest!"

"That's the most important stuff in the book."
 Leary said, "You're going to hear a lot about
 Mary Meyer. And the cover-up has been per-
 sasive. As you know, my strategy in this book
 of the most explosive things . . . because she
 was married to Cord Meyer, who turns out to
 be much more important in the CIA than I'd
 realized. He's Mr. CIA. He's called Mr.
 Chris. He's the only person that three times


..

Hollerbach: At the end of Tom Wolfe's *Elec-
 tric Kool-Aid Acid Test*, Ken Kesey and Ken
 Gabbys improvise a song whose refrain is "We
 blew it. At the end of *Easy Rider* Peter
 Fonda tells Dennis Hopper that "we blew it."
 In *Flashback* you write—"That's the way we
 were, always involved in one joyous baggy
 ceremony or another, whirling in religious ec-
 stasy and heroic adventures, for us the
 planet was dominated by Original Sin, designed for
 our sacrilegious pleasures. We were not alone
 millions were out there with us, the pagantry
 of those days! Where did it go?"

Leary: Then I answer the question later by
 saying that it remained quiescent, ready to
 blossom again. I don't think that you get the
 feeling from my book that we blew it, or that
 you blew it. Do you?

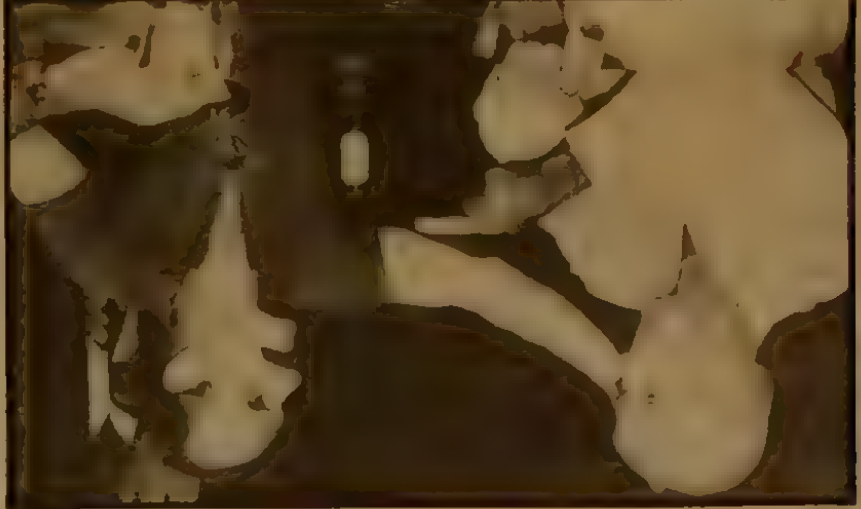
No. In fact, there's very little bitterness in the
 book. I'm surprised because I would think
 considering some of the things that have hap-
 pened to you, that you would be very
 bitter.

But we want it was like the Super Bowl. You
 know, that's a very interesting question that
 boys of childhood, where have they gone?
 little, poetic, rhetorical question? Ah, the
 It was kind of tongue-in-cheek. It was like I
 wasn't saying, "Oh, shit!" It's like, boy, we'll
 never exactly get that quality of being junior
 from again. You know, those carefree days
 My book is basically pessimistic, whereas

[illegible]

By Steve Hellerstedt

ΛΕΩΝΙΔΕΣ



G. Gordon Liddy and Timothy Leary trade punches.

Leary: a doubly golden age. We're going platinum!

tenor, William Burroughs' drumming your ex-

portments at Harvard as too subliminal and

(Doing an imitation of Burroughs' 'deadpan

Midwest accent')... Computers for time pinpoint

analysis, both negative and positive aspects... I

love Burroughs. He's the Buster Keaton genius

of our time. He's got a new book coming out, sec-

ond part of a trilogy (*Cities of the Red Night*),

which I think is his best, was the first.) He says

he's going to do one more, then die. Typical Bur-

roughs remark.

There's also the Mary Pinchot Meyer episode,

who told you about turning on with "some of the

most important people in Washington." She's

been linked romantically with JFK and she died

under strange circumstances shortly after his

assassination. Did you mean to suggest that JFK

experimented with LSD? That Meyer knew

something about JFK's death and was also

killed?

No, I'm not implying that directly. I leave it

for the reader. I am suggesting an open mind

One of my strategies here is to provoke more in-

vestigation of the extraordinary events. There is

no question her diary was taken by a CIA per-

son. I'll make the prediction you'll see the name

Mary Pinchot Meyer much more in the next six

months.

About Castaneda — you pretty much say his

Don Juan books are fake. Impressive, but fake.

Very impressive. It's pretty complicated to

create an imaginary informant (Don Juan) and

get a Ph.D. from UCLA without one shred of evi-

dence, field notes, or data

In your writing and lectures, you seldom men-

tion any specifics about your vision of man's

spiritual life. Do you have one? Does it parallel

Castaneda's at all?

I agree with Castaneda's basic premise of

multiple realities, that we can change our con-

sciousness and access different brain circuits

which produce different realities. But I think he

has imposed a program which is obviously influ-

enced by Spanish, Mexican and Indian para-

noias. I think to tell young Americans that they

should become like warriors is not what we need

At the beginning of our research at Harvard I

felt a powerful moral imperative not to impose

my version of things. Manson (Charles), with

whom Leary shared a cell block at Folsom Pris-

on in 1963) could never get over that. That I

didn't take over and lead. That's the point of the

whole movement. It's your own brain, learn to

program it yourself. That was the story of the

1960s. That it didn't end up with one movement

There was Buddhism, ESP people, east people,

thousands of varieties. My own version keeps

changing. Right now, I'm wildly enthusiastic

about the personal computer video game model.

As a spiritual metaphor?

I don't use the word "spiritual." Or "God." So

overworked. I try to substitute the word "neuro-

logical."

For realists, that's a really bad PR problem.

Yeah (laughs). That's been my curse. Deplo-

able public relations is not new to me.

No, let's put it this way: Are you monothetic?

The very opposite. Totally polythetic. I

define myself as a Scientific Pagan. A pagan

loves life, humanity. I'm opposed to dogmas

which divide humans, any religion that implies

there are devils and hell — beyond the help

program ourselves. In our brain, I'm an evolu-

tionist. We are in a golden age and we're evolu-

ing toward a doubly golden age. We're going

platinum!

When you say evolution, you don't mean phys-

ically so much as intellectually or spiritually —

neurologically, if you prefer.

There's no reason to feel that evolution has

stopped. Four or five stages ahead, we will look

back and understand many things we don't know

now, answering questions we haven't even posed

yet. Movement into space, control of DNA and

understanding how to use the brain are the obvi-

ous steps of evolving to the next level of intelli-

gence.

And you still see psychedelics as a tool for

achieving this?

Yes. Better psychedelics. The ones we're us-

ing now are like the Wright Brothers' plane

chemicals yet. Research is in such a gray area,

of receptivities for which we don't have the

with receptivities in the brain. There are dozens

destand the interaction of organic chemicals.

There's no reason to expect we won't better un-

terpreting your ex-

portments at Harvard as too subliminal and

(Doing an imitation of Burroughs' 'deadpan

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analysis, both negative and positive aspects... I

love Burroughs. He's the Buster Keaton genius

of our time. He's got a new book coming out, sec-

ond part of a trilogy (*Cities of the Red Night*),

which I think is his best, was the first.) He says

he's going to do one more, then die. Typical Bur-

roughs remark.

There's also the Mary Pinchot Meyer episode,

who told you about turning on with "some of the

most important people in Washington." She's

been linked romantically with JFK and she died

under strange circumstances shortly after his

assassination. Did you mean to suggest that JFK

experimented with LSD? That Meyer knew

something about JFK's death and was also

killed?

No, I'm not implying that directly. I leave it

for the reader. I am suggesting an open mind

One of my strategies here is to provoke more in-

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no question her diary was taken by a CIA per-

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Mary Pinchot Meyer much more in the next six

months.

About Castaneda — you pretty much say his

Don Juan books are fake. Impressive, but fake.

Very impressive. It's pretty complicated to

create an imaginary informant (Don Juan) and

get a Ph.D. from UCLA without one shred of evi-

dence, field notes, or data

In your writing and lectures, you seldom men-

tion any specifics about your vision of man's

spiritual life. Do you have one? Does it parallel

Castaneda's at all?

I agree with Castaneda's basic premise of

multiple realities, that we can change our con-

sciousness and access different brain circuits

which produce different realities. But I think he

has imposed a program which is obviously influ-

enced by Spanish, Mexican and Indian para-

noias. I think to tell young Americans that they

should become like warriors is not what we need

At the beginning of our research at Harvard I

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my version of things. Manson (Charles), with

whom Leary shared a cell block at Folsom Pris-

on in 1963) could never get over that. That I

didn't take over and lead. That's the point of the

whole movement. It's your own brain, learn to

program it yourself. That was the story of the

1960s. That it didn't end up with one movement

There was Buddhism, ESP people, east people,

thousands of varieties. My own version keeps

changing. Right now, I'm wildly enthusiastic

about the personal computer video game model.

As a spiritual metaphor?

I don't use the word "spiritual." Or "God." So

overworked. I try to substitute the word "neuro-

logical."

For realists, that's a really bad PR problem.

Yeah (laughs). That's been my curse. Deplo-

able public relations is not new to me.

No, let's put it this way: Are you monothetic?

The very opposite. Totally polythetic. I

define myself as a Scientific Pagan. A pagan

loves life, humanity. I'm opposed to dogmas

which divide humans, any religion that implies

there are devils and hell — beyond the help

program ourselves. In our brain, I'm an evolu-

tionist. We are in a golden age and we're evolu-

ing toward a doubly golden age. We're going

platinum!

When you say evolution, you don't mean phys-

ically so much as intellectually or spiritually —

neurologically, if you prefer.

There's no reason to feel that evolution has

stopped. Four or five stages ahead, we will look

back and understand many things we don't know

now, answering questions we haven't even posed

yet. Movement into space, control of DNA and

understanding how to use the brain are the obvi-

ous steps of evolving to the next level of intelli-

gence.

And you still see psychedelics as a tool for

achieving this?

Yes. Better psychedelics. The ones we're us-

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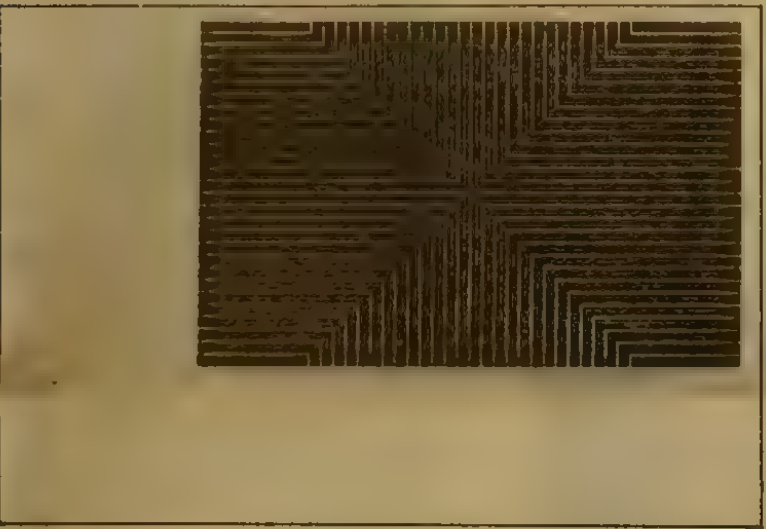
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no-holds-barred printmaking

Stella print
left, at Frank
Singer's L. 1981.
exhibition



Arbel Machi Frei (Black Series I), 1967

light grip of his paintings. Thus, he re-
solutely assumes a no-holds-barred stance,
opening his eyes to the various effects
that the medium offered — be it gesture,
dimensionality or unabashed illusionism.
Polar Co-Ordinates V (Polar Co-Ordina-
tes for Ronale Feterston) (1980) are im-
portant transitional works in this regard.
For the first time a series of prints de-
picted radically from the paintings upon
which they are based — in this case, the
interlaced quadrants of *Fin Fion* and
Saskatoon (1967-70). The title of these
eight lithograph-ecotypes is derived
from a kind of graph paper with curving
lines, and from the Swedish racing driver
(and friend of the artist) who was killed
in the Grand Prix at Monza. Where the
grid in the *Exotic Bird* series served as
passive backdrop for clusters and layers
of French curves, rectangular slits and
excavated plumbage, here the element
functions as a rich decorative device, be-
coming a mobile structure that generates
patterns of movement.

FURTHERMORE, STELLA'S earlier
daily isolated against empty grounds.
Here, the grid and some perforator-
drawn lines extend the images into an
all-over, vibrating pattern whose ba-
roque energy is barely contained by the
paper's edges. Where the gleaming white
paper of early prints seemingly looked
the off-center image into place, the inter-
nal forms of *Polar Co-Ordinates* remain
idly spin outward, the circular lines of
force rhythmically contract inward. By
responding to the potentials of the print-
making process, Stella assumes a more
organic approach, and attains a richness
and complexity comparable only to the
brilliant prints of Jasper Johns.

The *Stardust Series* (1982) earns its
name by incorporating fragments of the
same grids which appear in the *Polar Co-
Ordinates*. In these, Stella doesn't focus
on technique inasmuch as the formal pos-
sibilities of the medium. In dispersing
various shapes across the flat surface,
Stella explores intricate figure ground

A LWAYS IN THE process of renewing
himself, Stella attempts to work
with inventive combinations of relief,
printed etching, engraving and woodcut.
The surfaces of which evoke a rich new
materiality and physicality. Indeed, to
unravel the various techniques would ne-
cessitate a documentation sheet in hand.

Such technical virtuosity, however,
would be ineffective if not for the subtle
spatial and textural plays that are ac-
tuated, the coy art historical references
and retrospective syntheses that become
all the more apparent at varying dis-

ances. *Pergusa III* interweaves colorful
shapes and contours on a black back-
ground bordered by colored margins. The
shapes suggest a miscellany of French
curves and their self-generating forms
first introduced in the *Exotic Bird* se-
ries, the French curve is given new di-
mension in *Chirulus*, becoming a network
of serpentine lines and shapes that are
straight and quite independent of form.

Stella's line careers around the circuit,
shifting in kaleidoscopic color as it
speeds through halpin turns.

Added to this exhilarating race course
is the process of renewing

JUST AS PICASSO'S oeuvre was not
what it pretended to be in its simu-
lation, so the lace pattern, with its sharp-
focus detail, is not really lace, nor is it a
piece of metal pretending to be lace.

Things are not what they seem to be in
these prints, and Stella appears to enjoy
the freedom the pictorial elements
provide.

That the print retrospective was
planned before the creation of the 1982
prints may explain why Stella decided to
channel so much energy into the med-

ium, becoming a master printmaker in
turn, becoming a master printmaker in

E for the Bride and Groom



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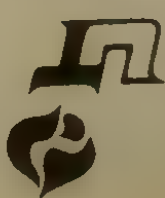
- Plus a selection of valuable coupons
for products that newlweds need for
their new home.
- Plus a variety of helpful tips for the
new homemaker including recipes,
hints,
easy-to-fix meals and household
care items.
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known food, household and personal
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The Daily Beacon



Low ACTs trouble future teachers

By Martha Saffil

Daily Beacon Staff Writer

Because teachers' traditional low

pay may be discouraging the better students from entering education, the ACT scores of freshmen education majors in 1981-82 were the lowest of any college at UTK, said Thomas George, assistant dean of the College of Education.

"Society gets exactly what it's paying for," he said.

George said educators' low pay was responsible for many of the brighter students' entry into private industries because they pay better.

Increasing teachers' salaries may mean more, and better students will become interested in teaching as a profession," he said.

Even the possibility of passing Gov. Lamar Alexander's Master Teacher program, he said.

term teachers, increased numbers of students taking tests required for admission into teacher education.

George said the students seemed to be "excited" at the prospect of higher salaries for teachers.

However, the College of Education senior was 2.82 for Winter 1983, according to statistics from Student Data Analysis.

School systems have been demanding better teachers, George said, and therefore UTK has increased its minimum requirements for students associated with the College of Education to improve the quality of education majors at UTK.

Since last fall, a student must have a minimum score of 17 on the ACT and a GPA of 2.5 to declare any major in training teachers."

As part of the flagship institution in Tennessee, we'd like to establish ourselves as the premier institution American."

"It's a concern to me," he said. "It should be a concern of every academically oriented person who won't tolerate people who are not becoming teachers," George said. "We are attracting high-caliber students to be 'become more assertive' will have to."

Watergate mastermind G. Gordon Liddy said last night during a debate with 1960s revolutionary Timothy Leary.

Liddy and Leary argued the issue of "Power of the State vs. Freedom of the Individual" at a debate sponsored by the Issues Committee moderating the session.

The debate was held before a gathering of students estimated at over 1500 in the Alumni Gym with Lyle Haskins of the Issues Committee moderating the session.

Defending the notion of individualism, Leary contrasted his experiences during the 1960s and its counterculture with today's

young generation. "Turn on, tune in and drop out," he said were his beliefs during the 60s. Leary said

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Leary describes Liddy as 'dangerous lawyer'

By Lynn Vothob

Daily Beacon Staff Writer

situation where we can pursue that if you're dead."

In response to Leary's earlier change of phrasing to "take charge" instead of "drop out," Liddy agreed and applied it to his defense of the military. "When you take charge, stay in charge. Don't let some Soviet come here and take charge of you," he said.

Leary gained worldwide attention when he began the Psychiatric Drug Research Project in 1960. Although he said he doesn't advocate the use of drugs, he added that he still uses them.

"My wife, friends and colleagues use illegal drugs regularly," he said. "They are only used with intelligence and moderation."

Leary and Liddy met during a series of drug raids at Leary's research foundation in Millbrook, N.Y. "I heard about him (Liddy) He was an ambitious assistant district attorney," Leary said.

The first time Liddy arrested Leary for possession of marijuana, the case never came to trial because of a lack of evidence. "I'm busted for what? There's no law against peat moss," Leary said, reflecting on the time of his arrest.

"(Liddy) later moved on to the White House where he conducted other midnight raids," Leary added.

Liddy's opening statement included a disagreement with the details of Leary's recollection of their initial meeting. "We finally made a deal to stop raiding Tim if he would leave (the town)," Liddy said.

"Liddy is a self-confessed member of a group I consider dangerous to society — lawyers. Lawyers are trained to be intellectual hitmen or hitwomen," Leary said.

During a question and answer period following the debate, Liddy said he favored the idea of a military draft. "The fairest way is to emulate Israel or Switzerland — everybody goes

relaxed manner was met by Liddy's unyielding deluge of defenses for the state. "The only reality is society," Liddy said. He added that the only way to achieve "human existential end" is through mutual cooperation.

In his defense of the state, Liddy spoke of the necessity of the military. The military makes it possible for us to remain in a response to the same question.

We won't let you," Leary said in response to the same question.

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G. Gordon Liddy

By Roger Bryant

Daily Beacon Staff Writer

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict can be resolved if the Palestinians will compromise, a correspondent for Israeli Radio said yesterday.

"Half of the nation in Israel is willing to compromise with the Palestinians in the West Bank," Arye Golan said. "Let them accept us and recognize the right of Israel to exist safely."

Golan, a correspondent to the Knesset (Israeli parliament), was on campus with the Caravan of the North American Jewish Students Network around the group is traveling around the South to raise Jewish awareness.

"We are meeting with Jewish settlements in the West Bank. This government cannot accept that. There was also a psychological factor. President Reagan declared his plan without telling the Israeli King Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat rejected the plan last week, and Secretary of State George Shultz is now in the Middle East to try to salvage the proposals.

The Israeli government believes David accords — that is the government's solution can be the full of the Palestinians, Golan said.

"There are solutions to the problems won a court battle to permit Leary to speak, but the action proved futile as Leary could not attend because of his imprisonment."

Leary gave the opening state-ment in which he recalled his 1969 experience with the governor of Tennessee and the Board of Trustees. He was refused the right to lecture at UT. The States, especially in the South, where the voice of Israel is not strong enough."

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last summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon was justified, Golan said. "The government thinks that the war should be done in order to stop the terrorists and to prevent terrorists from penetrating our northern border," he said. "If it's for our security, the government thinks we should do it."

The official investigation into last year's massacre of Lebanese in refugee camps in Lebanon shows that Israel is a democracy, Golan said. The report blamed members of the Lebanese Christian militia for the killings, but said Israeli army leaders should never have let the militia into the camps.

"We established a committee and all the facts were checked. I think the results were very hard for some people, but the government accepted all the results after some pressure from the public," he said. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was forced out of his post when the report was released.

National security matters are the only restriction to complete freedom of the press in Israel, Golan said. "We can write and say and interview anything and anyone we want."

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College																	
Enrollment Fall 1981																	
Engineering	23.97	21.32	369	1233	3131	259	545										
Agriculture	21.06	20.87	3131	259	545												
Business Administration	21.06	20.87	3131	259	545												
Liberal Arts	20.87	17.79	17.97	17.97	17.97												
Education	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97												
Home Economics	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97												
All enrolled freshmen	21.00	17.97	17.97	17.97	17.97												
Mean Composite ACT Scores of Entering Freshmen 1980-81																	
College																	
Enrollment Fall 1980																	
Engineering	23.96	21.07	455	1420	3336	627	310										
Agriculture	21.07	20.64	455	1420	3336	627	310										
Business Administration	20.64	19.68	455	1420	3336	627	310										
Liberal Arts	19.68	17.70	627	310													
Education	17.70	17.42	627	310													
Home Economics	17.42	20.40															
All enrolled freshmen	20.40																
Source: ACT Standard Research Service Report, Office of Institutional Research (UTK)																	
Source: Enrollment figures did not report																	

Colleges of Nursing, Communications and Architecture did not report

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A water safety class enjoys the beautiful weather as it takes its written exam outside on Tom Black Truck. The class is taught by water safety trainer Cheryl Wren.

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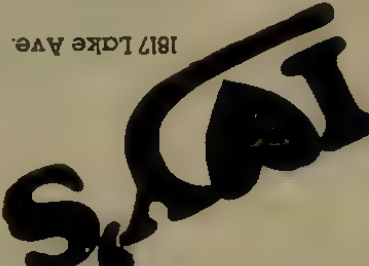
water safety trainer Cheryl Wren.



Doing the yardwork

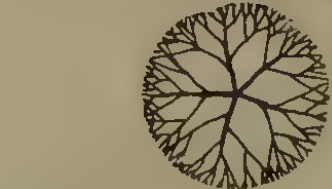
With temperatures reaching the upper 70s, grounds department spent yesterday trimming lawns and doing yardwork.

Jon Blount



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9 P.M.-12 MIDNITE
HAPPY HOUR TIL 8 P.M.



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Pregnancy Terminations Performed
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THOMPSON PHOTO PRODUCTS

Coming Events
April 30 & May 1
The Spring Breakout
May 7
Photo Seminar at Zoo
May 21 & 22
5th Annual Photo
Flea Market
Knoxville Zoo Photo
Contest Deadline
July 29th

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April 30 & May 1
The Spring Breakout
May 7
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Flea Market
Knoxville Zoo Photo
Contest Deadline
July 29th

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The New York Times Crossword Puzzle
EDITED BY EUGENE T. MALESKA
Business Office
Communications Bldg.
974-3231
News / Editorial
974-3226

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
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53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

ACROSS
1 — my thumb
5 Actress Wilson
10 Pitcher
14 At all times
15 Wing-shaped
16 Dry: Comb.
17 Rossini work
20 Dutch disease
21 Victim
22 Shrub or tree
23 Adak native
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DOWN
1 Olympic cup-
2 Race track
3 "The"
4 Sphere
5 Sullia's toe
6 On high
7 Float
8 Agcy. that revs
9 Seeing — dog
10 Banish
11 Unite
12 — Stanley
13 Dutch river
18 Historic
19 More
24 Counterpart of
25 Enriched by
26 "Turanoid"
27 About Ben
28 Numbers
29 Had
30 — gray (off-
31 Carnegie
32 — waisy
33 Pres. Arthur's
34 Dine's
35 — loss
36 Humperdink
41 Ret. work
42 Joke
43 Hwy.
44 One of the
45 Supplemented
46 Somewhat
48 Bakery
49 Ichabod or
50 Stephen
51 Brisk
53 W. Va. product
54 Children's
57 Openbach
61 Dash
62 Inched along
63 Radius
64 Neighbor

COLOR	XS	S	M	L	XL	AMOUNT
ORANGE	27"-24"	25"-28"	29"-32"	33"-36"	37"-40"	\$
WHITE						\$
BLACK						\$
NAVY						\$
SILVER						\$
MAROON						\$
SUB-TOTAL						\$
UNIVERSITY						\$
LOGO						\$
POSTAGE & HANDLING						\$
TOTAL						\$

Mail To:
The Running Factory, Inc.
P.O. Box 3748
Cleveland, TN 37311
Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Date Received: _____
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____
Zip Code: _____
Phone: () _____
SURVEY: Would you be interested in running shorts printed with your fraternity or sorority Greek letters at this price? Yes _____ No _____

RUNNING SHORTS
for leisure wear, training, racing
100% NYLON TRICOT
WITH LINER & POCKET
Compare with name brand labels at \$12.00 - \$15.00.
Money Back Guarantee if not satisfied.

1 - 2 Pair \$5.50 each - plain
3 - 5 Pair \$5.25 each - plain
6 & Over Pair \$5.00 each - plain
Tennessee Sales Tax included
Plain or with Printed University Logo

ORANGE	27"-24"	25"-28"	29"-32"	33"-36"	37"-40"	\$
WHITE						\$
BLACK						\$
NAVY						\$
SILVER						\$
MAROON						\$
SUB-TOTAL						\$
UNIVERSITY						\$
LOGO						\$
POSTAGE & HANDLING						\$
TOTAL						\$

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SPORT
TREK
TOWNING
RACING
PRO-RACING

Monday 8:51 a.m. Complainant reported that three screws were missing from the grill on a door in Building Business Administration. Complainant reported that the screws were taken from a room in the Home Economics Building. Officer Andy Holt Parking Garage Officer dispatched.

12:55 p.m. Complainant reported that someone had stolen the hub caps from his car while parked in the Home Economics Building plaza. Officer dispatched.

6:15 p.m. Complainant reported that his car, bearing UT-decals, had been stolen.

11:11 a.m. Complainant reported stolen from the Humanities and Social Sciences Building plaza. Officer dispatched.

7:53 p.m. Complainant reported that her purse had been stolen.

The Department of Electrical Engineering's Day tomorrow, when tours of the department will be conducted in Ferris Hall and displayed.

MERV, the Mobile Environmental Remote Vehicle, the Mobile En-arm built by Tom Swift, engineering, and a robot Allen Bugos, senior in technology, developed by students. The display includes examples of fiber optics communications projects developed by UT students. The display in exhibits along with other exhibits along with other

Engineers display projects

Morning Briefing

Baker Hopes To Make Better Contact With Contact Lenses

Dusty Baker won't have any room to criticize umpires for being "blind" anymore. Unhappy with his .249 batting average, the Dodger outfielder was fitted for contact lenses Monday.

"His vision is 20-40," said Dr. Orlando T. Giraldi, the team optometrist who fitted Baker. "But he has an astigmatism and can't focus on the ball. With the lenses, his vision will be 20-15, which is better than normal, so I don't know what more I can do."

Baker hopes to wear the lenses, United Gray to fight the fatigue, Thursday night against Cincinnati. But though he is enduring the break-in pain well, Baker won't be able to see "the extra images" would be a problem, Dr. Giraldi said. "But he's adjusting well and the lenses should help. I'll let Jimmy Davis, who he says contact lenses are the main reason he's still able to play."

"The doctor, a Dodger fan, sighed, 'I can help Dusty see,' he said, 'but I can't help him hit.'"

Texas football coach Darrell Royal just happened to be in Lompas, Tex., Sunday for a victory celebration for Johnny Jones, who won an Olympic track and field gold medal as a member of the U.S. 400-meter relay team.

And Royal just happened to have an answer for the criticism that Jones, who will play football at Texas this fall, could suffer a crippling injury which would destroy a promising track career.

"Before they are going to hurt him," Royal said, "they are going to have to catch him. And the only five guys who can catch him don't even play football. So I think he'll be safe."

Gold medal-winning U.S. Olympic athlete Heavyweight boxer John Tate's coach, Ace Miller, blames his fighter's first-round knockout by Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson on the fact that Tate didn't have enough time to build up his arm muscles.

Utah's Hero Department: Now the baseball relief specialist has his answer to the Cy Young Award, normally won by a starting pitcher. Beginning this year, the pre-minor leaguers in both the American and National Leagues will be given an award in the form of sterling pitcher trophies of silver caps.

Under the new system, two points will be credited for each win and save and one point taken away for each loss. In case of a tie, the reliever with the lowest earned run average will be declared the winner.

News wire

U.S. District Judge Robert Carter gave final approval Monday of the settlement agreement between the National Basketball Assn. and its Players Assn., on the Oscar Robertson antitrust suit. Judge Carter's opinion, which rejected one of the foremost obstacles in the pro basketball merger, noted that of the 479 members on whose behalf the association had been filed only three objected to the settlement. They are Willie Chamberlain and Chet Walker (both named) and Clifford Ray of Golden State.

Names in the News

Don Zimmer, who took over the slumping Boston Red Sox last month on an interim basis, has had his managerial contract extended through 1977, the club announced Monday.

Atlanta Falcons football coach Marion Campbell, using the exhibition season to polish his metaphors, "Dropped balls threw a monkey wrench into our offense."

Quotebook

MANNHEIM, West Germany—World auto racing champion Niki Lauda, whose car crashed in flames during Sunday's West German Grand Prix, has been taken off an artificial respirator but remains in critical condition, doctors said Monday night.

A medical bulletin said the 27-year-old Austrian, who suffered severe burns on his hands and face and severe internal injuries, was being given extra oxygen and was still being artificially fed.

"I said Lauda was conscious and able to respond to questions by nodding or shaking his head.

"In Cincinnati's University Clinic, said the next 10 days to two weeks would be critical for Lauda.

"Only after that period can we say whether Niki Lauda can be saved," he said. "Mr. Lauda is conscious but his life is still in danger."

In addition to external burns, Lauda suffered lung damage due to smoke inhalation as he waited to be pulled from his burning Ferrari.

USSR WARNED

Continued from First Page

that the Olympic movement is in trouble over Chinese representation and other political quarrels but said the Olympics are still worth fighting for.

Referring to Soviet promises to admit all teams recognized by the IOC, Killian said: "If the promises are not fulfilled, the Games will have to be withdrawn or canceled."

Asked if the IOC will match the words with deeds if the Soviet Union tries to bar Israel or any other country, Killian said: "I certainly hope so."

The China issue, which almost wrecked the Games here, is one of two problems the IOC must tackle in coming months.

The other is the boycott by almost 30 African countries in protest against New Zealand's sports links with racially segregated South Africa.

Killian gave no hint what action the IOC might take against the African countries that walked out here. But he said the Africans have made no case for their action.

Killian said he hopes to solve the two-China problem before the next Games.

But he gave no indication whether the IOC will bow to mainland China's demands and cease to recognize the national Olympic committee of the Republic of China (Taiwan). The All-China Sports Federation, based in Peking, has demanded that as a condition for participation in the Olympics.

"The one thing we wish to see is China back in the Olympic movement," Killian said.

He dropped one or two hints of his personal views on the Chinese problem, which threatened to wreck the Montreal Games.

Graves—put outfielder Rowland Schumacher (Seattle), 3rd place in the 15-day disabled list race. Outfielder Bob Miller, 4th place in the 15-day disabled list race. Outfielder Bob Miller, 4th place in the 15-day disabled list race.

Baseball Notes

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Lauda Remains Critical

Taken Off Respirator,

Lauda Remains Critical

Lauda Remains Critical

Today's Sports Schedule

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Baseball Standings

Division	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
National League	Los Angeles	67	38	.638	
	Cincinnati	61	44	.581	6 1/2
	San Diego	50	55	.476	17 1/2
	St. Louis	47	58	.447	20 1/2
	Atlanta	46	60	.434	21 1/2
American League	Kansas City	61	40	.604	
	Oakland	51	50	.510	9 1/2
	Seattle	49	52	.485	12
	Chicago	46	55	.452	15 1/2
	California	45	56	.447	16 1/2

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Mexicans Upset West Germans, 1-0

BY GRAHAM L. JONES
Times Staff Writer

Club Toluca of Mexico upset West German soccer champion Borussia Monchengladbach 1-0 before an announced crowd of 13,641 Sunday at the Coliseum.

Toloca, after surviving an uneasy opening 15 minutes, settled down to dominate the match.

The lone goal came in the 48th minute when Toluca forwards Ito Estupinan and Javier Cardenas broke through the West German defense. Estupinan drew German goalkeeper Wolfgang Kneip out of the net and then passed to Cardenas, whose shot Kneip could only partially block.

The first half was scoreless but only because poor luck dogged both teams.

In the sixth minute, Monchengladbach's Rainer Dandorf sent an inswinging corner kick toward goal which Mexican goalie Walter Gassire just managed to clear with his fingertips. Ten minutes later, winger Calle Del'Hayes shot from pointblank range sailed over the top of the Mexican goal.

Toloca settled down after those close shaves and soon began peppering the West German goal mouth. Mario Meza and Hector Eguil each had shots rebound off the crossbar and Kneip made a diving save at Estupinan's feet.

Toloca kept the pressure on after scoring four minutes into the second half. In the 64th minute, Kneip made a superb save after Luis Torres came in on him one on one.

Monchengladbach came close to scoring only twice in the second half. At the 73-minute mark, Torres stopped a long range shot on the goal line after his goalie had been caught out of position.

With 6:55 to go, the West Germans were awarded a free kick about 20 yards from goal. Bonhoff laced a shot over the Toluca defensive wall which bounced against the crossbar.

In a preliminary game, the American Soccer Club defeated Nayarit, 2-1, to win the Miller Cup.

AUTO RACING RESULTS

Sunday's Results

At Long Beach

SPRINT CARS

MAIN EVENT (20 laps)—1, Rick

At Orange Show Speedway

STOCK CARS

MAIN EVENT (20 laps)—1, Rick

At Long Beach

SPRINT CARS

MAIN EVENT (20 laps)—1, Rick

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At Orange Show Speedway

STOCK CARS

MAIN EVENT (20 laps)—1, Rick

WRESTLING

DIRECT FROM THE OLYMPIC AUD.

TONIGHT—TUESDAY

CHANNEL 52 — 9:00 P.M.

Soon. The West's

most exciting race.

At the world's

best speedway.

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WALKER SHOOTS for New Record

Continued from First Page

Olympic athletes, but because New

Zealand's national rugby team was

lacking segregationist South Africa.

National

U.S. auto makers reportedly are planning new record production. Ward's Automotive Reports, an industry trade publication, said the Big Four auto companies are planning to produce 4.18 million cars in the second half of 1976—second only to the 4.25 million built in the second half of 1973. Actual production has been running ahead of original targets all year because of a stronger-than-expected auto sales recovery. Initial production plans for the second half are up 17% from last year and include 1.83 million cars to be built in the third quarter and 2.36 million in the fourth quarter. Ward's said. If those plans hold, production for all of 1976 will be up 31% from the depressed level of 1975, the publication reported.

Treasury bill interest rates fell at the latest weekly sale. The average rate on 91-day bills was 5.151%, down from 5.194% at the previous auction last week. It was the lowest rate since 5.072% on May 10, the Treasury Department said. The average rate on 182-day bills declined to 5.473% from 5.497% a week earlier. It was the lowest rate since 5.430% on July 12. The Treasury sold \$2.7 billion of 91-day bills and \$3.7 billion of the longer term issue.

The SEC proposed its first set of tender offer rules. The Securities & Exchange Commission proposed comprehensive rules which for the first time would require that persons or companies making a tender bid disclose their past relationships and negotiations with the company whose securities are being sought. The rules also would require them to provide additional information regarding their plans and proposals even when control is not the object. A company or person recommending for or against a tender offer also would be required to describe any actual or potential conflict of interest.

The Fed may broaden the role of bank holding companies. The Federal Reserve Board said it will consider expanding the role it plays in the field of management consulting advice to nonfinancial institutions. Specifically, the Fed invited public comment through Sept. 8 on whether bank holding firms should be allowed to provide management consulting services to nonfinancial institutions. The Fed invited a public comment through Sept. 8 on whether bank holding firms should be allowed to provide management consulting services to nonfinancial institutions. The Fed invited a public comment through Sept. 8 on whether bank holding firms should be allowed to provide management consulting services to nonfinancial institutions.

California

Small business finds government paperwork costly, a study said. A California legislative report said typical small firms in the state spend \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually on paperwork to meet state requirements. The report by the Assembly Office of Research was based on a study of 14 small businesses. The study found that a service station owner spent \$3,500 a year on state-required paperwork, while a clothing manufacturer with \$1 million in sales, using an accountant and highly developed management information system, estimated the cost at only \$120 a year.

Briefly Told

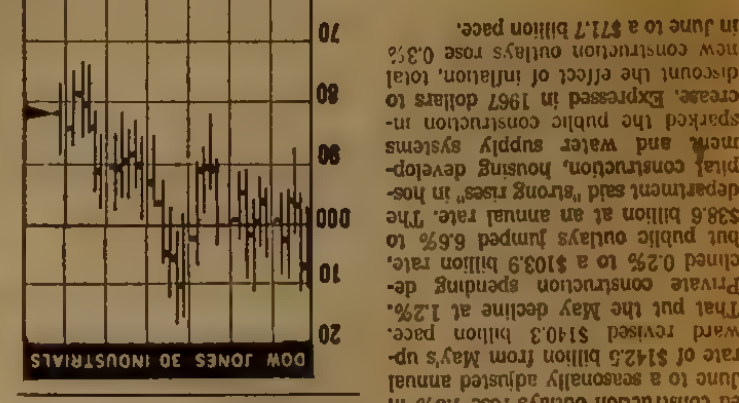
Earl Scheib Inc. expects first quarter net income of about 51 cents a share. The firm earned 47 cents a share for 1976. The firm earned 47 cents a share for 1976. The firm earned 47 cents a share for 1976.

Briefly Told

Allegheny Ludlum Steel cut prices 6% on some of its stainless steel plates. . . . Polaroid asked a British high court judge for an injunction banning the sale of Kodak instant cameras and film in Britain because of a patent dispute. . . . Transcom, a Montreal-based air conditioning division, raised prices an average of 5% on commercial air conditioning products. . . . Steel woolen heating products. . . . Steel woolen heating products. . . . Steel woolen heating products.

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Construction spending rose in June after 2 months of decline. The Commerce Department reported that construction outlays rose 1.6% in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$142.5 billion from May's upward revised \$140.3 billion pace. That put the May decline at 1.2%. Private construction jumped 6.6% to \$86 billion at an annual rate. The department said "strong rises" in home and water supply systems sparked the public construction increase. Expressed in 1967 dollars to discount the effect of inflation, total new construction outlays rose 0.3% in June to a \$71.7 billion pace.



Factory orders held almost unchanged in June from May. The Commerce Department said new orders in June increased by \$7 billion, or less than 0.1% to \$95.50 billion. That compared to a 1.4% increase in May and was the smallest gain since November, when the department official said the latest figures also showed no change. A decrease in new orders in June was offset by a 1.4% increase in May. The department said that in June, manufacturers held \$1.60 worth of inventories for every \$1 of sales.

A former securities dealer was sentenced to prison. U.S. District Judge David W. Williams sentenced Dean R. Henderson, 39, to five years in federal prison for operating an investment fraud which allegedly caused investors to lose nearly \$300,000. Henderson pleaded guilty last month to charges that he lured investors with a promise of a 10% return on their money intended for small business loans. Henderson used "false companies" to pocket other people's money. Henderson was sentenced to 18 months in Los Angeles for the same crime. The judge said that Henderson had been taken into account in determining the merger terms. The court found that the merger was not in the best interests of the two companies.

NEW YORK—The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks closed Monday at 982.26, off 2.38. High during the day was 988.97, the low, 977.43. The index closed off 2.38.

LONDON—The Financial Times index of 30 industrial stocks closed at 367.1, up 1.2. The 1976 high of 420.8 was set May 4. The 1976 low of 364.7 was set June 2.

TOKYO—The Tokyo Stock Exchange 225-share index closed at 4,640.89, off 14.99. The 1976 high of 4,865.55 was set July 1. The 1976 low of 4,402.16 was set Jan. 5.

Western Airlines Expands Horizon With Flight East

WEST MOVES EAST—Richard Ensign, Western Airlines' senior vice president of marketing, shows off Western's latest addition, a route to Miami. After 50 years in the business, Western is finally operating coast to coast—the last major U.S. airline to do so.

Times photo by Larry Sharkey

Western Airlines, which started flying alongside the Pacific more than 50 years ago, finally reached the Atlantic over the weekend. With its inauguration Sunday of nonstop service between Los Angeles and Miami, Western for the first time is operating scheduled service from one coast to another. It was the last of the 10 major U.S. trunk airlines to do so.

Another difficulty is National's natural antagonism to an intruder on the route. The airline fought hard to prevent the City of Aeronauc from naming and launching its prize route. The airline fought hard to prevent the City of Aeronauc from naming and launching its prize route.

Washington—T.S. banks will increase their foreign lending only modestly this year because of the high risks in furnishing money to poor countries, the Treasury Department predicted Monday.

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Presley Settles SEC 'Burning Water' Case

MCA BUYS 8% OF SEA WORLD, MAY PURSUE CONTROL. MCA Inc. said Monday that it has purchased 130,000 shares of Sea World Inc., approximately 8% of the company's outstanding shares.

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Perpetual Motion Machine Claimed, Company Admits

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Corporate Dividends		N.Y.S.E. Composite Transactions	
Symbol	Dividend	Symbol	Price
AA	0.10	AA	10.00
ABC	0.05	ABC	5.00
DEF	0.15	DEF	15.00
GHI	0.20	GHI	20.00
JKL	0.10	JKL	10.00
MNO	0.05	MNO	5.00
PQR	0.15	PQR	15.00
STU	0.20	STU	20.00
VWX	0.10	VWX	10.00
YZA	0.05	YZA	5.00

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FEDERAL TAX-EXEMPT YIELD 6 5/8%

Approximate Price \$100

Approx. Taxable Equivalent Yield 7 1/2%

Approx. Taxable Equivalent Yield 7 1/2%

Approx. Taxable Equivalent Yield 7 1/2%

Approx. Taxable Equivalent Yield 7 1/2%

Moody's Aaa

Standard & Poor's AAA

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Investment Funds

Transactions for Monday, August 2, 1976

Symbol	Price	Change
AMER	10.10	0.00
AMER	10.10	0.00
AMER	10.10	0.00

Commodity Futures Prices

Transactions for Monday, August 2, 1976

Symbol	Price	Change
AMER	10.10	0.00
AMER	10.10	0.00
AMER	10.10	0.00

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Africa

Oceania

Antarctica

Arctic

Tropical

Subtropical

Temperate

Cold

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Stop leaky investments.

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TAX-EXEMPT vs TAXABLE INCOME

TAX-EXEMPT INCOME OF:

10% 9% 8% 7% 6% 5% 4% 3% 2% 1%

Is The Equivalent To Taxable Income Of:

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NASDAQ Final C-Index

NASDAQ Quotations for Monday, August 2, 1976

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LOW CLOSE HIGH

92.52 78.06 Composite

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Nation Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ Quotations for Monday, August 2, 1976

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Foreign Bonds

Transactions for Monday, August 2, 1976

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NEW TEXAS

Resources for Changing Times ★ November 1983

*This Thanksgiving, we consider
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Featuring conversations with
Vice-Presidential Candidate
Barbara Marx Hubbard
Steven Halpern; and
Timothy Leary

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"A New Design for
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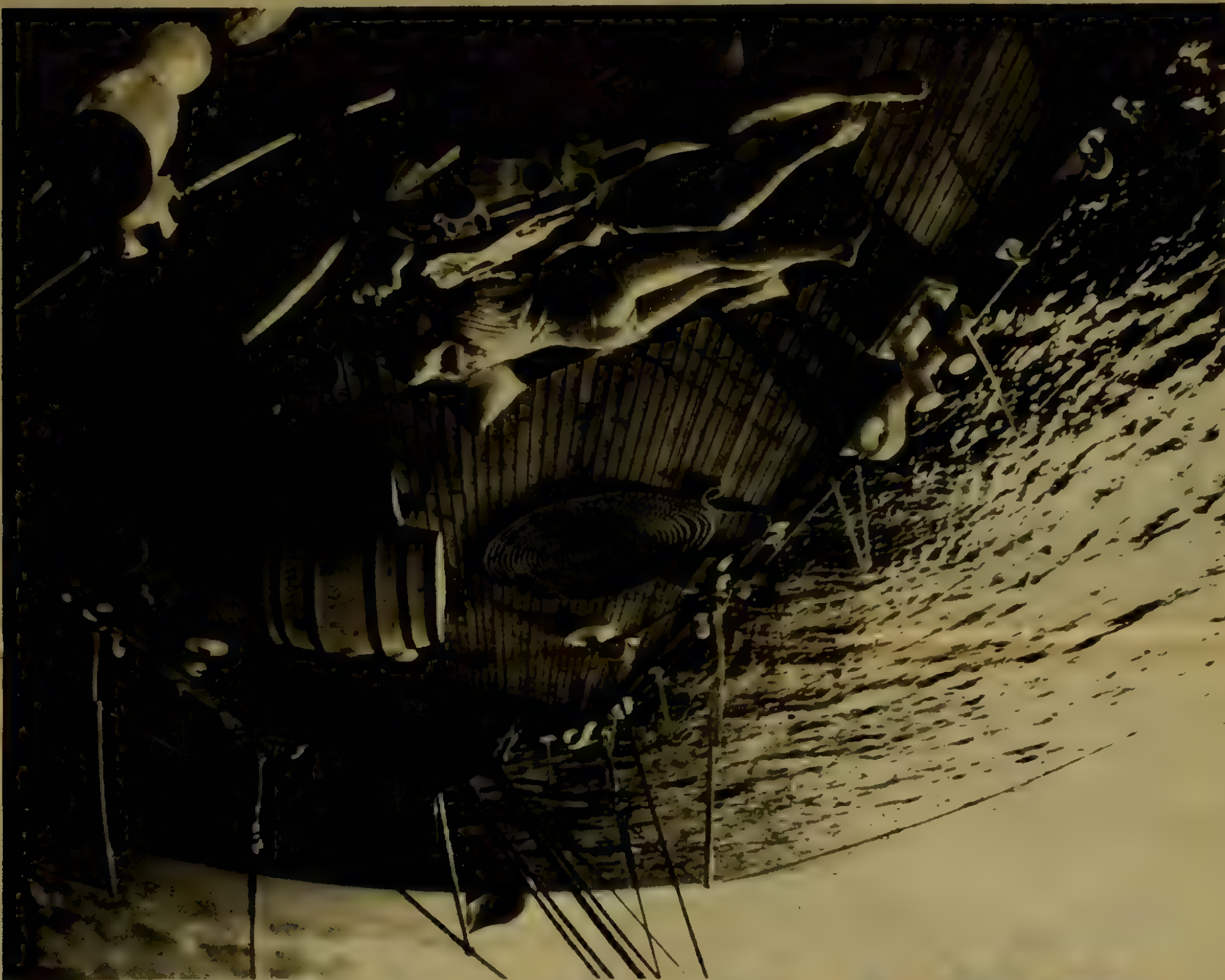
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What is offered here is diverse, and we would not expect that everything within these pages will appeal to you, but we do believe there is something useful for everyone in every issue.

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When we hit upon presenting ideas as started with an idea.

All of the human-created aspects of this world started with that sentence.

We wouldn't have houses to live in, cars to drive (take them back, take them back, some say), bombs to explode, supermarkets, birth control, literature, political systems - any of the millions of idea-products that we use and move with day-to-day - if someone hadn't started with an idea.

When we hit upon presenting ideas as abundance during the Thanksgiving season, we didn't realize it would be so difficult to do. Where do you start? A hundred pages would barely scratch the surface if one proposed to really cover the impact of new ideas. What areas of life deserve larger or lesser exposure?

We finally chose politics as our lead story for two reasons.

First, Vice Presidential candidate Barbara Marx Hubbard is a different kind of politician, one who has some really new ideas. Second, as she put it so well in her interview, we believe that "politics is our collective capacity to act."

The political structures and agreements upon every other aspect of individual daily life.

When all was said and done about this issue, though, it was one of those times when an editor's face swells up and gets red, his fists clench and he roars "SPACE! I've got to have more space for these stories!" There are so many people birthing wonderful new ideas that the editor runs the risk of ending up in a rubber room at that big place down on Guadalupe with the fence around it where it's harder to leave than to get in.

-Doug Hickok, Editor

For the Traveler

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ABROAD

NEW TEXAS is now monthly!

We've got an abundance of new ideas and we're bringing them to you every month. Look for your copy of New Texas. Now, \$5,000 monthly circulation.

by Michael Hersey



Q: Michael, I've been working with my thoughts as you suggest — but I'm basically an "active person." Can you suggest some physical activity that might help me develop prosperity?

A: Yes. Clean out your closets, your bookshelves, your garage and anyplace else you have a lot of stuff stored. Don't just rearrange your accumulations — actually get rid of anything you haven't used lately. On one level, I know this sounds simplistic; but on another level, I know it's quite sound. As you systematically eliminate the things in your life that you don't like or don't use, you create new space. Nature abhors a vacuum, so something else will come in to fill that space. This law of the physical world applies to ideas and relationships, too. After you rid yourself of old thoughts, objects and relationships — you have the option of saying "yes" or "no" to the new ones which will come along.

Q: I'm really finding it hard to believe that I can receive money without hard work. It goes against everything I've been taught. Can you give me a specific exercise for letting go of this old belief?

A: The old work ethic is really imbedded in many people who are obviously working hard but not receiving much reward. An easy thing to do is just look at the sums of money paid to professional athletes and movie stars. These two categories of people are paid quite lavishly for playing. As you hear or read about them, you might start jolting down the enormous sums of money these people receive, along with their names and the particular forms of play they indulge in. Another good exercise for work-ethic people is just to spend one full day a week in bed. Arrange to enjoy food, drink, music, entertainment, or whatever you want while you're there — but spend a whole day in bed on a regular basis and see what happens.

Q: How does your concept of "changing our thoughts" differ from the kind of "positive thinking" most of us have heard about all our lives?

A: As an example, let's look at what you might do with "positive thinking" if you find yourself thinking, "I don't have enough money." What you've probably

sciously release them. Then, consciously you don't want to keep. Notice them. Con- thought and let it go." Watch for thoughts therefore, I'm going to stop thinking this will not give me what I want in my life. something to yourself like, "This thought enough money," you can consciously say you find yourself thinking, "I don't have your personal belief system. Next time whether you want to keep it as part of free to deal with the old fear and to decide some time with these processes, you're believed it to be true. After you've spent don't have enough . . . and why they remember who first told you that you believe you don't have enough money. . . spend some time in learning why you that so strongly." You may also want to believe that? Or, "I didn't know I believe thought which represents the reality you want in your life."

tried to do without much success is just to put a lid on that thought very quickly and start saying, "I have plenty, I have plenty, I have plenty." This denial tactic simply does not deal effectively with your old belief. Rather than just trying to drown out the old voice that says, "I don't have enough" you'll be much better served to stop and recognize what your old belief is. Notice the feelings of fear, anger, panic or resignation that come up with the thought. Begin to pay serious attention to these old thoughts and to the emotions that come up with them. Examine them carefully. Take them out into the light.

create a thought which represents the reality you want in your life. Q: I live too far away to attend one of your workshops and I really am interested in creating more prosperity in my life. Are there any books you could recommend for me to read? A: Yes. I strongly recommend "Money Is My Friend" by Phil Laut and "I Deserve Love" by Sondra Ray. These are both short and easy to read. The third book I recommend is "The New Testament." For a longer reading list, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to me in care of this publication. *

Michael Hersey believes that all prosperity in life flows from our personal beliefs and biases. He further believes prosperity is our natural birthright, that it can be attained without grueling labor or sacrifice of ideals, that it can be easy—and even fun. Michael conducts several Prosperity Workshops a month and is prosperity consultant to individuals and small businesses. Readers are invited to mail prosperity questions to Michael in care of this publication.

"To have ideas is to gather flowers; to think is to weave them into garlands." —Mad. Swetchine

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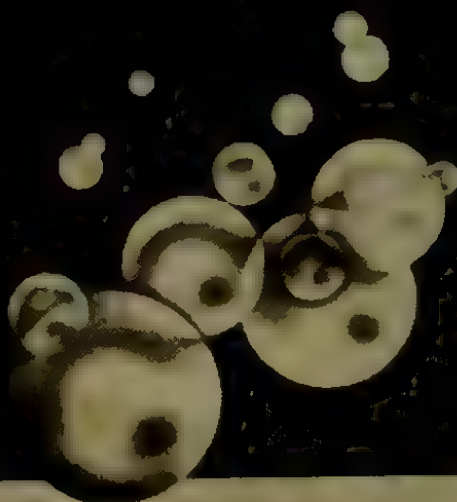
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THOUGHTS ON 'NEW' RELIGION

by Mark Yarnell

Now, as perhaps never before in history, Westerners are actually beginning to be attracted to spiritual open-mindedness. The departure from orthodox fundamentalism seems to have its roots in science rather than theology. If, in this century, scientism has succeeded in pointing out the absurdities of many of our mythological religious belief systems, it has also given credence to the existence of a supreme creator.

Thinking adults who once walked away from organized religion because they simply couldn't buy into the "Wraithful God" concept are now returning with childlike curiosity. New ideas about the role of God in our world are being tossed around at cocktail parties, as much in vogue now as Porsche sun-glasses at a semi-pro golf tournament. The new age religion seems to focus a great deal on health, wealth and wisdom. Record numbers of once "moral preachers" are now turning in their robes and vows of poverty for \$500 suits and gold-dipped, prosperity label pins. Healing and holistic health have become as much a part of some churches as once were the activities of Prayer and Confession. Maybe the real question which should be asked, regarding the new ideas emerging in western theology, is a question this writer considered in the early '70s, namely: "are these ideas new?" Careful analysis of Christianity will perhaps lead one to the conclusion that the quantum leap in consciousness, which New Thought folks and New Age proponents say is occurring now, is nothing more than yesterday's hash pitched into a microwave and dusted with a line of curry powder. For example, there is certainly nothing new about astrology. It was a signal that helped the wise men find the infant Jesus.

Vegetarianism, which today sends some enthusiasts into spiritual pride, has, I'm afraid, been around a long time. Jesus didn't

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believe systems. In his epic book, *The Seven Mysteries of Life*, Guy Murchie boggles us with a quite plausible mathematical equation. By simple computer analysis, Murchie discovered that—mathematically speaking—mankind has only been around long enough for each human alive today to have no more distant relatives on this planet than fifty-first cousins. Regardless of race, color or differences in geography every person on this planet is your fifty-first cousin. Thus, we are more related and interconnected than we ever dreamed. Interestingly enough, this "oneness" attitude seems to be affecting even global politics. In just a very few years, we have seen the emergence of "human rights" on a multinational scale. I was privileged to spend several days with Ruth Carter Stapleton prior to her recent and untimely death. She told me how her brother used to cause quite a stir with his insistence that the joint chiefs-of-staff pray before making important decisions.

This is truly an exciting time for those of us who, for years, have questioned the antiquated doctrines of religion which once resulted in crusades, inquisitions and witch burnings. At least, we are on the verge of practicing what a certain young man suggested nearly two thousand years ago. We aren't there yet, but perhaps one day in the near future, we will all awaken to the fact that Utopia is not far-fetched in a world where we all sincerely love our enemies. I suppose health, wealth and wisdom are desirable enough goals, but the new theology which will eventually transform our world will be ushered in by people who understand and practice universal unity. *

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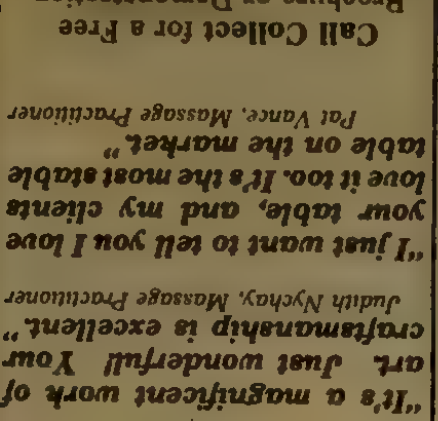


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BARBARA MARX HUBBARD



an interview by Doug Hickok

"The Democratic Party's most prominent non-candidate, Senator Edward Kennedy, declared it is time to 'talk seriously' about nominating a woman for president or vice president."

news story, September 1983

"Six Democratic presidential hopefuls Sunday promised the National Organization for Women that they would consider choosing a woman as a running mate."

news story, October 1983

The caller said I really should cover the Austin visit of this woman who is running for Vice President. Running for Vice President? Woman? Who is she, I asked. Barbara Marx Hubbard, they said. She is a "futurist" candidate, someone who has expanded R. Buckminster Fuller's way of thinking into politics.

So I headed to the Sheraton Inn, expecting either a dreamer with delusions of grandeur or a slick political type who had finally discovered the consciousness crowd and hoped to manipulate it. What I found was a woman who looks like your sweet grandmother and "speechifies" like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Barbara Marx Hubbard, mother of five, graduated from Bryn Mawr College, studied at the Sorbonne and Ecole des Sciences Politiques, and is a director of the World Future Society, New Dimensions Radio, the L-5 Society, the Institute for Conscious Evolution and a member of the American Association for the Club of Rome. She is the author of two books and was in fact an associate of R. Buckminster Fuller. Of her, he said: "There is no doubt in my mind that Barbara Hubbard, who introduced the concept of futurism to society, is the best informed human now alive regarding (futurism) and the forecasts that it has produced." Whew. I didn't know any of that when I sat down with a hundred other people to hear her talk.

Ms. Hubbard does not use the emotion-building, verbal pyrotechnics of your average slick political speaker. She is, however, imbued with an immense self-confidence and poise which attracted and perked up her listeners right away. When she leaned toward the microphone and talked about the current lack of vision and planning in government, about her "campaign for a positive future" and the "positive future centers" that spring up in the wake of her appearances, one can see she is striking a responsive chord in people long dulledd by a political system oriented toward crisis. Her proposal to bring an imaginative creativity to bear upon world issues is not new, but her specific ideas about how to make that happen are. By the end of the evening, most of those applauding her were also signing checks for her campaign and a definite electricity was in the air. There was a feeling that this gentle woman with no axes to grind just might be tough enough to get into the mainstream political process and make waves. In sum, she wowed her Austin audience. That sense of power and formidability was even more pronounced as I sat with her the next morning in the sunny living room of the Westlake Hills home where she had speech overnighl, just before the scramble to the airport and the dash to another speech in another city. We talked over peach slices and toast.

NT: We'll get into specifics about your political plans in a moment, but how about giving us the larger view of what you're after—your motivating philosophy. Hubbard: Each of us knows somewhere deep in our heart that we are connected. We have been separated—the human race—by this illusion of separateness that might be called a genetic defect of human consciousness. From time to time throughout human history people have clustered together out of a sense of oneness, but unfortunately they separate themselves from some other group and then you've got the conflicts. Now the world is at a point of crisis; organic interdependence of the system is occurring, regardless of what we think. The economics are linked, the environments are linked, the communications systems are linked, the defense systems are so linked that if you throw a bomb somewhere it hits you back . . . we are becoming organically one whole system because that's the way nature evolves. Now, the feeling of coming home again is to act out what we have always wanted, which is the sense of relationship between each other, nature and God. I don't think there's a human being alive who doesn't somewhere have that innate craving. We've satisfied it in various ways, in families, clans, nations and tribes, but we can't satisfy it that way anymore if a nation is against another nation, a tribe is against another tribe—we're all one! The adversary mode of "I win, you lose" does not work. Consequently, the overall political act of this time—from 1984 to the year 2000—is to express our relatedness, our connectedness, our oneness, and our collective capabilities. There is just no question in general terms that's what has to happen. There's nothing new about that idea, almost everyone knows it has to happen, but the political system is caught in the old adversarial mode; not necessarily the individuals in that system—they have the same craving as anyone else has—but the

system is "I win, you lose", it's a war. So what we're saying is, can we create a new vehicle in politics for individuals of integrity to express their desire and capability to share, care, cooperate and create a positive future together? Can we create such a vehicle so that it becomes attractive to the large constituency of people who are interested in creative change? Can we come up with models, plans and policies that work from the point of view of our being a whole, such that government can facilitate what works? I see this as a return of the power to the people, at the next stage of evolution. In the past fifty years since Roosevelt and the Depression, there has been a tendency to increase centralization of government in order to provide social services to the people. That was, at first, a natural response to the crisis of the Depression. It was not intended that the government assume more and more responsibility for human services, but it's what happened, because bureaucracy has a tendency to grow, and, it came out of natural compassion. I think that just about everybody who looks at the situation says it [government] can't continue centralized bureaucratic responsibility for human services at the local level. The economy can't stand it, it doesn't really produce for the people it's serving and the taxpayers are rebelling against it. So you have the Reagan approach, which is to cut out those services and return some of the money to the state governments and have business come in, and that's about where we are now. It's not sufficient, because it doesn't activate creativity at the local level in a cooperative way. It doesn't really involve the volunteer sector in initiating and in collaborating with government and business. So on the level of human services and care, there has to be a new mechanism, new processes of collaboration and cooperation at the local level. Parts of the reason I am running is to bring together people who are already doing that, successfully in many different areas, to take greater initiative together and to lift to public attention that this works. This then will empower government to support that which is working at the local level rather than competing with it. NT: How do you specifically plan to do this? Hubbard: It's my study over the past fifteen years that there now exist models, programs and actions that have the seeds of the next age of our society, but that they are not amplified and they are not coordinated. My campaign is creating a project called "Design for a Positive Future" in which we will systematically identify the prototypes, the potentials in each key functional area, bring them together in terms of the people doing them, see what the pattern is and present it to the people as a platform for the future for discussion in 1984. It's an interesting idea because the planning has the element of discovering the design, the principles that are working, then advocating more of what is already working and putting the people who already know how to make it work in charge of it. It is not creating another government agency, but using the government wherever appropriate to facilitate and possibly help coordinate what's being done. I am advocating that the office of the vice president create an "office of the future", which would be the national and international focus for the programs and policies

Candidate for Vice-President of the United States

When I was fifteen the atom bomb fell, and I got the feeling that I can't reach [my goals] if the planet isn't going to survive. So I asked the question, what is the purpose of all this power? Where are we going in society? And I began a lifelong search for the next step in the direction of western civilization. It became obvious to me in recent times that the United States has inherited the power and the dreams of people from all over the world and here we are with the power to destroy the world or create a new one—the capacity to be the lever in the system right now.

My father was a good friend of Eisenhower's, and I remember looking into Eisenhower's eyes in 1951 and seeing if I could find the vision of what the power was for. I couldn't find it. I had a longing for the President of the United States to express a vision of the next age of American power.

"I remember looking into Eisenhower's eyes and seeing if I could find the vision of what power was for. I couldn't find it."

In 1971, Buckminster Fuller sent someone to ask me if I would run for President to carry future options into the public arena on the Democratic ticket in '71. I didn't do it. In '76, after many conferences, I wanted to run for President to carry into the bicentennial a vision of the next one hundred years. I didn't do it. In 1980, I got a very strong vocational call to work for the transformation of the American presidency, to reflect the values and visions of this country again. I didn't know how to do it.

This suggestion of running for vice president was presented to me by somebody from the California Democratic platform committee. He said, "Barbara, if you run for vice president, you don't have to create a big organization, you don't have to raise millions of dollars, you simply run to be selected by whoever is nominated for president. By that effort, as a woman at a time when women are taken very seriously, you can collect a constituency which can influence the Presidential nomination."

Although it is improbable that I will be selected, it is possible. It wouldn't be in any way possible that I could get to run as an independent for President and I certainly wouldn't be able to contend with those men for President. But, doing the absolutely new act of creating a vice-presidential campaign based on a complementary support system for them is so unique and imaginative that it has charm. It is not coming out against anyone. I am offering to support any candidate who is nominated who is sensitive to the idea of a constituency for the future. From my knowledge of these men, I would say they would find this enormously empowering to them. I am serving my fundamental purpose, which is to activate the body politic. I have realized that politics is our collective capacity to act, and I feel that this campaign for a positive future will have very little resistance.

NT: I heard that you have a new version of "I have a dream . . ." Care to give it to us?

Hubbard: "We have a dream . . . of a world in which each human being is free to do his or her best.

We have a dream . . . of a world in which resources, technology and human skills are used to make the world work for every person.

We have a dream . . . that we are the peoples of this earth and can use our collective capacity to meet our basic needs, to emancipate individual creativity and begin exploration of the immense frontiers of inner and outer space.

We have a dream . . . that we are the dawn of the universal age, and that the future of the human race is unlimited." ★

Doug Hickok is Editor and Publisher of New Texas.

that are working; bring together people who are solving the problems—innovators and creators—to listen to each other and identify what needs there are that government can fill but isn't, and present this to the president, the Congress and the people . . . a beginning resource for what we call *anticipatory democracy*. That phrase comes from Alvin Toffler's book *Future Shock* in which he pointed out that the forces of change are riding us; we are reacting at every step. Politics as it is now designed is highly reactive to every crisis of every special interest. Democracy needs new mechanisms outside that terrible pressure zone to look at the potentials of the system, to identify long-range goals, positive visions of what we want society to become and then discover the action we can take now to move toward that goal. This is called proactive rather than reactive politics. I see my campaign's future centers—and other such clusters of people—to be the grass roots basis for ongoing citizen activity to identify positive, long-range goals, filtering upward toward an Office of the Future that coalesces it and dramatically communicates it to the world.

Right now we have a situation where the mass media is much more sensitive to problems, violence and dissension than it is to creativity, innovation and empathy. So the average citizen gets a view of all the things that are breaking down in this society and very little sense of what's breaking through. Because of that, we have a social image of illness, which acts as a self-fulfilling prophecy. It's interesting; very few people would ever go up to an individual and tell him how awful he is, but they're perfectly willing to condemn society, such that we have this social image of ourselves as destructive, incompetent and almost bound to fail.

NT: Let's talk about politics for a moment. The ideas and ideals you express quicken a lot of response; I could see that last night. But politics as it now is is a hard ball.

Hubbard: It's very simple. By creating an arena of health and attracting a constituency that operates out of a sense of wholeness and inviting the people in the political system to participate in such a way that it will be beneficial to them. For example, the Democratic Party is very open, it has been a receptacle of new ideas all its life. It is looking for what works. Pragmatically speaking, I think we will provide for the Democratic Party ideas and constituency that are powerfully favorable to them. For example, many people are saying to me, "I've never been political before, but because of you I'm going to go down and register and vote." There's nobody in the party who will object to that. I think I can bring in a constituency that will add to the health of the party. Jesse Jackson registered 200,000 black people and he was taken very seriously. Women are now taken very seriously. There was a time when the environment was not an issue. Then a constituency emerged and sensitivity to environmental issues is now essential for all politicians. There was a time when rights was not a political issue. Martin Luther King knew how to take advantage of the bus boycott and, whatever a politician may think, there's nobody who dares get up and speak against the blacks . . . nobody! That's the way it works in our democracy. If we can arouse a constituency, we have a responsive . . . em. You see, I happen to be a great lover of our system. I know it has faults, but my experience of it as an American is that it is the most responsive political system on earth. The only failure it has is that the people don't speak and if the people who have the values that I espouse stay out of politics, politics will not espouse their values. Many constituencies have entered politics actively and effectively. The constituency for the future, which represents the growing edge of all constituencies, has been apolitical. They have been critical of the political system, they've sent notes to the political system, but they haven't put their bodies on the line, to become the system. NT: Why did you decide to do this? No one has ever run for vice president.

Hubbard: I was born in a Horatio Alger-type family. My father was Lewis Marx, toymaker, poor boy in Brooklyn, immigrant—he made it in this world. He gave his children a sense of hope, that you can do absolutely anything if you work.

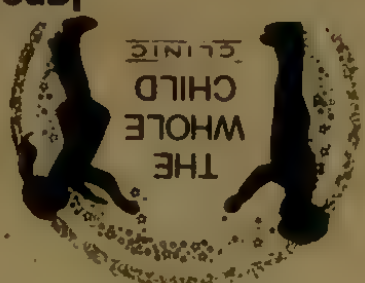
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— still fiesty after all these years —

working his ass off for five years, what has he got to show? So the old envy, greed and punitive notions . . .

most disastrous and enduring bureaucracy man has ever produced. I'd put Russian communism up there with it. They are both totally anti-human, controlling

political radicalism: a Marxist or using radicalism that was Marxist or using 19th-century socialism as a model. The political change will come in

Tip O'Neill will be gone. What does Leary make of all the "New Age" disciplines that have emerged from the 1960s and 1970s? "I think that these

advantage of all groups, both Anonymous and Synnahan, to Rajneesh or Werner Erbert is that they're not willing to teach you what they have to teach.

thing like that is wonderful if you try
out and it adds to your skills. But I ge
t little worried when I see someone get
in a submissive comfort

to me the other day, 'wouldn't it be
if we didn't need drugs?'

country, you will sound like an advocate."

work that way. If you tell the truth about drugs in this country you will sound like an advocate."

His four marriages and one major affair are described in *Flashbacks*. easily gets the impression he has a woman.

It's the most complicated thing of hook up with a member of the op

**"The disadvantage of
all groups, from**

Rajneesh or Werner Erhart, is that they're

[illegible]

plained to the warden, "What the hell is going on? These horrible criminals, murderers and rapists, are getting the wonderful drug. They are getting all

prisoners, the average working person would be pissed off because they're being reformed, and they are in prison.

priest. He made the traditional pilgrimage to India and toyed with esoteric Buddhism. I think that to study and experience

English and all languages better. B
perience because for all
as ancient languages are out of dat
almost irrelevant if used exclusive

again Christianity," Leary says, "it direct offshoot of the so-called culture. The insistence on person and going within and

The statement I'm going to make is wonderful. The problem is that Jesus Christ as my personal savior people that parrot that aren't real

Today he calls himself a scientist/humanist. "A pagan revolution," he says, "is a psychological revolution."

self-reliance." "Unhappily my explanations of this sequence of personal development were often misinterpreted to mean 'get stoned and abandon all creative activity.' "In person he laughs and says, "I don't complain too bitterly. I tried to insist my version of the slogan, but that was foolish and quixotic. Naturally I knew the slogan would be misinterpreted. Look what happened with Jesus Christ and love. You would have never thought that love could lead to Jerry Falwell."

LEARY'S PSYCHEDELIC ERA

brought him into close contact with Aldous Huxley, Alan Ginsberg, Kerouac, Neal Cassady, and Marilyn Monroe, to name a few. During this paced circus of personalities and moods, Leary achieved wide recognition as the spaced out advocate of LSD. But there was a method to all this madness which went largely unnoticed in the sensationalist press. It was, in a word, imprinting.

The theory was that psychedelic could free the central nervous system of old cultural imprints, making newer more creative ones possible. These demonstrated dramatically in the record State Prison project.

"It was a lot of fun," Leary says of the project. The goal was to cut down recidivism among convicts by running psychedelic reprinting sessions. Results were impressive.

Leary speculates on the reasons no real progress has been made in about the dismal state of our prisons totally irrational. If you did what you could do, you'd actually make prisons into profit making organizations. The average prisoner would end up paid off the crime, having paid the trial plus taxes, and still well off. Well, hell, the average working man

ever-colonial. I'm not Leary, and my story in the autobiography, *Flashbacks*. Leary is a master of words, shifting easily from psychological jargon to psy-

But the reader is sometimes given to wonder if the "real" Timothy Leary ever emerges through all this facile use of the

final truth here. My words are arrows, medicated barsbs, little strobes that will hopefully set up electricity and shockwaves in the receiver.

My work is about the evolution of intelligence and the increase in human freedom. My early work in the 1950s gave

were apparent in my earliest work. These ideas all sound suspiciously "New Age" for the 1950's, but Leary refuses to take responsibility for the

It was bound to happen, I said, with seeing it happening, rejoicing in and acting as a cheerleader for it."

sometimes sounds like the good doc nostalgic for those days of pageant rebellion. But not so says the counter

like that? Did I really take away from 5000 people at a university and away with it? The 60s were adolescence, a necessary stage, but I won't

Is he any less confrontational now still play the role of challenging and thus encouraging people to question? Nothing encapsulates

credibility a bit when he commences this famous phrase, "Turn on me, go within . . . become sensitive to various levels of consciousness."

in meant interact harmoniously
world around you . . . drop out

MUSIC MUSIC MUSIC MUSIC MUSIC

"Every illness is a musical problem."
 -Novalls, 1772-1801
 "All the sounds of the earth are like music."
 -Oscar Hammerstein II, 1895-1960

The ancient Greeks believed sciatica and neuritis were curable by blowing flutes notes in the Phrygian mode against the affected body part. In China, the seven-stringed zither called *chin* represented the *yang* principle, possessing the capacity to purify the body and prevent decay.

Although the "magical" use of music in Western medicine has declined in recent centuries, psychologists continue to develop new ways of using music and sound to influence behavior, from preventing bedwetting to pacifying psychotics, from reaching into the mind of an autistic child to speeding up production on an assembly line. Advances in mass-market audio technology have kept pace with advances in music therapy and psychosomatics and it is now possible for an individual to create a total personal musical environment that is inexpensive, mobile and easily alterable according to one's mood or the functions one wishes the music to serve. As in similar instances where the tools for self-definition and self-improvement

According to letters from listeners printed in Halpern's brochure, the benefits of the music are many and varied. "As a teacher, I play music for my class during storytelling, creative movement and artwork. Attention span has increased, as have test scores." Or, "I have a severe form of arthritis, but none of my pills ever produced effects comparable to what happened when I got into your Music and Yoga." Or, "Staborn Suite was playing during my son's birth. Ever since, whenever the

NT: What instruments do you play?
SH: I play all keyboards, mostly grand pianos and electric piano, a host of synthesizers including a Prophet 5 and Prophet 600. I'll be getting an Echoplex with sound-on-sound that allows me to play duets with myself in a tape loop. I also play electric guitar, electric bass and trumpet.

NT: What's your musical background?
SH: I studied music in and out of school from an early age. A lot of my learning came from jazz masters in New York City. I did not come up through the standard classical-academic system of training and that's one of the reasons I was able to achieve this originality of perspective. I supported myself with music starting in 1965 as a professional and paid my way through college playing a variety of jazz and rock. I learned to arrange for bands and played in clubs

In graduate school I was in interdisciplinary psychology programs because no music program would let me do what I wanted. Sonoma State College and Lone Mountain College in San Francisco allowed me to make up my own program of study. I interviewed scientists in many different fields including biology, physics and music. I did research in state-of-the-art medical technology to understand the effect of music on energy fields.

SH: As close as I can say, it's an alternative approach to music that focuses on "the Big Bear", or the aggressive, depressed emotions of traditional pop music. New Age Music focuses more on beauty on harmony and relaxation. It's like contemporary chamber music.

NT: Your brochure states that your music "features a free-floating ambience that relieves tension and encourages a relaxed state of mind". You claim to do this by circumventing the principle of tension-release that permeates the melodic, harmonic and rhythmic structure of almost all Western music of the last thousand years. How?

SH: I eliminate the traditional

NT: What other instruments do
my own practice.
feel right to me and combine them into
find bits and pieces that make sense and
Bible. I seek truth wherever it is and
Eastern spiritual traditions. I've read the
and, in fact, most of the Western and
wide range of religions including Zen
SH: I've investigated and studied a
NT: What about spiritual influences?
and the theories of Pythagoras.
music, Japanese Zen shakuhachi music
SH: I've studied ancient Chinese
theoretical influences behind this?
NT: What have been your major
of that thinking.
tone scales. I get away from the linearity
into all Western music. I work primarily
monic and rhythmic imperatives built
by not following the traditional har-
entrainment perspective. I do this also
pattern of response from a rhythmic
conduits ear, that sets up an antir-

SH: My music is used anytime some-
body wants or needs relaxation or a
beautiful listening experience. An uplift-
ing, energizing, refreshing listening
experience. You can use it at home, in
the office. People use it when they're
dining, when their babies are getting
born. They use it going to sleep, driving,
studying, in hospitals and in creative
ways in the bedroom—anytime you
want to block out unwanted noise.
NT: You say your recordings can
"automatically" trigger a deep state of
relaxation and reverie?

SH: I do this by giving the listener a
musical stimulus that doesn't manipulate
the listener through rhythm, or being
hooked into a melodic line. I give the
body a chance to absorb harmonious
sounds and then to choose its own most
appropriate response. The body would
like to be balanced. It's a physiological
fact. If you give the body a helping hand
through sound, the body will naturally

assumes a tuned reflex. That's an automatic thing. The body chooses health when it has a choice. I feel the body nourishing harmonics and uplifting vibrations.

Good

YOU'RE FLOPPED BACK IN A huge easy chair three-quarters of the way back, or screaming at yourself in the mirror. All you have to do is sit there and be open

or screaming at yourself in the mirror. All you have to do is sit there and be open to it."

The Hi-Tech story also parallels his own pursuit of personal happiness. "From nearly teenage years I remember being concerned with self-improvement," Cave says. "I was exposed to positive thinking and motivational material, which I thought were logical ideas. But those techniques seemed to require a huge amount of determination and I would always give up eventually. I never lost confidence in the principles, but I was always looking for a better way."

new, positive beliefs and powerfully reinforced into positive thinking habits. "Self-esteem affects everything we do. That's why people who come in for help with work goals also find improvement in their relationships and vice versa. Women tend to become more assertive. Many get promoted. Men tend to be more comfortable with their feelings and share them more. Some of them report becoming better managers because they feel they relate more personally to their employees," says Cave.

more personally to their employees," says Cave. "I still wanted to find out from an actual client whether he felt permanently improved. Did he feel he had to psych himself up to feel good? Could he slip back to his old self? So I asked one who was reporting dramatic changes in his life. His response was: 'I've made enough progress that I couldn't imagine going back to the person I was before. It would be impossible. It would feel unnatural.'"



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NEW TEXAS SEX SURVEY

This survey is a prelude to the February, 1984, issue of *NEW TEXAS*, which will have sexuality as its theme. It is designed with two purposes in mind: to gather information so that we may synthesize it and write an overview of the sexual makeup of our region; and, to stimulate thought in the reader/participant.

It is very important to the accuracy of this endeavor that you be very honest in your responses. All replies are confidential; no name or address need accompany this survey when you return it to us. If you wish to expand your answer to any of the questions, feel free to do so on a separate sheet of paper. Completed surveys returned to *NEW TEXAS* by December 16th will be used by the *NEW TEXAS* editorial staff to write the lead article in the February issue. A leading Austin sex therapist assisted in the creation of this survey.

Please mail your survey answers to the address below.

Thank you very much for responding!

NEW TEXAS
Dept. 3, P.O. Box 12165
Austin, TX 78711

A confidential survey of sexual practices and attitudes.

1. Age _____
2. Sex: male _____ female _____
3. Marital status: _____

4. If you are in a committed relationship, of any _____
committed relationship, living alone _____
committed relationship, living together _____
divorced _____
widowed _____
5. Your sexual orientation? _____
heterosexual _____
homosexual _____
bi-sexual _____
sexual experience? _____

6. What would you consider to have been your first _____
kissing _____
petting _____
genital fondling _____
intercourse _____
intercourse? _____

7. How old were you when you first had _____
under 10 _____
10-15 _____
16-20 _____
21-25 _____
26-30 _____
31-40 _____
over 41 _____
8. Was it with: _____
someone you knew well _____
someone you knew _____
to the experience _____
someone you did not know prior _____
very good _____
good _____
so-so _____
bad _____
very bad _____
10. That first experience affected your overall _____
relationship with that person: _____
very positively _____
positively _____
not very much overall _____
negatively _____

11. How sexually knowledgeable do you consider yourself to have been at that time? _____
very knowledgeable _____
somewhat knowledgeable _____
not very knowledgeable _____
12. Did you consent to that experience from: _____
desire _____
pressure from partner _____
curiosity _____
rebellion against parents _____
other _____
13. Do you currently use birth control? If so, what _____
kind(s)? _____
pill _____
I.U.D. _____
diaphragm _____
basal temperature _____
sponge _____
tubal ligation _____
hysterectomy _____
vasectomy _____
condom _____
coitus interruptus _____
rhythm method _____

14. Do you discuss birth control with a new partner: _____
before _____
during _____
after _____
sex? _____
15. Do you think birth control is primarily the _____
responsibility of _____
the: man _____ woman _____
both _____
16. How essential are orgasms to your sexual _____
experiences? _____
essential _____
important _____
somewhat important _____
not important _____

17. How often do you achieve orgasm during _____
lovemaking? _____
every time _____
most of the time _____
some of the time _____
rarely _____
never _____
18. Is it OK with you if intercourse doesn't _____
end in orgasm? _____
not OK _____
OK for partner _____
OK for both _____

19. How important is non-genital touch to your _____
sexual activity? _____
very important _____
adds a lot, but not essential _____
doesn't matter _____
20. Does a sexual experience have to include _____
intercourse for you? yes _____ no _____
21. Do you do Kegel muscle-strengthening _____
exercises? _____
yes _____ no _____
22. Do you know what the "G" spot is? _____
yes _____ no _____
23. Have you located it in yourself or your partner? _____
yes _____ no _____

- Women: next two questions**
24. Have you heard of female ejaculation? _____
yes _____ no _____
25. Have you experienced it (a copious jet of fluid _____
upon orgasm? _____
yes _____ no _____
26. Do you masturbate? yes _____ no _____
27. How do you feel about it? _____
very good _____
mixed feelings _____
not good _____
28. How do you feel about masturbating while _____
involved in an on-going relationship? _____
good _____
mixed feelings _____
not good _____
29. Do you feel you have performance anxiety about _____
sex? If so, these anxieties are related to concerns _____
regarding: _____
erection _____
orgasmic frequency _____
orgasmic ease _____
premature ejaculation _____
communication difficulties _____
demands from partner _____
lack of trust _____
skill level, self _____
skill level, partner _____
lack of emotional clarity _____

30. How often do you have sex? _____
daily _____
times weekly _____
times monthly _____
less _____
31. Would you to have: more _____
less _____
32. What sexual act do you most prefer? _____
33. What do you wish your partner would do more of? _____

34. Your biggest turn-on is: _____
35. Your biggest turn-off is: _____
36. Do you talk to your partner about your sexual preferences and desires? _____
yes _____ no _____ sometimes _____
37. Do you feel your partner talks freely to you about his/her sexual preferences and desires? _____
yes _____ no _____ sometimes _____
38. Do you have a clear picture of what your "ideal" lover would look like? yes _____ no _____
39. How important are looks to you in a lover? _____
very important _____ somewhat important _____ not very important _____ not at all _____
40. What most (check only one) affects your sexual pleasure? _____
looks _____ emotional connection _____ sexual skill _____ sexual desire _____
41. Are you satisfied with your current partner? _____
completely _____ mostly _____ somewhat _____ not very _____ not at all _____
42. Are you satisfied emotionally with your current partner? _____
completely _____ mostly _____ somewhat _____ not very _____ not at all _____
43. Do you routinely ask a new sexual partner if she/he has a clean bill of health regarding herpes and venereal disease, and also tell of your own present status? yes _____ no _____
44. Do you use sexual aids? yes _____ no _____
If so, what? _____
45. You would classify your attitudes about sex to be? _____
liberal _____ moderate _____ conservative _____
46. Have your sexual attitudes changed much in the last ten years? yes _____ no _____
47. During that time, you have: _____
become more liberal _____ stayed about the same _____ become more conservative _____
48. What do you think was your greatest single (choose one only) source of sexual learning? _____
parents _____ relatives _____ friends _____ teachers _____ church _____ personal experience _____ books _____ movies _____ magazines _____ TV _____
49. Do you feel comfortable educating your children about sex? yes _____ no _____
50. How do you handle strong sexual desires for another person outside of your committed relationship? _____
keep it to yourself _____ take action secretly _____ discuss, negotiate with partner _____ discuss only with friend or counselor _____
51. Have you and your partner ever had sex with a third person? yes _____ no _____
52. How did this affect your primary relationship? _____
enhanced it very much _____ enhanced it somewhat _____ not much effect _____ had a negative effect _____ wouldn't do it again _____ would do it again _____
53. Have you and your partner ever had sex with another couple? yes _____ no _____
54. How did this affect your primary relationship? _____
enhanced it very much _____ enhanced it somewhat _____ not much effect _____ had a negative effect _____ wouldn't do it again _____ would do it again _____
55. Do you believe in sexually open marriage? _____
yes _____ no _____
56. Have you experienced a sexually open, committed relationship, agreed to by both partners? _____
yes _____ no _____
57. If so, what effect did this have upon your relationship? _____
very good _____ good _____ not much _____ not good _____
58. If married, have you ever had a secret fling? _____
yes _____ no _____
59. Did you ultimately tell your spouse about it? _____
yes _____ no _____
60. How did it affect your relationship? _____
helped _____ did not affect it _____ hurt _____
61. Did you ever have a secret fling when you were in a committed relationship other than marriage? _____
yes _____ no _____
62. Did you ultimately tell your primary partner? _____
yes _____ no _____
63. How did it affect your relationship? _____
helped _____ did not affect it _____ hurt _____
64. When not in a committed relationship, have you experienced "one night stands"? yes _____ no _____
65. If so, indicate your level of satisfaction with them: _____
very satisfying _____ somewhat satisfying _____ so-so _____ not very satisfying _____ not at all satisfying _____
66. Have you had a monogamous, committed relationship? yes _____ no _____
67. Overall, how happy were/are you with it? _____
very happy _____ happy _____ mixed feelings _____ unhappy _____ very unhappy _____
68. What is the trend? Are you: _____
more satisfied with monogamy? _____ tending toward more sexual openness? _____
69. How jealous are you? _____
very jealous _____ somewhat jealous _____ not very jealous _____ not jealous at all _____
70. Do you communicate feelings of jealousy to your partner? yes _____ no _____ sometimes _____
71. If your partner in a committed relationship had a secret fling and told you about it, what would you do? _____
stay in the relationship _____ get out of the relationship _____ negotiate _____
72. Estimate the number of sexual partners you have had so far in your life: _____
73. Do you feel your basic sex drive has fluctuated in the last: _____
year _____ five years _____ ten years _____
74. Has your basic sex drive: _____
increased overall _____ stayed about the same _____ decreased overall _____
75. Overall, how important is sex to the quality of your romantic relationship(s)? _____
essential _____ important _____ somewhat important _____ not very important _____ not important _____
76. If you are in a committed relationship, has the quality of sex become different for you over time? _____
greatly improved _____ improved somewhat _____ is about the same _____ is less _____ is much less _____ sometimes better, sometimes worse _____
77. Did you ever experience: _____
incest _____ rape _____ sexual abuse _____
78. Did you experience it as: _____
initiator _____ victim _____
79. How much did that subsequently change your sex life? _____
very positively _____ positively _____ no effect _____ negatively _____ very negatively _____
80. How has your religious upbringing affected your sex life? _____
very positively _____ positively _____ no effect _____ negatively _____ very negatively _____
81. How does your current spiritual life affect your sex life? _____
very positively _____ positively _____ no effect _____ negatively _____ very negatively _____
82. How important is love to you in your sex life? _____
essential _____ very important _____ important _____ not very important _____ not important at all _____ sometimes important _____
83. In sum, how do you feel right now about your sex life? _____
very good _____ good _____ mixed feelings _____ not good _____

COMMUNITY SERVICES

This is a directory of community service and advocacy organizations. To include your group; type (double-spaced) fifty words or less about your service; include address and telephone contact numbers; and send it to NEW TEXAS, P.O. Box 12165, Austin, Texas 78711.

Holy Cross Hospital
Sickle Cell Screening Program,
2600 East Martin Luther King Boulevard,
Austin, Texas 78702, 512/477-9811

It is now more important than ever to test every black citizen under the age of 45 for sickle cell disease. Researchers indicate they believe a cure for sickle cell disease is imminent. It is, therefore, imperative to identify all victims of the disease so that they will be able to receive treatment as early as possible before severe physical damage results. And it continues to be just as important to identify every individual of child-bearing years with sickle cell trait so that the disease can be prevented whenever possible. Holy Cross Hospital is increasing its efforts to screen for sickle cell. Testing is free, though any contributions are welcome and will enable us to reach more of the population. We would like to offer our services to your church, organization or business.

Women's Referral Center
2404 Rio Grande Ave., Austin, TX 78705
476-6878

Free pregnancy testing, counseling and information on Birth Control, Pregnancy Alternatives, V.D. and Sexuality. Provide referrals to local resources.

American Red Cross
2218 Pershing Drive, Austin 78723
928-4271

SERVICERS: Emergency assistance for servicemen, veterans and their families and victims of natural and man-caused disasters (including one-family fires). Classes are offered in Water Safety, First Aid, CPR (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation) and Parenting. Volunteer opportunities are available. HOURS: Office 8:30 am-4:30 pm, Monday-Friday, 24 hour answering service. HOW TO APPLY: Call and ask for the department that best suits your needs. CONTACT: Whoever answers the phone will direct you.

Black Arts Alliance
2330 Guadalupe, Austin, Texas 78705
512/477-9660

Black Arts Alliance, an arts umbrella serving both artists and communities with a visual/performing arts registry, musical, theatrical, dance performance/workshops and exhibitions of Texas artists. BAA provides technical and creative assistance to emerging visual, performing and literary artists.

Youth Employment Service
2326 East First St., P.O. Box 6190, Austin, Texas 78762 512/479-6248

The Youth Employment Service provides pre-employment training, motivational training, job placement and on-going counseling services to Austin and Travis County youth. The agency is funded by the City of Austin, Travis County and the United Way. We work with disadvantaged youths between the ages of 14 and 18 in individual and group situations utilizing the expertise of community volunteers.

Planned Parenthood of Austin
South Clinic
1050 H. S. Lamar, Austin, TX 78704
441-5421

• low cost birth control services for adults and teens delivered quickly • call for appointments.

7th Street Clinic
1823 E. 7th St., Austin, TX 78702 477-5846

Education Center and Administrative Offices
1309 E. 12th St., Austin, TX 78702
472-0865

• resource library (books, films and journals) • Speakers Bureau for schools and community groups • training programs

All Services Confidential

Volunteer Center, Inc.
5808 Balcones Drive, Suite 101, Austin, Texas, 78731 451-6651

The Volunteer Center functions to insure that the volunteer talents in the Austin community can be utilized as effectively and efficiently as possible. The Center also maintains a volunteer "Skills Bank" and offers workshops to help both the volunteer and professional volunteer coordinator.

Association for Retarded Citizens—Austin
2818 San Gabriel, Austin, Texas 78705
512/476-7044

The Association for Retarded Citizens—Austin offers general advocacy for mentally retarded children and adults, parents and professional workshops, parent education and support groups (Parents of Downs Syndrome, Piliot Parent), information and referral, legislative activities, community education, monitoring and evaluation of community agencies and personal advocacy for mentally retarded persons through a Citizen Advocacy Program.

Austin Child Guidance & Evaluation Center
612 West Sixth Street, Austin, Texas 78701
512/476-6015

The Austin Child Guidance and Evaluation Center serves children and adolescents from birth to 17 who are experiencing emotional, social or behavioral difficulties. We do comprehensive evaluations and guidance for children including psychiatric, psychological, neuropsychological, speech and hearing assessments; counsels physically and sexually abused children. Many clients are self-referred and pay for services on a sliding-fee scale based on family size and income.

Texas For Bilingual Nuclear Weapons Freeze
500 West 28th, Austin TX 78705 477-4871

Coordinates nuclear weapons freeze work around the state. Reaches out to educate and organize citizens of cities, towns and rural communities. Acting director: Tony Switzer.

American Friends Service Committee
1022 W. 6th St., Austin, Texas 78703
512/474-2399

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is an independent, Quaker organization which works towards the establishment of a non-violent and just world. The Austin office concentrates on Central America, disarmament and the draft. We provide draft counseling as well as educational resources, speakers, films and literature.

Holistic Austin/Travis County Mental Health/Mental Retardation
1430 Collier Street 78704
Hotline: 472-HBLP (4357)

SERVICES PROVIDED: 24-hour information and referral and crisis intervention counseling; emergency, computerized information and referral; professional mental health and medical psychiatric consultation available; teletype service for the hearing-impaired. ELIGIBILITY: None. APPLICATION: Call for information. SOURCE OF FUNDS: City, County, AISD and United Way. HOURS: 24 hours a day.

Child and Family Services
2001 Chicon, Austin, Texas 78722
512/478-1648

Child and Family Service, a non-profit, United Way agency offers preventive and clinical services to individuals and families. Services include Individual, Marital and Family Counseling, Teenage Parenting Counseling, educational and clinical services for men who physically batter their wives, budget counseling and debt management plans. Plays for Living and educational groups.

The Austin Y.W.C.A.
405 W. 18th St. 478-9873
Annual Membership: Adults \$10.00, Youth \$2.00

CO-ED—UNIVERSAL GYM—INDOOR HBATRD POOL—MASSAGE (Women) CLASSES: Aerobics • Aquatic Exercise • Belly Dance • Co-ed Massage • Infant/Parent Swim • Ki Aikido • Pre-Natal • Slimnastics • Stretch • Tai Chi • Hatha Yoga • Free Holiday Specials: Gift Wrap, Wrapping, Party Attire. Attend our Christmas Auction on December 2, 1983, Time: 6:00 pm.

Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign
600 West 28th, Austin, TX 78705 469-0208

Lobbies for a nuclear weapons freeze through visits to representatives, letter and telegram campaigns, petition drives and elections. Works for pro-freeze candidates for public office. Educates citizens and office holders about the dangers of the nuclear arms race and the way to achieve a halt to it. Staff person: Ruth Simms.

AAHHA
P.O. Box 13281, Austin, Texas 78711-3281
512/472-4714

The Austin Area Holistic Health Association is a non-profit, educational organization dedicated to promoting holistic health. AAHHA creates opportunities for people to connect with like-minded people and share resources for transforming ourselves and our society. Membership is open to everyone.

Overeaters Anonymous
1106 W. 22nd St., #9, Austin, Texas 78705
327-2802

Overeaters Anonymous is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from compulsive overeating. The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop compulsively overeating. There are no dues or fees for OA membership; we are self-supporting through our own contributions. OA is not allied with any sect, denomination, politics, organization or institution; does not wish to engage in any controversy; neither endorses nor opposes any causes. Our primary purpose is to stay abstinent and help other compulsive overeaters to achieve abstinence.

Arthritis Foundation—Capital Area Branch—
4107 Medical Parkway, Suite 114, Austin, Texas 78756 512/451-7323

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Austin, Inc.
P.O. Box 696, Austin Texas 78767
451-6215

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Austin provides positive, adult role models to children, age 7-15, from single-parent family situations. Volunteers, children and parents are interviewed to obtain information needed to make good matches. These matches are then supported and supervised by professional social workers. Volunteers have to be 18 years old or older.

Austin Peace and Justice Coalition
1022 West 6th Street, Austin, TX 78703
474-5877

Exchanges resources and facilitates cooperation among thirty local religious, peace and social justice groups. Makes educational presentations in the community and publishes a monthly newsletter outlining peace and social justice events. Sponsored the October 22nd Texas March for Peace and Justice. Contact person: Don Gardner.

The Open Door
2818 San Gabriel, Austin, Texas 78705
477-9632

The Open Door is a non-profit school integrating handicapped and non-handicapped children, ages 2 through 6. 25 to 30 percent of the children have some kind of handicap. We believe that handicapped children benefit from learning in a setting that prepares them for participation in the larger community. Non-handicapped children learn acceptance, empathy and how to value others. Please call for tuition rates, sliding scale rates are available to low-income, handicapped children. The Open Door is assisted by the City of Austin, Travis County and United Way.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."
—Alfred Mercier

CLASSIFIEDS

NEW TEXAS IS MONTHLY NOW!

and our classifieds are your inexpensive way to buy, sell, barter . . .
 Deadline for ads for the January issue is December 2.
 Rates: Fifty cents per boldface or ALL CAPS word, forty cents per all other words. Zip codes are free, telephone numbers and abbreviations count as single words.
 We cannot take classifieds over the phone! Please send them, with payment, to P.O. Box 12165, Austin, TX, 78711, or come by our office at 4314 Medical Parkway. Office hours 10 to 5 weekdays.

TWO BROTHERS MOVING—We move everything from a few simple boxes to entire households and offices, including pianos and antiques. Across town or long distance. Insured. Reasonable rates. We'd like to help you. 472-2918.

CLEAN WATER AT YOUR TAP WITH NEO-LIFE'S WATER DOME water purifier. Clean water for 5¢ per gallon—much less than bottled water. Removes chlorine, 106 other chemicals, and bacteria. After conducting a series of tests on home water filters, **RODALES** New Shelter Magazine reports, in the October, 1983 issue, that among other findings, the **WATER DOME** "was rated better tasting than even bottled spring water!" Choose between 2 units, one which connects to your faucet. If you are what you eat (and drink) then you deserve the best. Distributors available. **FREE DEMONSTRATION**. Donna McBride, 451-5802.

BIOPREBACK CROSS, OM, and YIN YANG pendants, pure incense, meditation beads, chakra chart, beaded crystal jewelry, natural health products, biorhythms, more. Low prices, free recipes. Catalog \$1.00 (Refundable with order) **SATYABHAMA'S HOUSE**, P.O. Box 1794 T, Payson, Arizona, 85541.

PEACE OF MIND can be a reality through my soothing, professional, caring, therapeutic massage. Deep back and shoulder work a specialty. \$20.00 per hour. Michael Cook—448-1096. Re-member, breathe.

DANCERS WANTED to model for artists 441-4496.

GIVE A HEALTHY CHRISTMAS! A certificate for relaxing Swedish Massage or energy balancing session shows caring for loved ones. Call Chrystal, 447-4490.

NEW TEXAS

IS MONTHLY NOW!

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 We cannot take classifieds over the phone! Please send them, with payment, to P.O. Box 12165, Austin, TX, 78711, or come by our office at 4314 Medical Parkway. Office hours 10 to 5 weekdays.

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CARD READING/COUNSELING. Positive life enhancing focus. Psychic insights. Growth options. Call Diane 346-8607.

PRENATAL AND POSTPARTUM EXERCISE CLASSES: Seton Good Health School 459-2121, ext. 5820.

OWN YOUR OWN BUSINESS as a Health Consultant. Prosper yourself while serving others. No limit to income. No experience required. Training available. For interview call Donna McBride (512) 451-5802.

IF YOU SUPPORT PEACE and disarmament, strong protection of the environment, equal rights for all regardless of sexual preference, and are generally progressive, YOU BELONG IN THE CITIZENS PARTY. We provide a vehicle for concerned, conscientious individuals to have access to the political process. Call for more information. 453-2463.

Prevent/Relieve Allergies, Asthma, Croup, Pertussis, Headaches, Infections, Insomnia, Pains, Ulcers, Weatheritis!!! Airbuster, FreshAir, PureAir Negative Ionizers. \$49.95!!! Discounts!!! 3045(NT) Troy, Chicago 60618.

THE 8TH MATERIAL (Jane Roberts). Classes, meetings, fun events and private consultations at the Austin Seth Center. For information and a complimentary copy of the monthly newsletter, call Maude Cardwell, Ph.D., (512) 479-8909.

MASSAGE TABLES BY LIVING EARTH CRAFTS. Silent, Solid, Luxurious. Models, accessories and options for all types of bodywork. Pioneers of almost every innovation in bodywork table design. Shop around, and then buy the best. Warranty and service guaranteed. For information or demonstration call Steven Rearing, 477-1465.

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SINGLE WOMEN—BUREKA! Receive the 12 Commandments on How to be Happily Single. Send \$1.00 cash and S.A.S.B. to Single, P.O. Box 4783, Austin, TX, 78765.

LOVE ELVIS? New Manuscript. Monthly Newsletter Format by Psychic-Writer Richard Lee Van Der Voort \$3 Sample. Information P.O. 43025-NT Austin, Texas 78745

PSYCHIC & HEALER NEWSLETTER. Channelled Series. Uses of Planetary Energies. Psychic, Healer & Writer Richard Lee Van Der Voort, M.A. Sample \$2 Also available for Private Psychic Consultations 346-0883 P.O. 43025-NT Austin, Texas 78745

Therapist, psychic, Holistic Health practitioner, or related field? I'm looking for someone to share office space expense. Gene, 441-6207.

South American ALPACA CLOTHING, JEWELRY, ponchos, sweaters and antiques. Great CHRISTMAS GIFTS at reasonable prices. Profits help Peruvian families. Also pre-Columbian coral necklaces and several Chan-cay Ruin dolls for collectors. Vintage clothes, jewelry, etc. Chrystal, 447-4490.

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1984 NEW AGE CALENDAR. A wealth of positive information and transforming thoughts conveyed in calendar format. Top pages interweave hundreds of uplifting quotations and photographs. Daily listings include 400 spiritual events worldwide, 211 celebrations from 58 countries, scheduled astronomical events and much more. Large 11" x 14" glossy white pages. \$5.50. New Earth Ventures, 13365 S.W. 17th, Beaverton, Oregon 97005.

Personals

Songwriter novice, male, witty, attractive, seeks lady 18-25 with piano, musical knowledge and beauty—to write songs about. Box 229, 4502 South Congress, Austin, TX 78745.

PUMPKINS ARE ORANGE, TURKEYS ARE BROWN, GOBBLE, GOBBLE, ROSY, FROM YOUR FRIENDS ACROSS TOWN. 78745.

AUTOMOTIVE

We understand the problems people have with their cars and with mechanics. We offer:

- Work performed wherever your car is located, no towing or dropping it off
- Completely guaranteed repairs
- An explanation of everything we do and why it is needed.
- Free car advice by phone.

Car problems are no fun. That's why we have at Armadillo Automotive go out of our way to make you feel better about your car needs. Whether it be routine maintenance or major repair—we can help. We're not only good mechanics who enjoy

our work, but we're also nice folks. If you're looking for a straight dealing, honest garage with a whole lot of good old Texas integrity, give us a call. We work on Foreign and American cars, and have towing available.

Armadillo Automotive

COUNSELING & THERAPY

Our life is our teacher, as is the earth and the planets, the elements, our friends. Our body is our temple for learning. It is my joy to share with you these therapeutic techniques and health care practices including kinesiology, nutrition, herbolology, acupressure, visualization, structural and

energy balancing, flower remedies and counseling. My work with you facilitates your healing and growing in self-awareness and health. Energy blocks are removed, toxicity eliminated, the body balanced and ease replaces disease. I believe in working holistically, using muscle testing to determine

what your individual needs are. As is true of all life—if what is needed is given and received balance results.

Shakti Ouellette Miller
 4908 Gladeview
 Austin, Texas
 (512) 441-9406

Our hours are: 7:30 A.M. — 6:30 P.M. Monday through Friday, and Saturday by appointment. We're located at 8222 Jamestown, Building C-123A. Phone: 837-0810 — Jerome Urbank. The Dillo lives at Armadillo Automotive!

We work on all Datsuns and Toyotas. Please call for help or for an appointment, 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday through Friday only. John Harris, 447-2738.

"Few minds wear out; more rust out." —Bovee

NEW TEXAS PERSONALS

are a classy way to meet people. . . . Here's how to do it:

—Place your ad at our office at 4314 Medical Parkway any weekday between the hours of 10 and 5, or—Write it down and send it in, with payment, to P.O. Box 12165, Austin, TX, 78711

Rates are fifty cents per boldface or ALL CAPS word, forty cents per all other words. Zip codes are free, abbreviations and phone numbers count as single words. Add \$3 for use of a box number where you pick up your responses at our office, \$5 for a box number including mail forwarding of your responses to you.

N-001 • FEAR AND LOATHING? Stop here, I gave it up for Lent '83, and have found no reason to further pursue. Management type by day, 33, thinks life is fascinating. Likes: jazz, running, cooking, people watching. David Leterman, road trips, touching, art museums, and quiet evenings, but not all simultaneously. Dislikes: smoking and other self-destructive, ming arts), C&W, and any type of nuclear blast. If you're a woman who statistically correlates (17), let's meet over lunch. P.O. Box 12165, Austin, TX 78711. ATTN: N-002.

N-002 • 99 Year old male millionaire husband wanted. I.M. Sincere, P.O. Box 12165, Austin, Texas, 78711. ATTN: N-002.

N-003 • WANTED: someone to walk through New Zealand with. P.O. Box 12165, Austin, Texas, 78711. ATTN: N-003.

N-004 • FAR OUT, BUSY, INTELLIGENT, ATTRACTIVE, DYNAMIC WOMAN SEeks TRACTIVE, NON-BEGOTTICAL, SUPPORTIVE, MULTITALENTED, CREATIVE, ARTISTIC, SENSITIVE, FUNNY, LISTENING, SUPRA SMART, GOOD LOOKING, NON-SMOKING, VIRILB, SEXY, SELF-BMPLORYD/ARTIST MAN 33-42, who doesn't want biological children (single fathers, particularly of daughters, encouraged). Must love outdoors, rock-n-roll dancing, and touching. P.O. Box 12165, Austin, TX, 78711. ATTN: N-004.

COUNSELING & THERAPY



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WELLNESS
CENTER

THE AUSTIN WELLNESS CENTER provides:
Hypnosis Therapy, Growth Strategies and Personal Development Techniques. Sessions are designed to assist you in using your mind in more powerful and effective ways. The Austin Wellness Center provides sound counseling, a supportive and nurturing environment, and skillfully guided processes for life enhancement.

- Applications include:
- Personal Problem Solving
 - Family and Relationship Patterns
 - Behavior Management, Habit Control
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 - Learning, Concentration, Test Taking
 - Motivation, Self Confidence
 - Fears, Phobias, Anxieties
 - Mastering Stress
 - Patient Recovery

For information on Self-Hypnosis classes, cassette tapes, or to schedule an appointment call:
Norman Sternfeld, C.H.T.
Certified Hypnotherapist,
Co-Founder, Co-Director,
The Austin Wellness Center
3907 Medical Pkwy. #101
451-6519

STARHEART

SOCIETY

REBIRTHING

StarHeart Society is a transformational learning center founded in January, 1983, by Steven and Rima Beth Star and Stephen and Blair Heart. Our purpose is to support life and unity consciousness on this planet through ending the illusions of death and separation within people. We provide a matrix through which individuals, couples and families can pursue their transformational goals. We approach transformation through the four bodies—physical, mental, emotional and spiritual. Some of the principal methods we use to manifest our purposes are:

Rebirthing—a very simple yet powerful breathing technique for absolutely clearing emotional traumas and breaking through to the abundance of being alive on all levels. Dry, warm water and cold water Rebirthings are offered.
Psycho-Kinesiology—A system using muscle-testing to analyze, through the body's electrical energy system, the consciousness factors behind unwanted patterns in our lives and the affirmations needed to clear them at the mental level.
Spirit Channeling—The ability to channel guidance from our spirit guardians is a birthright shared by all of us; it is not a

special gift reserved to just a few. It is our goal to empower individuals to clear the necessary barriers to interdimensional communication and to establish a personal rapport with their guides.
Birth and Water Birth Consultations—Personal experience and international training in water assisted and underwater births provides an invaluable asset to planning-to-be parents who want to create their ideal birth experience.
Diet—Diet has always had a profound effect on consciousness growth. We are studying macrobiotics, fruitarianism, breatharianism and eventually living on light as ways to free ourselves from food addictions.
Domestic and International Seminars and Training Programs—These trainings include introduction to Rebirthing, Special Rebirth Training, Nurturing Natural Perfection Training, Psychic Development Workshops and a Five-Month Professional Training. International Programs are held in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Tulum, Mexico, in the Yucatan, Lake Titicaca in Peru, and the Himalayas in Nepal, India.

StarHeart Society is offering a Christmas Special, *Introduction to StarHeart Society*, on Saturday, Dec. 10, beginning at 7:30 P.M. and Sunday, Dec. 11, including a Rebirthing experience and Father Andre's Christmas Message for Austin. Father Andre is channeled by Blair Heart and is one of her guides. He is a member of the Golden Light Brotherhood. The fee for the entire workshop is \$75.
Also in December we are offering a special training in Tulum, Mexico focused on interdimensional communications and rebirthing. It begins the evening of December 27 and is completed January 3. Please call S.H.S. if you would like to apply to do the training. "Our Five-Month Training begins January 17 and ends June 16.
StarHeart Society is a not-for-profit corporation which has applied for tax exempt status. We are funded through memberships, individual work, classes and trainings. For further information about the Society call 512-327-7809.
It is our absolute intention to continue to heal and to share the many gifts we have received with those moved to be with us.

VALERIE CARROLL, M.S.S.W.

"I hate this job, but I don't know what else to do!"

"I love _____, but that

doesn't seem to be enough."

We say similar things to ourselves all the

time but we never seem to take any action. We

continue living with the frustration and con-

sion, assuming that there really is nothing that

can be done. Short-term counseling can help

clear up these and other problems. A little bit

of help can go a long way so don't put off call-

ing a professional for help. For an appoint-

ment, call 258-1587.

RABIA LYNN CLARK, M.A.

Counseling

Are you feeling worried, stressed, depressed,

anxious, unable to cope with your problems?

Talking to a loving friend is what counseling is

all about, a friend who is supportive, helps you

bring about changes, feel good about yourself

again.

Rabia Clark has a M.A. degree in Rehabilitation

Counseling, is a Licensed Professional

Counselor, and Licensed Hypnotherapist.

Her services include:

• Rehabilitation Counseling of the disabled

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• Classes in stress reduction, meditation,

(Fluent in sign language and Spanish)

Call (512) 892-0788 for information and

appointments. Please leave a message if the

machine answers.

RONALD CLARK, M.A.

Individual and Relationship Counseling

I provide a safe and supportive environment

where clients can explore their resources and

make positive changes in their lives. To facili-

tate this process we use:

BARBARA DAVIS

M.S.S.W.

When you're working on changing life pat-

terns, getting through stuck places sometimes

requires special tools and understanding. In-

dividual, couple, and group therapy is offered

with focus on personal growth and self healing

through discovering the power within you.

With sixteen years experience I draw from a

number of techniques and therapy practices.

They include Gestalt, Bio-Energetics, Reducti-

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For appointment call 476-5419.

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M.S.S.W.

I work together with persons who feel stuck in

their lives and frustrated in their attempts to

move on.

This includes:

• Persons in crisis

• Sexual dysfunction

• Stress related problems

• Debilitating chronic tensions

• Conflicts in interpersonal relationships

• Working through depression, mid-life crisis,

loss, divorce

• Coping with major illnesses

I have 5 years of training in Bioenergetic

Analysis. The philosophical stance of bioenerget-

ics is that the conflicts of the mind reside as ten-

sions in the body. Bioenergetics offers techniques

for working through these tensions and conflicts

as a means of attaining greater aliveness and joy

in living.

For appointment call 476-0279

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If you are depressed, anxious or worried

about an intimate relationship, I can help. I

have new knowledge, ideas and techniques

from recent analytic theory to help you be

more comfortable in life; to help you become

able to do what you dream of and intend; to

help especially with problems of self esteem

and intimacy.

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Come meet with me and talk awhile. Then

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My own life experience and several years of

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aspects of a woman's life—spiritual, emotional,

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Individual sessions may include dream work,

creative visualization, work with a journal,

nutritional perspective and a combination of

modern psychotherapeutic tools as aides to

bringing to the surface the light within. I use

Tarot and astrology to show a woman her

uniqueness and help her reclaim her spiritual

birthright. I am there as a companion and

guide as a woman begins to heal herself.

I work with individuals and couples in both

traditional and same-sex relationships. I have

experience working with women from abusive

and battering families.

Call me at (512) 467-8221. Austin.

KAY HILL, M.A.,

Psychotherapist

Individual, adolescent, parenting, couple,

family, relaxation, and loss counseling.

Northeast area, Bucknell Drive (off Highways

290 and 183 east).

Reasonable barters considered.

For more information and appointments call

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People usually see me when they want to

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career directions—or internally—discovering new

intellectual, psychological or spiritual territory.

I have a creative background (in writing,

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make me well-suited to creative people or peo-

ple with blocked creativity.

I work with a number of traditional and new

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the client's situation and personality. This can

include gestalt, journal-keeping, visualization

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For people of all ages, sexual preferences,

religious & spiritual backgrounds. Appoint-

ments on a few hours' notice are often possible

when necessary. Sliding fee scale.

Phone 472-6578.

"The mind grows narrow

in proportion as the soul

grows corrupt."

—Rousseau

COUNSELING & THERAPY

"Metaphysics is the anatomy of the soul."
—De Boufflers

"Life is the childhood of our immortality."
—Goethe

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Austin, Texas 78701
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Advanced Clinical Practitioner

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Psychologist
New clients often wonder, "What is counsel-
ing about?"
Usually, clients seek therapy for one of two
reasons. They have been feeling anxious,
frustrated, or unhappy for some period of
time. Or, while feeling relatively satisfied with
their lives, intuitively they know that life has
more good things to offer. They want to make
changes.
In psychotherapy, you explore with a trained
therapist who you are, how you've gotten

where you are, options and alternatives open
to you in the present and the future, and the
decisions you need to make in order to change
what you want to change. Counseling is con-
cerned with both security and risk—respecting
your desire to feel some security and stability
while you risk making your changes toward an
unknown, and different, future.
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Austin 478-3228

EDUCATION

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Each graduate student's work is closely
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Box 84
Vermont College
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 229-0522

Vermont College of Norwich University



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Programs
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safe and loving entrance into the world. We
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surrounding area since 1974. We believe the at-
mosphere of the birth is made up of all the
people participating, so we share ourselves as
friends in a professional and personal manner
to support your family throughout the
pregnancy and birth.
We charge \$550.00 for the birth preparation
classes, prenatal visits to your home, the birth,
a complete newborn exam at birth, and three
postpartum visits. On the first postpartum
visit, 24 hours after the birth, we do another

complete newborn exam; on the second visit,
22 hours after birth, we check the baby for
jaundice and talk about breast feeding; the
third visit takes place one week after the birth
and is a follow-up check to make sure things
are going smoothly. We are also available by
phone at any time 24 hours a day. The services
of an experienced massage therapist are also
available to help relax your stiff body after the
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the latest information on good nutrition during
pregnancy and its relationship to your growing
baby inside. Call Connie for information
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Complete lab work is provided. Call Niki at
441-8810.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings
— Birth Preparation Classes.
Monday-Friday, we are always available by
phone to answer questions, make referrals, or
just to chat.
441-8810



**Theresa Dale,
Ph.D.
FACACN
Clinical Nutrition
Consultant**

Many of you are seeking the truth about your
health problems. Many of us are told that there
is no further help for us or perhaps we feel
misled about the facts regarding our state of
health. Many of us may be seeking health
education specifically about our bodies.
My professional services are offered for those
who feel there is hope and that there is a way
to recover optimum health. I am here for those
who are seeking clinical and intuitive informa-
tion and education about health. The programs
available through me are based on extensive
study in both the United States and Europe.
The Complete Health Profile that will be
compiled for you in my office is a professional
aspects of your individual self. Modalities such
as clinical kinesiology (muscle testing), and
electro-acupuncture are employed to accurately
reveal specific allergies, energy imbalances and
meridian flow. Clinical testing such as hair
analysis reveals the presence of heavy metals

and minerals that may be stored in the body.
Blood analysis shows the circulation of
nutrients and enzymes and urine analysis
displays excretory information. The Complete
Health Profile will provide valuable educa-
tional information about the state of your
health. It will assist in guiding you toward be-
ing more conscious of our body and its health
needs. The Profile is for one who is ready to
enjoy a healthier and more physically active
lifestyle.
Programs that I provide as part of a total
care system include nutritional counseling,
weight management, natural remedies, re-
juvenation counseling with emphasis on the
biological and chronological aging processes.
the "Stay Well—Stay Employed" program for
companies with health-conscious executives and
employees, and detoxification programs for
elimination of chemicals, insecticides, food ad-
ditives, heavy metals, and other pollutants and
toxins.
I have carefully observed the body's
remarkable ability to recover from illness or

injury. I am a truth seeker and have concluded
that disease can be healed by adequately
educating ourselves about our bodies and by
having a spiritual and mental awareness of
ourselves as being reflective of all that we think
we are.
All programs I offer are individually tailored
to your specific needs as a unique individual.
They are shared with you in a warm, suppor-
tive and nurturing environment. My purpose is
providing high quality health care while
well state of being.
Phone: 346-3223
Address: 3410 Far West Blvd., Austin
Start the week right, every Monday evening
"Health Encounter Group" Call For More In-
formation.
You can see Theresa Dale on Health in the
New Age, on ACTV Channel 10, weekly.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC CENTER, INC.



HOW ALIVE ARE YOU? A silly question? More and more people today find themselves "going through the motions" without living fully. Something seems to be missing. Perhaps it is the expression of your full potential. Expressing your full potential requires an alignment of your vehicles of expression with the source of your potential, LIFE. The body, mind, and spirit must be "aligned with LIFE".

It is said that LIFE flows from above, down and inside, out; and it's true. Often the best place to start the alignment process is by balancing the physical body. As a modern Chiropractic Health Center, we are experts in restoring balance to the nervous system by correcting spinal misalignments, and assisting you with exercise and nutritional choices which allow your fullest expression of LIFE.

Please feel free to call our office. We would be happy to discuss your personal health concerns and answer any questions you might have.

Daniel H. Rosen, D.D.S.
8118 Shoal Creek Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78758
(512) 454-5743

HEALTH CENTERED DENTISTRY

Health Centered Dentistry focuses on the total wellness of the individual. Through value sharing, co-diagnosis and examination each individual defines his or her present state of oral health. A plan is then established so that each individual's future dental prospects may be evaluated and appropriate therapies discussed. People are encouraged to achieve the highest level of health compatible with their personal

life goals. Focusing attention on controlling disease process before restoring the oral environment allows each individual to personally pace the rate of care for their oral needs. A disease free oral environment requires less urgent and extensive treatment. Through self acknowledgment of oral wellness, individuals may take great responsibility for their own oral health, thereby enhancing the concept of independent whole body wellness.

NEW LIFE BIRTH SERVICE



New Life Birth Service is growing and changing for the better—and we sincerely invite prospective parents and their families to grow and change with us. **WE ARE MIDWIVES** who are dedicated to assisting our clients in creating safe, gentle, family-centered birth experiences at home. We also warmly support parents who choose hospital births, and sometimes attend as hospital labor coaches.

MARMIKEL PENN, B.S.N., R.N., is our founder and director. She has taught Childbirth Education classes for ten years and has attended more than 800 births in her practice as a midwife. **WE HAVE A NEW SLIDING SCALE FOR FEES.** Our services can begin with pre-pregnancy counseling on "conscious conception" and include the full range of prenatal, birth and postpartum services.

ONE FREE CLASS EACH MONTH is open to anyone who's "just thinking" about having a baby, and anyone who already has a baby on the way, and anyone who simply wants to be well informed about pregnancy and birth options. Included is a film on gentle birth. **WE ALSO TRAIN MIDWIVES** in a series of ongoing seminars. **PHONE 512/477-5452** for New Life's free brochure and personal answers to your questions.

NUMEROLOGY



Becoming conscious is a primary purpose of human evolution, a purpose enabling us to appreciate the awesome gifts of life. Numerology is one way to become more conscious. Numerology transforms our names and birthdates into meaningful symbols of our selves and our experiences. Our name symbolizes our heart sound—our inner drive and our personality—our outer form. Our per-

sonality may at times compete with our heart sound. Becoming aware of both elements and integration of the whole being and the balance of each expression. Our birthdate signifies our life experiences. The challenges we have chosen to work with. Life events consistently confront us with certain patterns, such as service, faith, self-reliance or creativity. The birthdate also reveals the cycles

and changes in our personal environment. Awareness of timing and patterns encourages acceptance and enjoyment of our life experiences. Michael offers Numerology classes and private readings—a chart and cassette tapes are provided. For more clarity and appreciation of your self and your life, call Michael (512) 480-0155.

NICK SYMINGTON ASTROLOGER



Astrology is a marvelous tool for self-understanding. It can illuminate precisely and comprehensively your personality or a relationship between two or more people. It is supportive, helping you to understand that your life moves through distinct but finite periods; difficult times are temporary! It is not

limited to helping people but can give guidance, direction and project future trends for businesses as well. I value astrology for its proven worth; I care about my work, and I care about people. Helping others find guidance through difficult periods in their lives is my primary service. However, I do "readings" for individuals.

I have practiced astrology for over ten years, gaining a B.A. in astrology and now am studying for a diploma in astrological studies from England. Although each reading is taped, I use a computer for greater accuracy and broader services. For an appointment, call 480-8273.

TONI ALTERI Astrology

Astrology is a tool through which we can better know ourselves and our life circumstances. Through the interpretation of the birthchart, we gain an understanding of deep inner needs, behavior patterns, our approach to life and relationship; and become aware of our potential, as well as the causes behind our difficulties. Current circumstances and specific issues can be examined within them recognized. I am currently offering a reduced rate for parents who would like to gain an astrological insight into their young child. For more information and appointments, please call (512) 447-5188.

BETTY BANNER, MSSW Metaphysical Counseling

All of us want to be happy. All of us have fears. And all of us can learn to put them aside for our happiness. If we want to be truly happy and at peace, we learn to recognize fear as self made and unnecessary. You can use your own mind, and the power of your thoughts, and self-awareness to heal the unwanted conditions of your life. I can teach you how to see old habit patterns and learn habits of thought for self-direction and self-healing. I teach the practical application of basic spiritual/metaphysical principles. I have long-time experience in relationship counseling.

Call me at 926-1147.

DENIS BREINING, M.A. A Pathways Founder

As we enter into an evolutionary leap in consciousness, our personal growth takes on an accelerated pace. This may be reflected in our bodies as tension and fear, and in our minds as a feeling of being confused and lost. By not resisting these feelings and using them as opportunities for growth and change, we may begin to act with ease and confidence in our lives and stop reacting with fear and confusion. To facilitate your growth and change I am offering my skills and talents as a Psychic Healer, Consultant and Meditation Teacher. Allow me to help you let go of the past and fear and begin to see yourself as whole and competent in a fast changing world.

Call for appointment, 444-2364 or leave a message at 327-7682.

PSYCHIC COUNSELING CARD READING

Eden
Answers are within you to be tapped & understood. This psychic approach is very accurate, thorough, confidential, and a delightful experience. Using the 52 common playing cards, I discuss your past, present, & future with an overview including antidotes for difficulties & ways to take advantage of opportunities. I conclude with psychic exploration of any 3 prepared questions you may have. I offer gift certificates & am also available for party readings. For appointment or further information call 447-5062 or write P.O. Box 4701 Austin, Tx. 78765

Member of Psychic Round table and of Psychic Family

PERFORMING ARTS

in 4 public performances. To this end we use techniques for "staying visible" and encourage the "willingness to be seen in the performance of your movements".

concept of attention, practicing "techniques for paying attention to where all of you is at every moment." The goal of these techniques is to enable you to responsibly occupy your bodies. In addition, performance is an integral part of the daily dance and the workshop culminates

PERFORMING CONSCIOUS MOVEMENT
—a five-month workshop conducted by Deborah Hay. For dancers and non-dancers. 5 days/week/2 hours/day/, 8-10 A.M., January 9 through May 12. Fee \$400. For registration and information, 472-0763. We concentrate on the

deborah hay

BETTER THAN



The Better Than T.V. Comedy Troupe counts among its members three vegans, two lactophiles, a Presbyterian and half a shikseh to go. They began humbly enough, in wombs, but went on to win fame in the eyes of three-quarters of their parents. After graduating from high school (with five exceptions), they entered various universities where they pursued. Graduating with advanced degrees in underwater welding, seltzer bottle and commuter applications, they quickly climbed the ladder and entered the echelons. They were lonely at the

top but not for long. Soon word spread and crowds battered down their doors. These were swiftly removed for counseling and a new crowd came, cheered, spread incense, myrhh and keys at their feet. What they really needed was soap. Better Than T.V. Comedy Troupe (BTTVCT) proudly possesses 42 patents, 32 pumps and a plamigan and a peartree. They've performed in the back seat of cars, in elevators, on city buses and in check-out lines. They're currently starting in their own T.V.

show, "Make Room for Dada", which appears in front of their video camera in their rehearsal space. Their first movie, "Cinderella and the Seven Sumatra", will be shot in Taiwan late next Halloween and premieres at Inaugural Day Festivities. They want to thank two-thirds of their grandmothers, seventeen self-help books, Manny Mushroom, their director and miscellaneous cheesemakers for putting them where they are—at the Beach, 2911 San Jacinto, first three Saturdays in November—8th, 12th, 19th, 9pm, \$3.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

I work as a lens through which you can constructively and effectively examine your life and your surroundings. Our minds try to make sense of the rapidly changing world we inhabit by using words as tools. The words we choose to think with and the way we were taught to use them may bring on depression, alienation, failure, and confusion. I know how to ask the

questions that can be answered. I can show you how to use words to build a saner and more rewarding reality for yourself. There are as many paths to wholeness as there are human minds. Together we can plan a dynamic itinerary that will guide you to the health, prosperity, and happiness you deserve.

Call 512/454-1607 for an appointment.

Michael Dewes
Lenser and Guide
The Herakleitos Project
Austin and Zurich

RELIGION

Never before in history has there been such an outpouring of spiritual phenomena and knowledge from the Higher realms, coupled with the scientific evidence and documentation as has been demonstrated through this great Spiritual Leader and Adept-Medium, Rev. Keith Milton Rhinehart/Mater Kumar. Spiritual Founder and Maha Guru of the Aquarian Foundation.

We invite you to attend Public Service at:

• THE DALLAS BRANCH OF THE AQUARIAN FOUNDATION Sundays at 11:00 A.M. Everyone welcome. Wednesday, Spiritual Healing Service at 8:00 P.M. Chapel Address: 700 N. Buckner Blvd., DALLAS. Spiritual Leaders: Rev. Peter and Joan Stout, tel: (214) 341-9972 • AUSTIN AQUARIAN CENTER OF LIGHT Every Monday at 7:30 P.M. Everyone welcome. 4700 Grover Ave., Austin (512) 453-2767

• HOUSTON AQUARIAN CENTER OF LIGHT Every Monday at 8:00 p.m. Everyone welcome. At the Unitarian Fellowship, 1321 Wirt Road., Houston (713) 864-5821 The Aquarian Foundation stands for Truth, Beauty, Justice, Goodness and Happiness in the life of each individual, as the Amazing Spiritual Teachings of Higher Intelligences of Light and Love reach out to touch the lives of all Truth-seekers everywhere.

For information on coming events, contact Unity in the Oaks, Austin 447-7772.

2806 Del Curto, 78704

(Just off S. Lamar and Bluebonnet)

Unity in the Oaks is a spiritual center where anyone seeking the truth or wanting to be with other like-minded people can come to share in love, light and life. The center offers a great variety of activities including yoga, metaphysical classes, meditation, prosperity, healing, Urantia, and the

Course in Miracles, etc. Guest speakers from across the country, exercise classes and occasional concerts round out the programs available. The center book store has expanded and currently stocks an assortment of books on a wide variety of topics.

TO LIVE . . . Our ancestors for a billion years have been developing wider powers for the enrichment and enjoyment of life. Now this enhancement of mind will continue if you and I encourage it. *The World Has A Familiar Face* (Shearwater Press) joins Oriental and Western insights through its sayings, parables and poems, and helps readers to enlarge their thinking toward a more humane global view of our responsibility. Whether the book offers a

religion or just common sense is for you to decide. Reviewers have written, "It blows fresh air our way." "AA and NA groups have found portions of it enriching to hear and were quite moved." "Its profound wisdom saves it from dogmatism," and many similar comments. Now as our little planet progresses deeper into the nuclear age, what will aid our species to survive? The tao of survival is in humane

The *Urantia* Book claims to be written by a number of supermortal beings as a special revelation to man living on our world, Urantia. Such a claim surely will put a knowledgeable and responsible person on guard. What is surprising about *The Urantia Book* is that it is not a radical or fanatical movement. It does not demand authoritarian acceptance or belief. It does not advocate a new religion. It builds upon the religious heritage of the past and presents; yet, it is fresh, expansive, and profound. A marvelously organized astronomical universe is projected which includes millions of inhabited planets in all stages of physical, mental, and spiritual evolution. The book contains what is probably the most realistic and inclu-

sive material-mindal-spiritual cosmology in the entire field of philosophy and religion. The interrelationships of body, mind, soul, and spirit are treated with much insight and originality. The central challenge to modern people is to make a balanced effort to achieve God-conscious. *Growth* toward perfection is presented as the fundamental motivation of life. This growth is evolutionary, culminating, and virtually endless. The last section of *The Urantia Book* contains an extended version of the life and teachings of Jesus which is unsurpassed in theistic philosophical reasonableness, spiritual insight, and personality appeal. It is basically acceptable to all religions, emphasizing the

THE URANTIA BOOK

Before We All Die



Let Me Live



Aquarian Foundation

RETAIL

disgusting roach T-shirt (among others). Furniture—mostly 20's and 30's pieces at low prices. Located in downtown SAN MARCOS Visit us for merchandise that's fun and different! Hours: 10:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M. Monday through Saturday

HEARTWORKS CO.

PAPER BEAR

an unusual gift. We have potpourri • incense • oil • handmade pottery • woodwork • brass • crystals • lace • brocade purses • glassware • collectibles. 215 North LBJ Drive 392-2921

PAPER BEAR—our new shop—directly across the street from Heartworks. We have an amazing selection of greeting cards, pens and hats, and shoes from China. The infamous and Pearl—\$3.00 a strand. Happi Coats, kimono's, saving you money. For example: Mother of Our beaded necklaces are directly imported, sterling, gold, semi-precious stones, and plastic. • and rubber snakes. Jewelry in ivory, brass, • jumping frogs • magic tricks • laser guns • pensive items like squirt rings • bird whistles (Teddy's), wooden toys, and many small inexpensive and stickers. Stuffed animals (lots of pencils and stickers. Stuffed animals (lots of

SERVICES FOR BUSINESS

Our rates are \$32 a month for 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. service 7 days a week. We are Nanci Felice, Connie Colten, Teresa Uelschey, Robin Lively, Rosemary Alvarez, Max Notziger. Call us. 473-2600.

ABACUS ANSWERING SERVICE

there when you can't be... a human voice that can answer questions, take messages, give intelligent, caring responses to reassure your clients, customers and friends that you will know they called.

With real people answering there's never any

There is no charge for initial consultation, and my fee is usually a percentage of recovery. Not certified by Texas Board of Legal Specialization. 2011 Anchor Lane (off Manor Road by the Airport) Telephone 472-9147.

JACK DREWS
Attorney at Law

legal counsel. My primary professional interest is to help collect insurance policy proceeds under life, health, accident, disability, and other kinds of insurance policies. I am also interested in Deceptive Trade Practices cases, workers compensation cases, certain landlord-tenant disputes, and certain contract disputes.

Have you ever bought insurance, or some other product or service, or been injured on the job, and found to your disappointment that the other side is now giving you "legal" reasons why it does not have to fully perform its obligations? At such times you may want independent

circle offers support and encouragement to strengthen each member's growth. A step into the Winner's Circle is a step toward reconciling the material and spiritual worlds, a step toward acknowledging your power as a creator, a step toward creating a prosperous planet. A 10% tithe of each week's income is your investment. To register, call Evelyn Bozell (512)442-2188.

setting methods—sound money management principles. Michael's goal is to provide methods to enable you to generate money while doing what you want, and to comfortably spend money just as you choose. On the spiritual side, Michael recognizes the power of the mind as the transformer of individual reality. Culling out negative beliefs and replacing them with enriching beliefs, circle members work with affirmations to build a prosperity-consciousness. Based on trust, the

Prosperity is having abundance, everything that you want out of life... money, love, health, peace, a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction, growth. In the Winner's Circle, a ten-week class, Michael offers practical and spiritual information to manifest prosperity in your life. On the practical side, Michael draws on experience as business consultant to delineate record-keeping techniques, tax information, savings and investment choices and goal-

MICHAEL HERSEY'S
WINNERS' CIRCLE

the unconscious. Furthermore, a bit of Hebrew wisdom notes that, "An uninterpreted dream is like an unread letter." For biofeedback in the treatment of stress-related disorders or depth psychotherapy contact: William F. Whisenand, Ph.D. Certified Biofeedback Practitioner Phone: (512) 451-0079

dream we reintegrate all these fragmented parts by role playing, not only the different people but also the different things from the dream. This helps resolve conflictual urges, and ideas. Control of dream images, and subsequent life processes can be achieved by a technique developed by the Temiar group of the Senoi. These people take a very aggressive stance to their dream situations in their waking visualization and consequently achieve a remarkable degree of emotional integration and social harmony. Dreams have been called the royal road to

In order for emotional conflicts to be maintained there must be physical tension somewhere in the body. When these tensions are released (through biofeedback, relaxation exercises, meditation, massage, etc.) the conflictual feelings and ideas surface. This can result in episodes of crying or irritability. Before the entire release of the tension that is maintaining the conflict, symbolic messages will show up in one's dreams. Each part of the dream represents a part of ourselves that we have not yet fully integrated into our personality. In a gestalt approach to

appeared regularly on channel 24's Good Morning Austin and continues to give TV presentations. Call YWCA 478-9873 for information. Call 474 - 7130 for private consultation. Yoga for the Very Beginner and Yoga for the Intermediate cassette tapes available.

form of yoga is work/play, and you may be pleasantly surprised how much you like it. Riki Dunn, Yoga Therapist, has been teaching yoga for 13 years. She currently works in the Pain Management Clinic at St. David's Hospital, the YWCA (for men and women), and conducts private therapy. Ms. Dunn has

ners for help and support in the poses. This CAN BE FUN! We will often work with partners for help and support in the poses. This

In addition to my training with Dr. Rolf, I draw heavily upon my thirteen years of experience in massage, Tai Chi, stretching and breath imagery in my practice. For appointments, call Drew Ford at 346-8508.

As the first Rolf to live in Texas, I introduced the work to the state in 1973. During those eleven years, it has been my privilege to work with a wide variety of people. Athletes, dancers, runners, doctors, students, attorneys, therapists and their patients, accident victims, individuals suffering from general stress and others have benefited from my work.

Dr. Ida Rolf has developed a system of bodywork whose aim is to re-establish ease and efficiency of movement in the human body. Through a process of systematic evaluation, manipulation, and re-education of the body's soft tissues, the Rolfer attempts to aid the client in achieving a more relaxed and comfortable physical life.

Riki Dunn
YOGA

Hatha Yoga is a beautiful way to become physically stronger, more flexible, mentally sharper and more filled with understanding as to the questions of the Universe. It is an excellent way to deal with stress and CAN BE FUN! We will often work with partners for help and support in the poses. This

THERAPEUTIC BODYWORK

Dream Control—
Life Control
Group Workshops
Now Available
Call 451-0079

STRESS MANAGEMENT

MICHAEL HERSEY'S
WINNERS' CIRCLE

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Attorney at Law

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Our rates are \$32 a month for 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. service 7 days a week. We are Nanci Felice, Connie Colten, Teresa Uelschey, Robin Lively, Rosemary Alvarez, Max Notziger. Call us. 473-2600.

legal counsel. My primary professional interest is to help collect insurance policy proceeds under life, health, accident, disability, and other kinds of insurance policies. I am also interested in Deceptive Trade Practices cases, workers compensation cases, certain landlord-tenant disputes, and certain contract disputes.

Have you ever bought insurance, or some other product or service, or been injured on the job, and found to your disappointment that the other side is now giving you "legal" reasons why it does not have to fully perform its obligations? At such times you may want independent

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an unusual gift. We have potpourri • incense • oil • handmade pottery • woodwork • brass • crystals • lace • brocade purses • glassware • collectibles. 215 North LBJ Drive 392-2921

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Therapeutic Bodywork

becomes practical to rebalance negative attitudes and emotions, to redirect habits, to develop vitality and vibrant good health. The goal of TAOIST MUDRAS is to empower people to regain control of their lives. Call Austin area resident teacher, LOUIS UMLAUF, B.A., C.M.T., for further information: 451-7131
Introductory training November 11, 12, 13. Fee \$120.

Why is this happening to me? TAOIST MUDRAS teaches the "why" and what you can do about it. TAOIST MUDRAS is a methodology based on using the Life Force in our own hands to activate and integrate the fifty-two Life Energy Centers of the body. These centers give rise to every aspect of human mind, feeling and activity. With just our hands and this knowledge it

Ever wish you could just push a button and turn off your anger, your fear, your worry? Well, you can. TAOIST MUDRAS teaches where the emotional controls are located on your body and how to use them. Ever want to know why it hurts where it hurts? TAOIST MUDRAS explains the meaning of discomfort in each part of the body and how to relieve it. Have you ever asked yourself, "Why me,

Taoist Mudras™ The Ancient Wisdom



Self Help Seminars

SUE DENNIS AND JERRY ROTH
Massage and Relaxation
Hello, I'm Sue, and I'm Jerry. Together we are The Therapeutic Massage Association on Medical Parkway. We are both established massage therapists in the Austin area. We can provide you with that relaxing time you have needed and wanted, in a quiet environment, at our office.
Today, more and more people are discovering the value of allowing themselves the opportunity to REALLY relax. Be gentle with yourself and give one of us a call. Sue 452-6363 or Jerry 451-6934. Fees: 1 1/2 hour treatment \$35. 1 hour treatment \$25. Physicians referrals welcome. Gift certificates available for any-body.
STEVEN FEARING, M.A., M.S.T.
Therapeutic Massage
My massage is thorough, caring, rhythmic and integrating. I can work deeply (especially on back and shoulders) or gently. My massage is often embellished by acupressure, polarity, and passive rocking.
Your ability to trust and let go may be the most important dimension in choosing a massage therapist. I am sensitive to the rhythms of your emotional "body" and consciously support your process of becoming. Massage for you is an affirmation of self-love. I enjoy participating in your giving to yourself. I teach massage privately and through the University of Texas.
I am also an agent for LIVING EARTH CRAFTS massage tables.
For appointment call (512) 477-1465, Austin.

STEPHEN LANDAU, M.T.
Therapeutic Massage
You deserve full well-being! I happily announce the opening of my practice. Massage fosters full well-being. I am available to you who simply want to maintain and improve your physical body. I am also sensitive to the emotional movement which often happens in massage and I bring this polarity, and acupressure techniques. All good massage therapists are qualified practitioners. You will choose the one with whom you share a special energy. It is a privilege to have this relationship with you. My fee is \$35 per 1 1/2 hour session. We deserve full well-being!
Call (H) 478-9504.

JAN HOWELL-PRICE, M.S.T.
Certified Massage Therapist
BSMT Trained
Everything is easier when you relax. Therapeutic massage can help you relax, and help you learn how to relax by yourself. By taking time regularly for therapeutic massage, you give yourself a chance to get to know yourself better. Each massage helps you to rediscover how your body really feels. Gradually, you perceive how your physical tension is connected to your thoughts and emotions. Between massages, you become more aware of your habitual physical reactions to stress, and eventually you become able to relax whenever you need to.
I am trained in several styles of massage, which I draw from to design each massage according to your needs. I am especially interested in helping women, of all ages. For more information and appointments, call 482-0247 between 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. on weekdays.
Gift certificates are available.

TERESA (TERRI) OMARA
Therapeutic Massage
Massage as a healing system induces a state of relaxation and well-being in the body and activates the body's self-healing mechanisms. It increases circulation to all areas of the body, thereby enhancing oxygen supply to the tissues and the removal of toxins from the system. It assists in toning and firming skin and muscles. Deep muscle massage is particularly beneficial for the release of tension stored deep in the body. It also fosters a sense of body awareness through which an individual can identify those areas in which s/he stores tension. Additionally, massage is a way of giving to our emotional selves.
For appointments, call 459-7400.
Gift certificates are available.

ALICE R. PRYOR
The Alexander Technique is a process of movement re-education. It enhances your ability to enjoy life as you learn to release unneeded tension. The result is increased flexibility and energy. Performance and athletes will notice a marked improvement in performance. Everyday activities become easier and more efficient. You learn, through increased awareness, to make choices which improve your general coordination.
I have studied for 7 years with Marjorie Barlow, the first teacher trained by F.M. Alexander. Monthly workshops and private classes meet at 4703 Hilwin Circle, Austin, Texas 78756.
Call Alice R. Pryor at (512) 451-9945.

TAMAR RIVERS
Massage for Women
A good massage is not a luxury, but an aid to health and well-being. I give caring attention to every part of your body to work out sore muscles and areas of tension, and leave you feeling rested and relaxed.
I am a graduate of the massage program at Eastern Institute in California.
My fees are \$25 for a 1 1/2 hour massage and \$20 for a one hour massage. Because I feel you will receive greater benefits from regular massage, I offer a \$5 reduction for regularly scheduled sessions. I also offer 30 and 45 minute massages concentrating on problem areas. Gift certificates available.
To schedule your appointment, or for information, call 443-2695.

JEAN WEBB
Intuitive Massage
Jean offers a deeply relaxing massage and at the same time is open to psychic information that can help you in your every day life. Her massage treatment and psychic information varies greatly depending on your needs. You may choose to receive your massage in the privacy of your own home.
Give yourself a fresh start on life. Call (512) 448-1998.

TONI ALTERI
Architectural and Interior Design
Built-in Environments
If you are planning to build a house or remodel your present home or business, working with a designer can save time, energy and money, and insure that the result of your investment is an environment that meets your specific requirements.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

JODY ZEMEL
Reflexology Treatments
Reflexology is a simple technique that releases tension and re-energizes the body. My treatment allows you to experience your body's own biological electricity. It includes the feet, hands, head, neck and shoulders and lasts from 30-45 minutes. The cost is \$10.00.
I give treatments during the day (Reflexology for lunch) and my time is flexible. I have been a student of the healing arts for many years and a practicing Reflexologist for 3. Please call me (or my little machine) at (512) 478-9269 for an appointment.

LOUIS UMLAUF, B.A., C.M.T.
Stress Release Therapist
Everyone in this world accumulates stress, even before birth. As stress builds, the body and emotions develop aches, pains, tensions and imbalance.
Mr. Umlauf has 15 years of study, training and experience in deep stress release therapy, including Reflexology, Acupressure and Polarity Therapy. His principal methodology is an ancient system of training called Taoist Mudras. This highly advanced work is based upon the creation and evolution of the human being, considering the inter-relationships of our spiritual, mental, emotional and physical natures.
The release of stress brings a renewed sense of well-being; self-help programs with classes continue this process. Call 451-7131 for more information and appointments.

DENIS BREINING, M.A.
Therapeutic Massage
Our evolution on this planet is in a growth period. Change is happening at such a fast pace that we sometimes feel confused and lost. By releasing the tension and fear our bodies are experiencing, we can become more present and whole, and can begin to act with more ease and confidence in our lives. To facilitate your relaxing massage into which I incorporate energy work, reflexology, guided imagery and psychic intuition.
Call for an appointment: 444-2364, or leave a message at 327-7682.

TERRY RAY
Yoga-Sensory Awareness
HATHA YOGA—Traditional Yoga postures designed to promote well being and insight taught in a gentle way with breathing and guided meditation. I have been teaching classes for 9 years. Call 263-5522 for information.
SENSORY AWARENESS—working with natural movement, breathing and touch, we become more conscious, thereby increasing vitality and the ability to relax. Certified by Charlotte Selver to lead groups. Call 263-5522 for more information.
WEEKEND RETREATS at Lake Buchanan. November 12 & 13. \$60 includes meals.

TERESA (TERRI) OMARA
Therapeutic Massage
Massage as a healing system induces a state of relaxation and well-being in the body and activates the body's self-healing mechanisms. It increases circulation to all areas of the body, thereby enhancing oxygen supply to the tissues and the removal of toxins from the system. It assists in toning and firming skin and muscles. Deep muscle massage is particularly beneficial for the release of tension stored deep in the body. It also fosters a sense of body awareness through which an individual can identify those areas in which s/he stores tension. Additionally, massage is a way of giving to our emotional selves.
For appointments, call 459-7400.
Gift certificates are available.

TONI ALTERI
Architectural and Interior Design
Built-in Environments
If you are planning to build a house or remodel your present home or business, working with a designer can save time, energy and money, and insure that the result of your investment is an environment that meets your specific requirements.

FITNESS

"If a man speaks or acts with pure thought, happiness follows him, like a shadow that never leaves him."
—Buddha

MARIAH WENTWORTH
Dynamic Bodywork
A unique synthesis of deep tissue massage, polarity, acupressure, reflexology and emotional release that can trigger profound transformation. I also bring to my art 15 years of apprenticeship study in psychic and spiritual healing, meditation, yoga, tantra, posture analysis and nutritional therapy.
I am accepting a limited number of clients who wish to make a serious personal commitment to genuine healing. Sessions last up to 2 hours, and a minimum series of 5 is strongly recommended.
Mariah Wentworth, 802 E. 47th Street, Austin. Appointment and message phone—467-2788.

BETTINA WELCH
Massage and Exercise Treatments
As a Physical Therapist, I helped, over many years, numerous people in my native country, Germany, to get relief from lower back, shoulder and neck pains, numbness down arms or legs through a combination of Massage and Exercise Treatments.
Individually selected Exercise Treatments will release built up pressure on nerves that cause tension in muscles. This allows Massage even more effectively to rid the body of built up tensions.
I offer a combination of Blindegwebs and Swedish Massage with deep healing effects. Deep Muscle Massage to nourish, cleanse and relax muscles plus Exercise and Heat Treatments.
For Appointment call 451-3229 at Inge Lise's Treatment Center.

CARLOS VILLATORO
Naturopath
Come to experience a unique blend of body work, that combines techniques such as: Shiatsu, Polarity, Reflexology, Swedish and Psychic massage. All are integrated into a one-hour session, to provide the necessary helpful results. All healing sessions are intuitively and individually designed to fit personal needs.
Carlos announces the expansion of his work in the area of Chinese body work and physical fitness in the form of Taoist Movements, a short set of 13 exercises for ease and flexibility of body and mind; this last material is now available through an illustrated publication entitled "Taoist Movements," written by Carlos.
Group and individual instruction is offered. For information call: 452-1535.

ANYA RYLANDER-JONES
Yoga—Tai Chi
For ease and harmony of mind and movement, yoga and Tai Chi each provide the focused awareness necessary to integrate the mind and body and to reduce stress.
HATHA YOGA—gentle, thorough stretching for all ages and levels of flexibility.
TAI CHI—an ancient form of oriental movement—meditation.
Small classes offered in each. I've taught both for several years.
For more information call (512) 441-6880.

DIRECTORY FOCUS

—a look at the people who provide the services—

by L.E. McCullough

Drew Ford, Rolfer/Massage Therapist

It was shortly after Drew Ford obtained his B.A. in psychology from Antioch College and moved to San Francisco that he underwent a number of therapeutic experiences and became "more interested in doing body work with people instead of strictly talk work." Drew studied Tai Chi and massage and was accredited at the Berkeley School of Massage in 1971. That same year, while teaching at the Esalen Institute, he met Dr. Ida Rolf, creator of the Rolf system of body healing and began intensive studies with her in 1973. Upon completing his course with Rolf, Drew moved to Texas and became the state's first, certified Rolfer. "A Rolfer works on the soft tissue of the body," explains Drew, "the connective muscle tissue which gives structure to and maintains the positions of the body. The Rolfer looks at how the major body blocks relate to one another and tries to create as balanced and tension-free body structure as possible. Rolfing looks at the overall picture rather than manipulating one bone surface over the other, as in traditional chiroprody."



Most important in his work, says Drew, is "teaching people self-care techniques to maintain the kinds of changes we bring about. I use the techniques I have to enhance a person's life and to meet the concerns they bring to me, rather than putting everyone through a preconceived process. I refine the process so it relates to the individual concerns of the client. The result is a process tailored to each person's distinctive needs."

Drew works with a wide range of people, "from people in therapy looking at Rolfing as an adjunct to a psycho-therapeutic process to people recovering from accidents, or people who have chronic pain. I also have dancers, athletes and mime artists who are interested in staying healthy and getting more so."

Kathy Rider, Psychotherapist

Kathy's favorite therapy, which she believes is the most effective form of counseling, "is the therapeutic process is group therapy, which she believes is the hard to convince people to go into groups because they feel they won't be heard or won't get individualized treatment. If you have all the money in the world, find yourself the best group and the best group leader, you'll get well quicker and stay well longer."

Kathy also does consulting work with organizations and offers suggestions designed to reduce management anxiety and stress. "My role is to help people help themselves. I like to see people grow and change and feel good about themselves. Sometimes, when a person feels their whole life is coming in on them, they just need someone who cares but who's objective and has the experience to help them sort through the situation. I try to help people see that they really can stay in control."



"I GUESS I'VE ALWAYS been a natural problem-solver ever since I was a child," says psychotherapist Kathy Rider. "I was the oldest child, and you know how an oldest child has to take responsibility. Besides, I feel there aren't any insoluble problems." Kathy began helping people solve their problems on a professional basis after her graduation from U. T.'s School of Social Work in 1969. She had started college as a pre-med student but found herself spending more time talking to people as a dorm counselor. "Before long, it was clear that counseling and therapy were what I wanted to do," she recalls. Kathy is a nationally board-certified clinical social worker and taught at U. T.'s School of Social Work for four years.

Rabia Lynn Clark, Sufi Order of Austin

York University, possesses a certificate in the rehabilitation of the deaf and has trained under the Texas Parapsychology Association. "Past-life regression is one of the better ways people can gain insight into themselves," she asserts. "It's a very powerful tool that helps people discover things about their inner selves. I don't want people to be dependent upon me as a fortune-teller. I'd much rather they find out for themselves." Rabia Lynn says she has never had any client who could not regress. "Anyone can do it. I've done it with hundreds of people. It's like seeing a dream about yourself, more of an inner journey to other planes of consciousness than just a visit to a past life."

This same emphasis on individual spiritual evolution exists in Sufism. Sufism is a very personal path, "according to Rabia Lynn. "It's not about, it's very much a path of the heart. Sufis don't wear special clothes or have unusual diets, or restrictions, aside from using mind-altering drugs that limit what you can do in meditation. Sufis are not extremists but are very much in the world."

Rabia Lynn notes that her counseling is very spirit-oriented. "It puts the Sufi principles into everyday terminology. Whatever material goals we have won't be enough. There's got to be something spiritual that gives you a purpose and meaning in life. I try to help people learn from their personal tale of woe rather than dwell on misery."



Rabia Lynn Clark is the center representative of the Sufi Order in Austin. "I'd been involved with other religions," she says, "but was always looking for one that gave respect to all religions. I thought there wasn't anybody like that except me. Then I met the Sufis, who felt the same way—that religion should be a message of unity, a message of caring about each other."

"WORKING WITH

my astrology and my design clients isn't as different as you might expect," muses Toni Altieri. "In both cases there's the same need to ask penetrating questions and really listen to what the person is telling me. Both astrology and architectural design are problem-solving methods that help you best actualize the energy or materials you have available." Toni earned a degree from New York's Pratt Institute and moved to Corpus Christi in 1976 as a Vista volunteer helping with rehabilitation of low-income housing. She came to Austin the following year and opened her own design business two years ago. One of her most recent projects was redesigning the interior of the Boston Steamer Restaurant on Sixth Street.

Even an initial consultation with a designer can be useful, Toni believes. "A designer works primarily with people building new homes or renovating existing home and office space. She devises a program for each client after learning who the people are and what lifestyle they have. "Do they entertain? Do they require private space? Are they busy professional people? You have to look at the assets of the space—what you want to keep, what you want to rebuild. It's a problem-solving process that helps the client become clear about his or her priorities."

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Toni Altieri, Astrologer/Design Consultant

signer knows what problems will come up, where the decisions will have to be made and how to achieve better planning and organization. It saves a lot of money and aggravation." Astrology, like architecture, is the art of synthesizing the chart or program with the individual person," says Toni. "The information one gets from astrology makes a lot of sense to me. It doesn't put control outside yourself. It doesn't say someone else is responsible. It says that we created our own environment and it offers a practical tool to apply to everyday life. Best of all, it helps you understand much more about your basic nature. Knowing exactly what you're working with is as important in building a life as it is in building a house."

